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THE WORKS OF JOHN MILTON

THE WORKS OF
JOHN MILTON



VOLUME XIII

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COLLECTED AND EDITED BY THOMAS OLLIVE MABBOTT
AND J. MILTON FRENCH

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L I T T E R A E

Pseudo-Senatus Anglicani,

CROMWELLII,

Reliquorumque Perduellium
nomine ac iussu con-
scriptæ

A

JOANNE MILTONO.



Impressæ Anno 1676.

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scriptæ

A

JOANNE MILTONO.



Impressæ Anno 1676.

Ad Lectorem

CUM primum ad manus nostras hæ chartæ perver-
nerunt, dubitavi diu utrum illas prælo potius aut
flammis committerem, donec memores miseri-
cordiæ istius quæ Authori olim quantumvis in Sacram
5 Majestatem fædissimè delinquenti ignoverat, stultissi-
mam fore inclem tam judicavimus perituri ejus operi-
bus non pepercisse. Æquissimum enim plerisque semper
visum est ut Principis cuiuscunque monitis & imperio
parere debemus, illius etiam facta imitemur. Non autem
10 hic tibi quidvis propinamus quo Juniorum mores & in-
genia corrumpere, aut aliorum seditiosam & impoten-
tem regnandi libidinem palpare satagimus. Id solùm
rerum scriptarum ornatum, & Latini sermonis elegan-
tiam tibi commendatam volumus: est enim forsan dig-
15 nissimus qui ab omnibus legeretur Miltonus, nisi styli
sui facundiam & puritatem turpissimis moribus inqui-
nasset. Cum autem ex hisce Literis possis forsan nonnulla
excerpere que temporis istius quo scriptæ sunt Annales
illustrare: Et pervicacem Rebellium istorum malignita-
20 tem detegere & explicare poteris, nos illas eo nomine in
lucem edi curavimus. Videas interim post Reges exactos,
quam ornate pelle. Leoninâ indutus sit Asinus; & dum
Legationes designant perduelles, mittunt Internuncios,
moliuntur bella, reliqua que Regiæ Majestatis assumunt
25 insignia, potestatem illam quam inique vindicaverant
sibi debitam & ritè commissam esse arbitrantur. Habeas
tibi, Lector, & his in tui commodum & malorum homi-
num perniciem perfruare.

The Printer to the Reader

WHEN first these papers came to our hands, I long doubted whether to commit them to the printing press or the flames, till, mindful of that mercy which long ago had pardoned the author, however foully delinquent against his Sacred Majesty, we judged it were a most foolish inclemency not to spare his perishable works. For it has always seemed justest to most men to imitate also the actions of whatsoever Prince we should obey in injunction and command. Not that we present you here with anything to corrupt the manners or disposition of younger men, or flatter the seditious and impotent lust of ruling in others. What alone we wish to commend to you is the embellishment of what is written and the elegance of the Latin style. For Milton were perchance most worthy to be read by all had he not soiled the eloquence and purity of his style with most wretched manners. But since from these letters you may extract some illustrations of the time when they were written, and may be able to see and understand the stubborn malignity of those rebels, for this reason we have seen to it that they are given light. Meanwhile, you can see how when kings were expelled, with how beautiful a lion's skin the ass was clad; and how rebels when they name embassies, send envoys, wars, and assume the other prerogatives of Royal Majesty, think the power unjustly usurped their due, and rightly granted them. Have them, Reader, to enjoy for your own advantage and the confusion of bad men.

LITERÆ PARLAMENTI

nomine Scriptæ.

[1. *In the original edition page 1. (Skinner MS. No. 1,
Columbia MS. No. 35.)*]

Senatus Populusque Anglicanus
Amplissimo Civitatis Hamburgensis Senatui,
SALUTEM.

UAM diù, quámque multis de causis instituta à
majoribus nostris cum amplissimâ vestrâ civitate
amicitia in hunc usque diem permanserit, & vo-
biscum unà libenter agnoscimus, & səpiùs etiam recolere non
5 est molestum. De eo autem quod ex literis vestris 25. Junii
datis intelligimus, homines quosdam nostros non eâ quâ soliti
sunt fide ac probitate in suis apud vos negotiis versari, nos
quidem ad certos ejusmodi rerum peritos statim retulimus,
ut in lanarios, cæterosque panni opifices acriùs inquirerent;
10 eamque porrò operam datus nos esse pollicemur, ut & æqui
bonique studium apud nos, & nostra omnia erga vos officia
constare sentiatis. Verùm & quiddam est quod etiam a vobis
vicissim non nos duntaxat, sed ipsum jus & fas omne postulat;

LETTERS

Written in the

Name of the Parliament.

[*1. From the Phillips Translation, 1694, p. 1. See Masson, "Life of Milton," 1877, No. 1, volume IV, p. 159.*]

*The Senate and People of England, to the most Noble
Senate of the City of Hamborough.*

FOR how long a series of past Years, and for what important Reasons the Friendship enter'd into by our Ancestors with your most Noble City has continu'd to this day, we both willingly acknowledge, together with your selves; nor is it a thing displeasing to us, frequently also to call to our remembrance. But as to what we understand, by your Letters dated the 25th. of June, that some of our People deal not with that Fidelity and Probity, as they were wont to do in their Trading and Commerce among ye; we presently referr'd it to the consideration of certain Persons well skill'd in those matters, to the end they might make a more strict enquiry into the Frauds of the Clothiers and other Artificers of the Woollen Manufacture. And we farther promise, to take such effectual care, as to make you sensible of our unalterable intentions, to preserve sincerity and justice among our selves, as also never to neglect any good Offices of our kindness that may redound to the welfare of your Commonwealth. On the other hand, there is something likewise which we not only require, but which

ut nostræ gentis mercatoribus, vestris hospitibus & sua privilegia conservare, & eorum vitam, atque fortunas, prout cā civitate dignum est, vestris opibus defendere velitis. Quod, ut prioribus literis enixè petivimus, ita nunc etiam ut vehementiùs
5 efflagitemus, faciunt quotidianæ mercatorum querelæ, quas ad nos deferunt; suam nimirūm salutem atque rem omnem rursùs apud vos in dubio esse. Quamvis enim literarum nostrarum quas pridem ad vos dedimus fructum aliquem ad tempus perceperisse se fateantur, & ab injuriis nefariorum hominum
10 aliquantùm respirasse, nunc tamen post adventum *Cochrani* illius in urbem vestram (de quo etiam priùs questi sumus) qui mandatam jam sibi à *Carolo* defuncti nuper Regis filio Legationem nescio quam Prædicat, se omnibus contumeliis, minis, armis etiam Sicariorum petitos solitâ vestrâ defensione
15 atque tutelâ caruisse. Adeò ut cum unus atque alter è mercatoribus cum ipso etiam Societatis Præfecto, in navem quandam prædatoriam per insidias abducti essent, cæterique vestram fidem implorarent, à vobis tamen nullum auxilium impetrare potuerint, donec ipsi suo Marte mercatores, non
20 sine magno suorum discrimine captos in eo flumine, cuius vestra urbs domina est, ex latronum manibus eripere cogerentur. Quos cum illi bonis auspiciis domum reduxissent, & ab

Equity it self, and all the Laws of God and Man, demand of your selves, That you will not only conserve inviolable to the Merchants of our Nation their Privileges, but by your Authority and Power defend and protect their Lives and Estates, as it
5 becomes your City to do. Which as we most earnestly desir'd in our former Letters, so upon the repeated Complaints of our Merchants that are daily made before us, we now more earnestly sollicite and request it: they complaining, That their safety, and all that they have in the world, is again in great
10 jeopardy among ye. For although they acknowledge themselves to have reap'd some Benefit for a short time of our former Letters sent you, and to have had some respite from the Injuries of a sort of Profligate People; yet since the coming of the same *Coc[hra]m* to your City (of whom we complain'd
15 before) who pretends to be honour'd with a sort of Embassy from [Charles] the Son of the lately deceas'd King, they have been assaulted with all manner of ill Language, Threats and naked Swords of Ruffians and Homicides, and have wanted your accustom'd Protection and Defence; insomuch, that when
20 Two or Three of the Merchants, together with the President of the Society, were hurry'd away by surprize Aboard a certain Privateer, and that the rest implor'd your Aid, yet they could not obtain any Assistance from you, till the Merchants themselves were forc'd to embody their own strength, and res-
25 cue from the hands of Pyrates the Persons Seiz'd on in that River, of which your City is the Mistress, not without extream hazard of their Lives. Nay, when they had fortunately brought 'em home again, and as it were by Force of Arms recover'd

indignâ servitute veluti manu asseruissent, captos etiam piratas ipsos in custodiam dededissent, *Cochranum* illum perfugam & perduellem eò audaciæ processisse accipimus, ut & prædatores dimitti liberos, & mercatores tradi sibi vinctos postulet. Vos autem etiam atque etiam hortamur & obtestamur, si pactiones, & fœdera, & pervetustum utriusque gentis commercium, id quod petitis, inviolatè servari studetis, ut nostri certum aliquod atque firmum sibi præsidium in vestrâ fide, prudentiâ, autoritate collocare demum possint; Vos autem uti eos his de rebus benignè audiatis; tām de *Cochrano*, cæterisque scæleris, illius sociis, quām de iis qui nuper in Concionatorem, impunè adhuc, impetum fecerunt supplicium sumere velitis, aut è finibus exire jubeatis. Neque pulsos atque exules *Tarquinios* amiciæ atque opibus *Populi Anglicani* anteferendos existimetis. Si enim per vos non steterit quo minùs Reipub. nostræ hostes quidvis licere sibi contra nos in urbe vestrâ confidant, quām non tuta aut honesta amplius nostrorum ibi commoratio sit, vos cum animis vestris cogitate. Hæc vestræ prudentiæ & æquitati; Vos ipsos Divino Numini commendatos volumus. Valete.

Westmonasterio. Dat. August. 10. 1649.

'em from an Ignominious Captivity, and carry'd the Pyrates themselves into Custody; we are inform'd that *Coc[hra]m* was so audacious, as to demand the Release of the Pyrates, and that the Merchants might be deliver'd Prisoners into his hands. We
5 therefore again, and again, beseech and adjure ye, if it be your intention that Contracts and Leagues, and the very ancient Commerce between both Nations should be preserv'd, the thing which you desire, That our People may be able to asiuere themselves of some certain and firm support and reliance upon
10 your Word, your Prudence and Authority; that you would lend 'em a favourable Audience concerning these matters; and that you would inflict deserved Punishment as well upon *Coc[hra]m*, and the rest of his Accomplices in that wicked act, as upon those who lately assaulted the Preacher, hitherto un-
15 punish'd, or command 'em to depart your Territories; nor that you would believe that expell'd and exil'd *Tarquins* are to be preferr'd before the Friendship, and the Wealth, and Power of our Republick. For if you do not carefully provide to the contrary, but that the Enemies of our Republick shall presume to
20 think lawful the committing of any Violences against us in your City, how unsafe, how ignominious the Residence of our People there will be, do you consider with your selves. These things we recommend to your Prudence and Equity, your selves to the Protection of Heaven.

25 *Westminster, Aug. 10. 1649.*

[2.p.3.(S.2.C.36.)]

Senatui Hamburgensi.

PERPECTA nobis æquanimitas vestra dubiis in rebus nostris, facit nunc ut sanè prosperis, ac benè gestis, de vestrâ voluntate, & amico in nos animo nequaquam dubitemus. Nos quidem, confecto jam pœnè bello, & profiliatis ubique patriæ hostibus, nihil æquius, aut ad pacem, Remque publicam stabiendum firmius esse duximus, quam ut illi qui vel libertatem, ductore semper Deo, per nos adepti sunt, vel vitam atque fortunas post belli civilis facinora, nostro dono atque gratiâ receperunt, nobis vicissim suis Magistratus fidem & officium, solenni, si opus esset, more testarentur, atque præstarent. Præsertim cum tot homines inquieti & inimici, semel atque iterum in fidem accepti, nullum neque domi neque foris perfidiosè agendi, novasque turbas excitandi finem faciant. Itaque formulam quandam sponsionis perscribendam curavimus, quâ omnes qui aut munus aliquod in Repub. sustinerent, aut legum præsidio muniti incolumitate, otio, cæterisque vitæ commodis fruerentur, conceptis verbis se obstringerent. Hanc etiam per omnes Colonias & quacunque gentium nostri cives negotiandi causâ agerent, mittendam censuimus; ut eorum quibus præficimur, fidem, prout decet atque necesse est, exploratam & cognitam habeamus. Quo magis mirari subit quod ex urbe vestrâ mercatores

[2.p.6:M.2.(iv, 160.)]

To the Senate of Hamborough.

Y OUR conspicuous Favour in the doubtful condition of our Affairs, is now the reason, that after Victory and prosperous Success, we can no longer question your good will and friendly inclination towards us. As for our
5 parts, the War being almost now determin'd, and our Enemies every where vanquish'd, we have deem'd nothing more just, or more conducing to the firm Establishment of the Republick, then that they who by our means (the Almighty being always our Captain and Conductor) have either recover'd their
10 Liberty, or obtain'd their Lives and Fortunes, after the pernicious Ravages of a Civil War, of our free Gift and Grace, should testifie and pay in exchange to their Magistrates Allegiance and Duty in a solemn manner, if need requir'd. More especially, when so many Turbulent and Exasperated Persons,
15 more then once receiv'd into Protection, will make no end, either at home or abroad, of acting Perfidiously, and raising new Disturbances. To that purpose we took care to enjoin a certain form of an Oath, by which all who held any Office in the Commonwealth, or being fortify'd with the Protection of
20 the Law, enjoy'd both Safety, Ease, and all other Conveniences of Life, should bind themselves to Obedience in words prescrib'd. This we also thought proper to be sent to all Colonies abroad, or where-ever else our People resided for the convenience of Trade; to the end that the Fidelity of those over whom
25 we are set, might be prov'd and known to us, as it is but reasonable and necessary. Which makes us wonder so much the more

nostri scribunt, sibi mandata nostra per unum atque alterum
vestri ordinis exequi non licere. Sanè quod *potentissimæ Fœderatorum in Belgio Provinciae*, suarum rerum & rationum
consultissimæ, nihil ad se pertinere existimaverunt, si pere-
5 grini scilicet *Angli* debitam suis domi magistratibus in hæc
vel illa verba fidem astringant, id quo pacto vestræ Civitati
suspectum aut molestum esse possit, fatemur planè nos ne-
scire. Verum hoc à privato quorundam sive studio sive formi-
dine profectum, quos errabundi quidam & pulsi patriâ *Scoti*,
10 minis dicuntur impulisse, ut mercatores nostros a fide suâ
nobis obligandâ deterrent, Civitati non imputamus. Interea
tamen summo vos opere hortamur atque etiam rogamus (non
enim mercatura jam, sed Respub. ipsa agitur) ut ne quenquam
apud vos patiamini, cuius hoc nihil potest interesse, authori-
15 tati quam nos in nostros populares, non Exterorum arbi-
trio aut judicio, sed jure Patrio obtinemus, suam quamcun-
que autoritatem interponere. Quis enim non ægrè ferat, si
nos vestris hîc *Hamburgensibus* suâ erga vos fide interdice-
remus. Valete.

20 *Dat. Jan. 4. 1649.*

at what our Merchants write from your City, that they are not permitted to execute our Commands by some or other of your *Order* and Degree. Certainly what the most Potent United Provinces of the Low Countries, most jealous of their Power
5 and their Interests, never thought any way belonging to their inspection, namely whether the *English* Foreigners swore Fidelity and Allegiance to their Magistrates at home, either in these or those Words, how that should come to be so suspected and troublesome to your City, we must plainly acknowledge
10 that we do not understand. But this proceeding from the private inclinations or fears of some, whom certain Vagabond *Scots*, expell'd their Countrey, are said to have enforc'd by Menaces, on purpose to deter our Merchants from Swearing Fidelity to us, we impute not to your City. Most earnestly
15 therefore we intreat and conjure ye (for it is not now the interest of Trade, but the honour of the Republick it self that lies at stake) not to suffer any one among ye, who can have no reason to concern himself in this Affair, to interpose his Authority, whatever it be, with that Supremacy which we chal-
20 lenge over our own Subjects, not by the judgment and opinion of Foreigners, but by the Laws of our Country; for who would not take it amiss, if we should forbid your *Hamburgers*, residing here, to Swear Fidelity to you that are their Magistrates at Home? Farewel.

25 Jan. 4. 1649.

[3.p.5.(S.3.C.37.)]

Serenissimo ac potentissimo Principi

PHILIPPO QUARTO

Hispaniarum Regi.

Parlamentum Reipub. Angliae,

SALUTEM.

ANTONIUM ASCAMUM Virum probum, eruditum,
 & luculentâ familiâ ortum, de rebus in commune,
 tam *Hispanorum*, quam *Anglorum* genti, ut spes
 est, valde utilibus, ad Majestatem Vestram legamus. Quamo-
 5 brem ut ei honestum iter, atque tutum in Urbem Regiam, sicut
 moris est, necnon & redditum concedere, & præstare velis,
 parem referre gratiam parati, officiosè petimus. Sin id minùs
 placuerit, ut quæ vestra hac in parte sit voluntas, ei quam pri-
 mùm significetur, utque tutò quo volet abeundi potestas fiat.

10 *Dat. Feb. 4. 1649.*

[4.p.6.(S.4.C.45.)]

Serenissimo ac Potentissimo Principi

PHILIPPO QUARTO

Hispaniarum Regi.

Parlamentum Reipub. Angliae,

SALUTEM.

QUIS rerum nostrarum status sit, quamque atroci-
 bus injuriis subacti, sumptis tandem armis, ca-
 pessendæ libertatis consilium ceperimus, consti-

[3.p.10:M.3.(iv, 160.)]

*To the Most Serene and Potent Prince Philip the Fourth,
King of Spain. The Parliament of the Commonwealth of England, Greeting.*

WE send to your Majesty *Anthony Ascham*, a person of Integrity, Learned, and Descended of an Ancient Family, to Treat of matters very advantageous, as we hope, as well to the *Spanish*, as the *English* Nation. Wherefore in freindly manner, we desire that you would be pleas'd to Grant, and Order him a Safe and Honourable Passage to your Royal City, and the same in his return from thence, readily prepar'd to repay the kindness when occasion offers. Or if your Majesty be otherwise inclin'd, that it may be signify'd to him with the soonest, what your Pleasure is in this particular, and that he may be at Liberty to depart without Molestation.

Feb. 4. 1649.

[4.p.11:M.4.(iv, 161.)]

To the Most Serene and Potent Prince, Philip the Fourth, King of Spain. The Parliament of the Commonwealth of England, Greeting.

WHAT is the condition of our Affairs, and by what heinous Injuries provok'd and broken, at length we began to think of recovering our Liberty by force of Arms; what Constituted form of Government we now make use of, can neither be conceal'd from your Maj-

tutâ quâ nunc utimur Reipublicæ formâ, neque *Majestatem Vestram* potest latere, neque alium quemvis, qui evulgata super hac re scripta nostra æquo animo perlegerit. Nobis profecto fidem nostram, æquitatem, patientiam, testatam cunctis
5 & probatam reddere, authoritatem etiam, honorem, & Decus nostrum adversus infames exulum & perfugarum linguas tueri, apud idoneos rerum æstimatores difficile non debet esse. Nunc quod exterarum nationum magis interest, deletis, aut decessis Patriæ hostibus, Deo nempe mirificè adjuti, ad pa-
10 cem & amicitiam omni imperio potiorem cum vicinis gentibus habendam, paratos nos esse palam atque ex animo profitemur. Has ob causas spectatæ solertiæ & probitatis Virum *Antonium Aschamum* in *Hispaniam* ad *Majestatem Vestram* misimus; qui de amicitiâ deque solito inter utramque gentem commer-
15 cio cum *Majestate Vestrâ* agat; vel etiam ad novas pactiones, si ita visum fuerit, de integro sanciendas viam muniat. Huic igitur *Vestræ Majestatis* adeundi copiam ut faciatis, ejusque incolumitati, necnon etiam honori, quoad isto apud vos munere perfuncturus est, velitis prospicere rogamus: ut & ea quæ
20 a nobis mandata habet, utrique genti, ut speramus, profutura, liberè exponat; & mentis *Vestræ* qui sensus his de rebus sit, nos quam primum certiores faciat.

Westmonasterio dat. Feb. 4. 1649.

esty, nor any other Person who has but cast an impartial Eye upon our Writings Publish'd upon these Occasions. Neither ought we to think it a difficult thing, among fit and proper judges of things, to render our Fidelity, our Equity, and Pa-
5 tience, manifest to all men, and justly meriting their Approba-
tion, as also to defend our Authority, Honour, and Grandeur, against the infamous Tongues of Exiles and Fugitives. Now then, as to what is more the concern of Foreign Nations, after having subdu'd and vanquish'd the Enemies of our Countrey
10 through the Miraculous Assistance of Heaven, we openly and cordially profess our selves readily prepar'd to have Peace and Friendship, more desirable then all enlargement of Empire, with our Neighbour Nations. For these reasons we have sent into *Spain* to your Majesty, *Antony Ascham*, of approv'd Dex-
15 terity and Probity, to treat with your Majesty, concerning Friendship and the accustom'd Commerce between both Na-
tions; or else, if it be your Pleasure, to open a way for the Rati-
fying of new Articles and Alliances. Our request therefore is,
that you will grant him free Liberty of Access to your Majesty,
20 and give such Order, that care may be taken of his Safety and his Honour, while he resides a Publick Minister with your Majesty; to the end he may freely propose what he has in charge from us, for the Benefit, as we hope of both Nations;
and certifie to us with the soonest, what are your Majesty's
25 sentiments concerning these matters.

Westminster, Feb. 4. 1649.

[5.p.7.(S.5.C.46.)]

Serenissimo Principi

JOANNI QUARTO

Lusitaniæ Regi.

Parlamentum Reipub. Angliae,

SALUTEM.

MULTA nos & infidæ pacis, & intestini belli mala
 ultima perppersos, eò demùm loci redactos fuisse,
 ut si salvam Rempubl. vellemus, ejus admini-
 strandi ratio magna ex parte immutanda esset, ex iis quæ à
 nobis hac de re scripta publicè & declarata sunt, *Majestati*
Vestre jam pridem notum esse arbitramur. Quibus, ut par-
 est, si fides potiùs haberetur, quàm improbissimis perditorum
 hominum calumniis, sanè qui foris de rebus nostris pessimè
 jam sentiunt, iis fortasse multò æquioribus uteremur. Nam
 quod nos jure nostro, proque gentilitiâ *Anglorum* libertate,
 rectè & majorum more fortiter fecisse contendimus, de eo
 pravas & obstinatas nequissimorum hominum opiniones ex
 animis evellere, humanæ opis aut ingenii certè non est. Nunc
 autem quod nobis cum nationibus externis commune, & in
 rem utrinque magis existit, amicitiam & commercium quod
 nostris hominibus, cum vicinâ quacumque gente consuevit

[5.p.13:M.5.(iv,161.)]

To the Most Serene Prince, John the Fourth, King of Portugal. The Parliament of the Commonwealth of England, Greeting.

AFTER we had suffer'd many, and those the utmost Mis-
chiefs of a Faithless Peace, and intestine War, Our
being reduc'd to those Exigences, that if we had any
regard to the safety of the Republick, there was a necessity of
altering for the chiefest part the form of Government, is a
thing which we make no question is well known to your Maj-
esty, by what we have both publickly Written and declar'd in
justification of our Proceedings. To which, as it is but reason,
if credit might be rather given, then to the most malicious
Calumnies of Loose and Wicked men; perhaps we should find
those persons more amicably inclin'd, who now abroad have
the worst sentiments of our actions. For as to what we justifie
our selves to have justly and strenuously perform'd after the
Example of our Ancestors, in pursuance of our Rights, and for
recovery of the native Liberty of *English-men*, certainly it is
not the work of Human force or wit to eradicate the perverse
and obstinate Opinions of People wickedly inclin'd concern-
ing what we have done. But after all, in reference to what is
common to us with all Foreign Nations, and more for the gen-
eral interest on both sides, we are willing to let the world
know, that there is nothing which we more ardently desire,
then that the Friendship and Commerce which our People
have been accustom'd to maintain with all our Neighbours,

esse, non imminutum, sed auctum atque ratum magnoperè cupimus. Cumque vestro in regno populares nostri permagna & per utriusque genti quæstuosa habeant negotia, iis ne impedimentum aliquod aut imcommodum afferatur, quantum in 5 nobis est, curabimus. Id verò prædicimus frustrà fore, dum piratis & defectoribus nostris perfugium sibi vestris in portibus reperire, & onerariis *Anglorum* navibus, vi captis atque direptis, bona civium nostrorum sub hasta vendere Olissipone, ut nuntiatur, permissum est. Huic malo quo maturiùs occur- 10 ratur, & de eâ, quam petimus, amiciâ clariùs ut constet, Nobilissimum Virum *Carolum Vane*, Oratoris munere præditum, cum mandatis atque diplomate, commissi sibi muneris teste, ad *Majestatem Vestram* legavimus: Eum itaque benignè audire, fidem ei adhibere, ejus denique incolumitati atque 15 honori, per omnes regni vestri fines, ut velis consulere obtestamur. Hæc omnia & nobis pergrata, & *Majestati Vestrae*, si fortè usus venerit, nostra omnium officia mutua fore pollicemur.

Westmonasterio dat. Feb. 4. 1649.

should be enlarg'd and settled in the most ample and solemn manner. And whereas our People have always driven a very great Trade, and gainful to both Nations, in your Kingdom; we shall take care, as much as in us lies, that they may not meet
5 with any Impediment to interrupt their dealings. However, we foresee that all our Industry will be in vain, if, as it is reported, the Pyrates and Revolters of our Nation shall be suffer'd to have Refuge in your Ports, and after they have taken and plunder'd the Laden Vessels of the *English*, shall be per-
10 mitted to sell their Goods by Publick Outcries at *Lisbon*. To the end therefore that a more speedy remedy may be apply'd to this growing Mischief, and that we may be more clearly satisfy'd concerning the Peace which we desire, we have sent to *Your Majesty* the most Noble *Charles Vane*, under the Char-
15 acter of our Agent, with Instructions and a Commission, a plenary Testimonial of the Trust we have repos'd, and the em- ployment we have conferr'd upon him. Him therefore we most earnestly desire your Majesty graciously to hear, to give him Credit, and to take such Order, that he may be safe in his
20 Person and his Honour within the bounds of your Dominions. These things, as they will be most acceptable to us, so we promise, whenever occasion offers, that the same offices of kindness to your Majesty shall be mutually observ'd on all our parts.

Westminster, Feb. 4. 1649.

[6.p.9.(S.6.C.47.)]

Serenissimo Principi

JOANNI QUARTO

Lusitaniæ Regi.

Parlamentum Reipub. Angliae,

SALUTEM.

Q UOTIDIANI ferè, & perquām graves afferuntur ad nos nuntii, Classiarios quosdam nostros, & gubernatores, qui abductis per scelus atque proditionem, quibus præerant, navibus, superiore anno a nobis defecerant, elapsos demùm ex eo portu Hiberniæ, in quo æstate fermè totâ obsessi, vix pœnam suis flagitiis dignam effugerant, ad *Lusitaniæ* nunc oram, *Tagique* fluminis ostium se recepisse: Ibi captis atque direptis quæ ad mercaturam ultrò citròque commeant, *Anglorum* navigiis, piraticam strenuè 10 facere; & vicina quæque maria, fretumque omne Gaditanum latrociniis infestum atque infame reddidisse. Cui malo nisi primo quoque tempore obviām eatur, actum esse de commercio, quod nostris hominibus cum *Lusitanis* per amplum & per utriusque genti quæstuosum est, quis non videt? Quamobrem 15 à *Vestra Majestate* etiam atque etiam petimus, ut piratas nostros & defectores, *Portugallia* finibus exire jubeas; & si qui a *Carolo Stuardo* pseudolegati adsunt, eorum uti rationem ne habere digneris; nosque potius agnoscas, ad quos *An-*

[6.p.16:M.6.(iv,232.)]

To the Most Serene Prince, John the Fourth, King of Portugal. The Parliament of the Commonwealth of England, Greeting.

A LMOST daily and most grievous complaints are brought before us, that certain of our Seamen and Officers, who revolted from us the last year, and Treacherously and Wickedly carry'd away the Ships with the Command of which they were entrusted, and who having made their escape from the Port of *Ireland*, where being blockt up for almost a whole Summer together, they very narrowly avoided the punishment due to their Crimes, have now betaken themselves to the Coast of *Portugal*, and the mouth of the River *Tagus*; that there they practice furious Pyracy, Taking and Plundering all the *English* Vessels they meet with Sailing to and fro upon the account of Trade, and that all the adjoining Seas are become almost impassible by reason of their notorious and infamous Robberies. To which increasing Mischief, unless a speedy Remedy be apply'd, who does not see but that there will be a final end of that vast Trade so gainful to both Nations, which our People were wont to drive with the *Portuguese*? Wherefore we again and again request Your Majesty, that you will command those Pyrates and Revolters to depart the Territories of *Portugal*: And that if any pretended Embassadors present themselves from [Charles Stuart,] that you will not vouchsafe to give them Audience; but that you will rather acknowledge us, upon whom the Supream

glicarum jam summa rerum, Deo planè aspirante, rediit; utque nostræ amicorum Classi, non minus vestris quam *Anglorum* commodis inservienti, *Lusitaniae* portus, atque flumina præcludi ne sinas.

* * *

[7.p.10.(S.114.C.38.)]

PHILIPPO QUARTO

Hispaniarum Regi.

QUAM gravitèr quāmque acerbè tulerit *Majestas Vestra*, nefariam illam *Antonii Aschami* oratoris nostri cædem, & quid in puniendis ejus interfectoribus hactenus effectum sit cum ex literis vestris, tum ex *Domino Alphonso de Cardenas* legato vestro percepimus.

- 10 Veruntamen illius facinoris atrocitatem quoties nobiscum reputamus quæ & ipsam vel habendi vel conservandi commercii rationem funditù tollit si Legatorum jus apud omnes nationes sanctissimum impunè tanto scelere violabitur, non possumus quin Majestatem vestram summâ instantiâ iterùm efflagitemus ut supplicium de illis parricidis primo quoque tempore debitum sumatur, utque justitiam ullâ morâ aut obtentu religionis frustrari diutiùs ne sinat. Et quanquam potentissimi regis amicitiam plurimi certè facimus, tamen ut tam infandi parricidii authores dignas suo scelere poenas persolvant omnem dare operam debemus. Humanitatem quidem illam quam jussu vestro in *Hispaniae* portibus nostri homines per-

Power of *England*, by the Conspicuous Favour and Assistance of the Almighty, is devolv'd; and that the Ports and Rivers of *Portugal*, may not be barr'd and defended against your Friends and Confederates Fleet, no less serviceable to your Emolument, than the Trade of the *English*. [24. Feb. 1649.]

[7.p.19:M.13.(iv,234.)]

To Philip the Fourth, King of Spain.

HOWheinously, and with what Detestation your Majesty resented the Villanous Murder of our Agent, *Anthony Ascham*, and what has hitherto been done in the Prosecution and Punishment of his Assassinate, we have
10 been given to understand, as well by your Majesty's own Letters, as from your Embassador *Don Alphonso de Cardenas*. Nevertheless, so often as we consider the horridness of that bloody Fact, which utterly subverts the very Foundations of Correspondence and Commerce and of the Privilege of Embassadors, most sacred among all Nations, so villanously violated without severity of punishment, we cannot but with utmost importunity repeat our most urgent Suit to your Majesty, That those Parricides may with all the Speed imaginable be brought to Justice, and that you would not suffer their merited
15 20 Pains to be suspended any longer by any delay or pretence of Religion. For tho' most certainly we highly value the Friendship of a Potent Prince; yet it behoves us to use our utmost endeavours, that the Authors of such an enormous Parricide should receive the deserved Reward of their Impiety. Indeed,
25 we cannot but with a grateful mind acknowledge that Civility, of which by your Command, our People were not unsensible,

sensere, præclaram etiam vestræ Majestatis in nos voluntatem quam nuper amplissimis verbis vestro nomine Legatus nobis exposuit grato animo agnoscimus, neque non voluptati nobis erit eadem pariter officia, si quis usus venerit *Vestræ Majestati* & *Hispanorum* genti reddere. At nisi justitiæ sine mora satisfiat quod jamdiu petimus, quo niti fundamento amicitia sincera ac diuturna possit non videmus, cuius tamen conservandæ a nobis quidem nulla honesta occasio facilè omittetur, cui etiam fini præsentiam Legati apud nos vestri conducere existimamus.

[8.p.ii.(S.121.C.106.)]

Legato Hispanico.

Excellentissime Domine,

CONCILIUM Status, quam primùm per gravissima Reipub. negotia licuit, in *Parlamentum* attulit quatuor illa scripta quæ visum est *Excellentia Vestræ* unde vigesimo proximi Decembris cum Concilio communicare, *Concilium à Parlamento* in Mandatis habet, quod ad primum scriptorum illorum caput, de nuper scilicet *Residentis* sui *Dom. Aschami* nefariis interfectoribus, Responsum hoc reddere:

Parlamentum tamdiu, totiès, tamque meritò, debitum eorum supplicium postulâsse ut amplius dicere opus non sit in re tanta ubi (ut *Excellentia Vestræ* pulchrè meminit) *Regiae Majestatis* ipsa agitur Authoritas: Et sine qua re omnis ratio Societatis humanæ & conservandæ inter gentes amicitiæ tolli

as also your surpassing Affection for us, which lately your Ambassador at large unfolded to us: Nor will it be displeasing to us to return the same good Offices to your Majesty, and the Spanish Nation, whenever opportunity offers. Nevertheless, if

- 5 Justice be not satisfy'd without delay, which we still most earnestly request, we see not upon what foundations a sincere and lasting Friendship can subsist. For the preservation of which, however, we shall omit no just and laudable occasion; to which purpose we are likewise apt to believe that the presence of your
10 Ambassador does not a little conduce. [Circa July. 1. 1650.]

[8.p.21:M.16.(iv,235.)]

To the Spanish Ambassador.

Most Eccelent Lord,

THE Council of State, so soon as their weighty Affairs would permit 'em, having carried into Parlament the four Writings, which it pleas'd your Excellency to impart to the Council upon the 19th of December last, have received in Command from the Parlament to return this Answer to the first Head of those Writings, touching the villainous Assassinate of their late Agent, *Anthony Ascham*.

The Parlament have so long time, so often, and so justly demanded their being brought to deserved Punishment, that
20 there needs nothing further to be said on a thing of so great importance, wherein (as Your Excellency well observ'd) his Royal Majesty's Authority it self is so deeply concern'd, that unless Justice be done upon such notorious Offenders, all the foundations of Humane Society, all the ways of preserving

necessè erit. Neque sane ullo ab Religione petito argumento intelligere possumus, innocentium sanguinem scelestissimâ cæde effusum non esse vindicandum, Etiamnum itaque instat *Parlementum* & ab *Regia Majestate* expectat ut, juxta priora 5 sua postulata, satisfactio sibi re ipsâ atque effectu detur.

[9.p.12.(S.7.C.53.)]

Serenissimo Principi

LEOPOLDO AUSTRIÆ

· *Archiduci Provinciarum in Belgio sub Philippo
Rege Præsidi.*

UT primùm ad nos non sine gravissimâ querelâ perlatum est, *Janam Puccheringam* illustri & opulentâ Familiâ puellam hæredem, cum adhuc propter ætatem sub Tutoribus esset, haud procul eâ domo, in quâ 10 tum fortè *Grenovici* agebat, de manibus & complexu famularum raptam fuisse, & parato ad id navigio in *Flandriam* subitò deportatam, *Walci* cuiusdam insidiis, qui per fas & nefas omnia molitus est, ut pupillam locupletem, vel ostenso mortis metu, ad nubendum sibi adigeret, huic tām atroci 15 tāmque inaudito sceleri primo quoque tempore occurrentum esse rati, dedimus quibusdam negotium, ut cum præfectis Neoporti & Ostendæ (nam in ea fortè loca infelix illa dicebatur appulsa) agerent de ingenuâ raptoris manibus eripi-

Friendship among Nations, of necessity must be overturn'd and abolish'd. Nor can we apprehend by any argument drawn from Religion, that the Blood of the Innocent, shed by a propensely malicious Murder, is not to be aveng'd. The Parliament
5 therefore once more most urgently presses, and expects from his Royal Majesty, according to their first demands, That satisfaction be given 'em effectually, and sincerely in this matter.
[January. 1650/1.]

[9.p.23:M.7.(iv,232.)]

To the Most Serene Prince Leopold, Archduke of Austria, Governor of the Spanish Low Countries, under King Philip.

10 **S**oon as word was brought us, not without a most grievous complaint, that *Jane Puckering*, an Heiress of an Illustrious and Opulent Family, while yet by reason of her Age, she was under Guardians, not far from the House wherein she then liv'd at *Greenwich*, was violently forc'd from the Hands and Embraces of her Attendants; and of a sudden
15 in a Vessel to that purpose ready prepar'd, carri'd off into *Flanders*, by the treachery of one *Walsh*, who has endeavour'd all the ways imaginable, in contempt of Law both Human and Divine, to constrain a Wealthy Virgin to marriage, even by terrifying her with Menaces of present Death. We deeming it
20 proper to apply some speedy remedy to so enormous and unheard-of a piece of Villany, gave order to some Persons to treat with the Governours of *Newport* and *Ostend* (for the Unfortunate Captive was said to be landed in one of those two places) about rescuing the *Free-born* Lady out of the Hands of

endâ. Qui utrique pro suâ singulari humanitate & honesti studio, captivæ, perque latrocinium domo abductæ opem libenter tulerunt; illa verò ut prædatorum vim quoquo modo effugeret, in Cœnobium votarum virginum veluti sequestrò 5 deposita est. Quam ut ille *Walcius* inde abduceret, actionem in foro ecclesiastico *Iprensis Episcopi* de contracto secum matrimonio instituit. Veruntamen, cum & raptor & rapta nostre omniñ sint, ipsum etiam facinus in nostra ditione perpetratum, quod juratis testibus abundè liquet, hæreditas deni-
10 que tam lauta, quam illum imprimis inhiâsse constat, in nostrâ potestate sit, hujus propterea causæ cognitionem totam, atque judicium ad nos duntaxat pertinere arbitramur. Veniat huc igitur qui se sponsum nominat, suam hîc litem instruat, quamque jure suam contendit esse uxorem, tradi sibi postulet. Hoc
15 interim à Vestrâ Celsitudine vehementè petimus, quod & per nostrum internuntium Bruxellis commorantem jam aliquoties petivimus, ut afflictam & indignis modis habitam puerilam, honestis parentibus ortam, suâ ex Patriâ prædatorium in modum abductam, quoàd potes, liberam & incolumem
20 redire domum sinas. Hoc abs te non nos tantùm, siquam Vestræ Celsitudini parem a nobis gratiam, parque beneficium reddi posse acciderit, sed ipsa etiam humanitas, ipse pudor qui ad tuendum sexus illius honorem & pudicitiam viris bonis

the Ravisher. Who, both out of their singular Humanity and Love of Virtue, lent their assisting aid to the young Virgin in servitude, and by down-right Robbery rifl'd from her Habitation: So that to avoid the violence of her Imperious Masters,
5 she was as it were deposited in a Nunnery, and committed to the charge of the Governess of the Society. Wherefore the same *Walsh* to get her again into his Clutches, has commenc'd a Suit against her in the Ecclesiastical Court of the Bishop of *Ypre*, pretending a Matrimonial Contract between him and
10 her. Now in regard that both the *Ravisher* and the *Ravish'd* person are Natives of our Countrey, as by the Witnesses upon their Oaths abundantly appears; as also for that the splendid Inheritance after which most certainly the Criminal chiefly gapes, lies within our Territories; so that we conceive that the
15 whole cognizance and determination of this Cause belongs solely to our selves. Therefore let him repair hither, he who calls himself the Husband, here let him commence his Suit, and demand the delivery of the Person whom he claims for his Wife. In the mean time, this it is that we most earnestly re-
20 quest from your Highness, which is no more then what we have already requested by our Agent residing at *Brussels*, that you will permit an afflicted and many ways misus'd Virgin, Born of Honest Parents, but Pyrated out of her Native Coun-
try, to Return, as far as lies in your power, with Freedom and
25 Safety home agen. This not only we, upon all opportunities offer'd, as readily prepar'd to return the same Favour and Kindness to your Highness, but also Humanity it self, and that same hatred of Infamy, which ought to accompany all persons

atque fortibus inesse debet, junctis unâ precibus efflagitare
videntur. Vale.

Westmonasterio Martii 28. 1650.

[10.p.14.(S.9.C.55.)]

Serenissimo Principi

JOANNI QUARTO

Lusitaniae Regi.

5 Q UOD Oratorem nostrum & honorificè acceperit
Majestas Vestra, & benignè statim audierit, nul-
 lam interponendam esse moram statuimus, quin
 alteris quam primùm literis nostris intelligeres, gratissimum
 id nobis accidisse; nosque nihil sanctius decrevisse, quàm
 pacem, amicitiam, commercium, quod nobis cum Nationi-
 10 bus plerisque exteris, & inter eas cum *Lusitanis* jam diù est,
 nullo nostro dicto aut facto, non prius laccessiti, violare; nec
 aliâ mente aut consilio classem *Anglicanam*, Tagi fluminis
 ad ostium misisse, quàm hostes jam totiès fugatos perse-
 quendi, resque nostras repetendi, quas per vim & proditionem
 15 suis dominis ablatas, colluvies ista perfugarum vestras in oras,
 ipsamque etiam *Olissiponem*, tanquam ad certissimas latro-
 cinii sui nundinas, asportavit. Verùm isti homines cuius
 audaciæ, furoris, & insaniæ sint, ex ipsorum moribus flagitiosis-
 simis omnes jam penè *Lusitanos* abundè perspexisse arbitra-

of Virtue and Courage, in defending the Honour of the Female Sex, seem altogether joynly to require at your hands.

Westminster, March 28. 1650.

[10.p.26:M.9.(iv,233.)]

To the Most Serene Prince, John the Fourth, King of Portugal.

5 **U**NDERSTANDING that Your Majesty had both Honourably receiv'd our Agent, and immediately given him a favourable Audience, we thought it became us to assure your Majesty without delay, by speedy Letters from us, That nothing could happen more acceptable to us, and that there is nothing which we have decreed more
10 sacred, then not to violate by any word or deed of ours, not first provok'd, the Peace, the Friendship and Commerce, now for some time settl'd between us and the greatest number of other Foreign Nations, and amongst the rest with the *Portugheses*. Nor did we send the *English* Fleet to the Mouth of the River
15 *Tagus* with any other intention or design, then in pursuit of Enemies so often put to flight, and for recovery of our Vessels, which being carry'd away from their Owners by Force and Treachery, the same Rabble of Fugitives conducted to your Coasts, and even to *Lisbon* it self, as to the most certain Fairs
20 for the Sale of their Plunder. But we are apt to believe that by this time almost all the *Portugheses* are abundantly convinc'd, from the Flagitious manners of those People, of their Audaciousness, their Fury and their Madness. Which is the reason we are in hopes that we shall more easily obtain from your
25 Majesty; First, That you will, as far as in you lies, be assistant

mur. Quo faciliùs à *Majestate Vestrâ* impetraturos nos esse confidimus, primùm ut *Illustrissimo Viro Odoardo Poppamo*, quem huic novæ classi præfecimus, quibus potes rebus ad prædatores hosce debellandos, adjumento esse velis, utque eos
5 cum duce suo, non hospites, sed piratas, non mercatores, sed commercii pestes, jurisque gentium violatores, intra regni vestri portus, & munimenta diutiùs consistere ne sinas; sed quâ patent *Lusitanie* fines, terrâ marique pelli jubeas: sin hoc minùs, ut nobis saltem pace vestrâ liceat defectores nostros, &
10 prædones propriis duntaxat viribus aggredi, &, si Deus dererit, in nostram potestatem redigere. Hoc ut prioribus literis vhementer petivimus, sic jam idem studio maximo atque opere ab *Majestate Vesta* contendimus. Hac sive æquitate, sive beneficio, non justitiæ solùm tuæ famam per omnes gen-
15 tes benè moratas adauxeris, sed & nos imprimis, populumque *Anglicanum Lusitanis* jam anteà minimè adversum, Tibi tuo- que populo majorem in modum devinxeris. Vale.

Westmonasterio. Dat. 27. Aprilis. 1650.

to the most Illustrious *Edward Popham*, whom we have made Admiral of our New Fleet, for the subduing those detested Freebooters; and that you will no longer suffer 'em together with their Captain, not Guests, but Pyrates; not Merchants, but
5 the Pests of Commerce, and Violaters of the Law of Nations, to Harbour in the Ports and under the shelter of the Fortresses of your Kingdom; but that where-ever the Confines of *Portugal* extend themselves, you will Command 'em to be Expell'd as well by Land as by Sea. Or if you are unwilling to proceed to
10 that extremity, at least that with your leave it may be lawful for us with our proper Forces to assail our own Revolters and Sea Robbers, and if it be the pleasure of Heaven, to reduce 'em into our Power. This, as we have earnestly desired in our former Letters, so now again with the greatest ardency and importu-
15 nity we request of your Majesty. By this, whether equity, or act of kindness, you will not only enlarge the fame of your Justice over all well Govern'd and Civil Nations, but also in a greater measure bind both us and the People of *England*, who never yet had other then a good opinion of the *Portugheses*, to
20 your self and to your Subjects. Farewel.

Westminster, 27. April. 1650.

[11.p.16.(S.8.C.54.)]

Hamburgensibus.

DE controversiis mercatorum, nonnullis etiam aliis de rebus quæ Reipubl: nostræ dignitatem aliquanto propius attingere videntur, scriptum inter nos haud semel, atque responsum est. Cum verò istiusmodi negotia 5 solis literis confici vix posse intelligamus, esse autem à *Carolo Stuarto* immissos in urbem vestram seditiosos quosdam, nullâ re magis quam scelere atque audaciâ instructos, qui id agunt, ut nostrorum hominum, quorum præsertim fides in patriam perspectior sit, commercium tam vetustum in civitate vestra 10 funditus tollant, idcirco virum nobilem & spectatissimum *Richardum Bradshaw* nostrum apud vos Internuntium esse jussimus: qui secundùm ea quæ à nobis mandata habet, de rebus iis atque negotiis quæ cum utriusque Reipubl: utilitatibus conjuncta sunt, vobiscum uberiùs communicare, & trans- 15 sigere possit. Hunc igitur ut benevolè quam primùm audiatis rogamus; utque ei per omnia fides ea, isque honos habeatur, qui hujusmodi munus rectè obeuntibus ubique gentium haberi solet. Valete.

Westmonasterio. Dat. 2. April. 1650.

[11.p.29:M.8.(iv,233.)]

To the Hamburghers.

MORE then once We have Written concerning the controversies of the Merchants, and some other things which more nearly concern the Dignity of our Republik, yet no Answer has been return'd. But understanding that Affairs of that nature can hardly be determin'd by Letters only, and that in the mean time certain Seditious Persons have been sent to your City by [Charles Stuart] Authoriz'd with no other Commission then that of Malice and Audaciousness, who make it their business utterly to extirpate the ancient Trade of our People in your City, especially of those whose fidelity to their Countrey is most conspicuous; Therefore we have commanded the worthy and most eminent *Richard Bradshaw* to reside as our Agent among ye; to the end he may be able more at large to Treat and Negotiate with your Lordships such Matters and Affairs, as are interwoven with the Benefit and Advantages of both Republicks. Him therefore we request ye, with the soonest to admit to a favourable Audience; and that in all things that Credit may be given to him, that Honour paid him, as is usually in all Countries, and among all Nations paid to those that bear his Character. Farewel.

Westminster, April 2. 1650.

[12.p.17.(S.10.C.134.)]

Hamburgensibus.

*Amplissimi, Magnifici, & spectabiles Viri, Amici
charissimi,*

STUDIA vestra quibus venientem ad vos Residentem nostrum accepistis, tam propensa, tamque egregia extitisse, & libenter intelligimus, & in eadem erga nos voluntate atque animo perseverare velitis magnoperè hortamur. Idque eò vehementius, quod perlatum ad nos est, exules illos nostros, de quibus jam sëpe scripsimus, efferre se solito insolentiùs in urbe vestrâ, nec contumelias solùm, sed & minas quasdam atrocissimas in Oratorem nostrum palam projicere. Hujus itaque salutem atque etiam debitum honorem hisce rursùs literis commendatissimum vobis esse volumus. In illos autem perfugas & sicarios, tam veteres quam recentes, si maturius animadvertis, & nobis gratissimum, & autoritate vestrâ atque prudentiâ dignum feceritis. Valete.

Westmonasterio. Dat. 31. May. 1650.

[12.p.31:M.11.(iv,234.)]

*To the Hamburghers.**Most Noble, Magnificent, and Illustrious, our dearest Friends.*

THAT your sedulities in the Reception of our Agent were so cordial and so egregious, we both gladly understand, and earnestly exhort ye, that you would persevere in your good Will and Affection toward us. And this we do with so much the greater vehemence, as being inform'd that the same Exiles of ours, concerning whom we have so frequently Written, now carry themselves more insolently in your City then they were wont to do, and that they not only openly Affront, but give out threatening Language in a most despiteful manner against our Resident. Therefore once more by these our Letters we would have the safety of his Person, and the honour due to his Quality, recommended to your Care. On the other side, if you inflict severe and timely Punishment upon those Fugitives and Ruffians, as well the old ones as the new comers; it will be most acceptable to us, and becoming your Authority and Prudence.

Westminster, May 31. 1650.

[13.p.17.(S.11.C.138.)]

PHILIPPO QUARTO
Hispaniarum Regi.

ANTONIUM ASCAMUM à nobis ad Majestatem Vestram nuper missum Oratorem, eoque nomine à Præfectis vestris perhumaniter & publicè acceptum, post itineris pericula tam longinqui, primo statim adventu in urbem Regiam, omni præsidio nudatum, tam fædo parricidio confossum in diversorio quodam, & cum *Joanne Baptista de Ripa* ejus interprete mactatum esse, magno sanè cum dolore accepimus. De illis autem parricidis jam comprehensis, ut fertur, & in custodiam datis, qui non nos duntaxat per illius latera, sed vestram quoque fidem atque honorem consauciare ac pænè transfigere sunt ausi, deque eorum quibuscunque horroribus ac sociis ut supplicium tanto scelere dignum primo quoque tempore sumatur, opere quam maximô à *Majestate Vestra* petimus. Quanquam id nihilo minus factum iri, quod petimus, utpote à Rege sua sponte pio atque justo, etiamsi nemo peteret, non dubitamus. Quod reliquum est, ut corpus exanime amicis suis atque famulis in patriam deportandum tradatur, utque eorum saluti qui supersunt eâ, quâ par est, ratione consultum atque provisum tantisper sit rogamus, donec responso ad hasce literas, si fieri potest, secum ablato, vestræ pietatis atque justitiæ testes ad nos quam primùm redierint.

Westmonasterio. Dat. 28. Junii. 1650.

[13.p.32:M.12.(iv,234.)]

To Philip the Fourth, King of Spain.

TO our infinite sorrow we are given to understand, That *Antony Ascham*, by us lately sent our Agent to your Majesty, and under that Character most Civilly and Publickly receiv'd by your Governours: upon his first 5 coming to your Royal City, naked of all defence and guard, was most bloodily Murther'd in a certain Inn, together with *John Baptista de Ripa* his Interpreter, Butchered at the same time. Wherefore we most earnestly request your Majesty, That deserved Punishment may be speedily inflicted upon those 10 Parricides already apprehended, as it is reported, and committed to Custody, who have not only presum'd to wound our selves through his sides, but have also dar'd to Stabb, as it were, to the very heart, your Faith of Word and Royal Honour. So that we make no question but what we so ardently desire 15 would nevertheless be done effectually by a Prince of his own accord so Just and Pious, though no body requir'd it. As to what remains, we make it our farther suit, That the breathless Carkass may be deliver'd to his Friends and Attendants to be brought back and Enterr'd in his own Countrey, and that such 20 care may be taken for the security of those that remain alive, as is but requisite, till having obtain'd an Answer to these Letters, if it may be done, they shall return to us the Witnesses of your Piety and Justice.

Westminster, June 28. 1650.

[14.p.19.(S.12.C.93.)]

Excellentissimo Domino

ANTONIO JOANNI LUDOVICO

de la Cerda Medinae Celi Duci, Andalitiæ Præsidi.

*Consilium Status Parlamenti Angliae authoritate
constitutum,*

SALUTEM.

ACCIPIMUS ab Ornatissimis Viris quos nuper in *Portugalliam* ad persequendos proditores, resque nostras repetendas cum classe misimus, se ab *Amplitudine Vestra*, quoties contigit ut *Gallaciae* oram legerent, 5 quæ præfectura vestra est, & perhumaniter illis portibus exceptos fuisse, & iis rebus omnibus adjutos, quæ navigantibus usui solent esse. Ea vestra humanitas, cum pergrata nobis omni tempore fuisset, tum est nunc præcipuè, cum aliorum iniquum in nos animum nullo merito nostro aliquibus in locis 10 experimur. Petimus itaque abs te *Illustrissime Domine* ut in eadem erga nos voluntate ac benevolentia permanere velis: utque nostris hominibus, quoties ad ea littora naves appulerint pro solita humanitate tua favere & adjumento esse pergas: tibi que persuadeas nihil nos beneficii loco abs te petere quod non 15 codem studio vel Tibi vel tuis reddere, si quando similis occasio nobis dabitur, parati erimus.

Westmonasterio. Dat. 7. Novemb. 1650.

Signat. Consilii sigillo:

Jo. BRADSHAWE PRESES.

[14.p.34:M.14.(iv,235.)]

To the most Excellent Lord, Anthony John Lewis de la Cerdá, Duke of Medina Celi, Governor of Andalusia. The Council of State constituted by Authority of Parliament: Greeting.

WE have receiv'd Advice from those most Accomplish'd Persons, whom we lately sent with our Fleet into *Portugal* in pursuit of Traytors, and for the recovery of our Vessels, that they were most civilly received by your Excellency, as often as they happen'd to touch upon the Coast of *Gallæcia*, which is under your Government, and assisted with all things necessary to those that perform long Voyages. This Civility of yours, as it was always most acceptable to us, so it is now more especially at this time, while we are sensible of the ill will of others in some places towards us without any just cause giv'n on our side. Therefore we make it our request to your *Illustrious Lordship*, that you will persevere in the same good Will and Affection to us, and that you would continue your Favour and Assistance to our People, according to your wonted Civility, as often as our Ships put in to your Harbours: and be assur'd that there is nothing which we desire of your Lordship in the way of Kindness, which we shall not be ready to repay both to you and yours, whenever the like occasion shall be offer'd us.

20 *Westminster, Nov. 7. 1650.*

Seal'd with the Seal of the Council, *J. Bradshaw*, President.

[15.p.20.(S.13.C.94.)]

ILLUSTRI & MAGNIFICO

Civitatis Gedanensis Senatui.

*Magnifici atque Amplissimi Domini Amici
Charissimi.*

FREQUENTES ad nos literæ mercatorum nostrorum,
qui Borussiæ per oram negotiantur, allatae sunt, quibus
tributum grave quoddam & insolitum nuper in magno
Polonorum Concilio imponi sibi queruntur; ut decimam
scilicet facultatum suarùm omnium partem sublevando *Scotorum*
regi, nostro hosti, suppeditarent. Quod cum juri Gentium
contrarium planè sit, tractari hunc in modum hospites
& mercatores, iniquissimum etiam, ut cuius tyrannide sint domi,
divinâ ope, liberati, iidem in aliena Republica stipendia per-
solvere cogerentur, non dubitamus quin pro illa libertate, quâ
frui vos intelligimus, tam grave onus mercatoribus imperari
in urbe vestra pati nolitis; in qua amicitiam & commercium,
nec sine magno vestræ civitatis emolumento, per tot annos
habuere. Si est igitur ut nostrorum hominum apud vos mer-
caturam facientium tutelam suscipere velitis, quod quidem
cùm ab æquitate & prudentia vestra, tum etiam à dignitate
splendidissimæ urbis haud dubitantे expectamus, eam ope-
ram dabimus, ut gratissimum id esse nobis omni tempore
sentiatis; quotiès in ditione nostra *Gedanenses* vel negotia ha-
buerint, vel naves quod sæpè fit, ad portus nostros appulerint.

Westmonasterio. Dat. 6. Feb: 1650.

[15.p.35:M.17.(iv,236.)]

To the Illustrious and Magnificent Senate of the City of Dantzick.

Magnificent and Most Noble Lords, our dearest Friends,

MANY Letters are brought us from our Merchants trading upon the Coast of *Borussia*, wherein they complain of a grievous Tribute impos'd upon 'em in the Grand Council of the *Polanders*, enforcing 'em to pay 5 the Tenth part of all their Goods for the Relief of the King of *Scots*, our Enemy. Which in regard it is plainly contrary to the Law of Nations, that Guests and Strangers should be dealt withal in such a manner; and most unjust that they should be compell'd to pay publick Stipends in a Foreign Common- 10 wealth to him from whom they are, by God's Assistance, deliver'd at home; we make no question but that out of respect to that Liberty, which as we understand you your selves enjoy, you will not suffer so heavy a Burthen to be laid upon Merchants in your City, wherein they have maintain'd a continual 15 Amity and Commerce, to the extraordinary Advantage of the place for many years together. If therefore you think it convenient to undertake the Protection of our Merchants trading among ye, which we assuredly expect as well from your Prudence and Equity, as from the Dignity and Grandure of your 20 City; We shall take that care, that you shall be sensible from time to time, of our grateful Acceptance of your Kindness, as often as the *Dantzichers* shall have any dealings within our Territories, or their Ships, as frequently it happens, put into our Ports.

Westminster, Febr. 6. 1650.

[16.p.21.(S.118.C.60.)]

INTERNUNTIO PORTUGALLICO.

Illustris Domine,

ITERAS tuas hujus mensis quinto decimo *Hamptonā* ad nos datas accepimus. In quibus significas te à *rege Portugalliae* ad *Parlamentum Reipub: Angliae* missum esse: quo autem muneris titulo, sive Legati sive Agentis, 5 sive Internuntii non dicis; id quod ex literis quas à rege habes commendatitias sive credentiales intelligere velimus; quarum exemplar, ad nos poteris quam primùm mittere; simul & illud scire, satisne plenâ potestate instructus venias ad eas injurias expiandas, damnaque ea resarcienda quæ à Rege vestro 10 illata huic *Reipub:* sunt: dum hostem nostrum totâ æstate proximâ suis portibus tutatus *Classem Anglicanam* in rebelles & perfugas quos eò usque insecuta erat, impetum facere parantem cohibuit, hostem ab invadendis nostris non cohibuit. De his omnibus ut satisfacias, si ampla & libera mandata acce- 15 pisce te scripseris, & illarum quas diximus literarum exemplar unà miseris, deinceps curabimus, ut ad nos fide publicâ primo quoque tempore tutò commeare possis: ubi cum regis literæ perfectæ fuerint, tibi, quæ mandata porrò attulisti, ea liberè exponendi facultas dabitur.

[16.p.37:M.15.(iv,235.)]

*To the Portugal Agent.**Most Illustrious Lord,*

WE receiv'd your Letters dated from *Hampton* the 15th of this Month, wherein you signify,
That you are sent by the King of *Portugal* to the
Parlament of the *Commonwealth of England*; but say not un-
5 der what Character, whether of Ambassador, or Agent, or En-
voy, which we would willingly understand by your Credential
Letters from the King, a Copy of which you may send us with
all the speed you can. We would also further know, whether
you come with a Plenary Commission, to give us satisfaction
10 for the Injuries, and to make Reparation for the Damages
which your King has done this Republick, protecting our En-
emy all the last Summer in his Harbours, and prohibiting the
English Fleet, then ready to assail Rebels and Fugitives, which
our Admiral had pursu'd so far; but never restraining the En-
15 emy from falling upon ours. If you return us word that you
have ample and full Commission to give us satisfaction con-
cerning all these matters, and send us withal a Copy of your
Recommenderatory Letters, we shall then take care, that you
may with all speed repair to us upon the *Publick Faith*: At
20 what time, when we have read the King's Letters, you shall
have liberty freely to declare what further Commands you
have brought along with you. [Circa Dec. 17. 1650.]

[17.p.22.(S.15.C.57.)]

Parlamentum

R E I P U B . A N G L I Æ

*Serenissimo Principi D. Ferdinando Secundo,
Magno Duci Etruriæ &c.*

SALUTEM.

LITERAS *Celsitudinis Vestrae* 22. Aprilis 1651. *Florentia* datas & à Residente Vestro Domino Almerico Salvetti nobis redditas accepimus, in quibus *Anglico* nomini quantoperè faveat *Celsitudo vestra*, Gentemque eam 5 quanti faciat facilè perspicimus, id quod non solum Mercatores nostri, qui in portubus vestris multos jam annos negotiantur, Verùm etiam Adolescentes quique nostræ nationis nobilissimi atque honestissimi, qui vestras per urbes aut iter fecere, aut excolendi ingenii causâ commorati sunt, testantur 10 atque confirmant, quæ cum nobis pergrata sanè sint, & acceptissima, tum hoc etiam atque etiam petimus, ut quo animo, quoque studio in nostros mercatores, aliosque nostræ Reipub: Cives *Hetruscum* ditionem peragrantes, *Serenitas Vestra* consuevit esse, in eò velit perseverare: nosque vicissim pollicemur 15 atque recipimus, quod ad *Parlamentum* attinet, nihil defuturum, quod & commercio & amicitiæ mutuæ, quæ inter utramque Gentem jam diù inveteravit, firmandæ ac stabiliendæ possit conducere; quam quidem omnibus utrinque humanitatis officiis, mutuâque observantiâ, in perpetuum conservari cu- 20 pimus, atque optamus. *Westmonasterio. 20. Januarii 1651.*

Subscriptis & Parlamenti sigillum apponifecit

GULIELMUS LENTHALL. Prolocutor

Parlamenti Reipub. Angliae.

[17.p.39:M.20.(iv,480.)]

*The Parliament of the Commonwealth of England, to
the Most Serene Prince D. Ferdinand, Grand Duke
of Tuscany, &c.*

WE have receiv'd your Highness's Letters, dated April 22. 1651. and deliver'd to us by your Resident, *Signor Almerick Salvetti*, wherein we readily perceive how greatly your Highness favours the *English Name*, and the value you have for this Nation, which not only our Merchants, that for many years have traded in your Ports, but also certain of our young Nobility, either Travelling through your Cities, or residing there for the improvements of their Studies, both testify and confirm. Which as they are things most grateful and acceptable to us, we also on our parts make this request to your *Highness*, that your *Serenity* will persevere in your accustom'd good Will and Affection towards our Merchants, and other Citizens of our Republick, Travelling through the *Tuscan Territories*. On the other side we promise and undertake, that as to what concerns the Parliament, That nothing shall be wanting which may any way conduce to the Confirmation and Establishment of that Commerce and mutual Friendship that now has been of long continuance between both Nations, and which it is our earnest wish and desire should be preserv'd to perpetuity by all Offices of Humanity, Civility and mutual Observance.

Westminster, Jan. 20. 1651.

Seal'd with the Seal of the Parliament, and Subscribed by
William Lenthal, Speaker of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of *England*.

[18.p.23.(S.—C.133.)]

Parlamentum

REIPUB. ANGLIÆ

*Illustri & magnifico Civitatis Hamburgensis Senatui,
SALUTEM.*

*Amplissimi magnifici & spectabiles viri,
Amici charissimi.*

PARLAMENTUM *Reipub. Angliae*, cum antiquam amicitiam, mutuumque commercium, quæ inter gentem *Anglicam* Vestramque civitatem est, continuatum magnoperè vellet & conservatum, haud ita pridem *Richardum Bradshaw* armigerum Residentis Munere præditum illuc misit, eique inter alia mandata eò spectantia disertis verbis mandavit, ut contra quosdam vestræ ditionis justitiam efflagitaret, qui Societatis *Anglicæ* Concionatorem interficere sunt conati, quique Deputato Illius Societatis impias manus injecere, & mercatoribus quibusdam ejus Societatis præcipuis impias manus injecere, eosque in navem prædatoriam abduxerant, & quamvis prædictus *Residens* cum exciperetur primum & audiretur, accepta ab hac *Republica* mandata illa sigillatim vobis nota fecerit, quibus justitiae vestræ exemplum in maleficos illos edendum expectabatur, tamen cum expectationi nostræ responsum non esse intelligeremus, illud nobiscum

[18.p.41:M.18.(iv,324.)]

*The Parliament of the Commonwealth of England, to
the Illustrious and Magnificent Senate of the City of
Hamborough.*

*Most Noble, Magnificent, and Illustrious, our dearest
Friends,*

THE Parliament of the Commonwealth of *England*,
out of their earnest desire to continue and preserve the
Ancient Friendship and mutual Commerce between
the *English* Nation and your City, not long since sent thither
5 *Richard Bradshaw*, Esquire, with the character of our Resi-
dent; and among other Instructions tending to the same pur-
pose, gave him an express Charge to demand Justice against
certain persons within your Jurisdiction, who endeavour'd to
Murther the *Preacher* belonging to the *English* Society, and
10 who likewise laid impious hands upon the Deputy President,
and some of the principal Merchants of the same Company,
and hurri'd 'em away aboard a Privateer. And although the
aforesaid Resident upon his first Reception and Audience
made known to your Lordships in a particular manner the
15 Commands which he receiv'd from us, upon which it was ex-
pected that you would have made those Criminals ere this a
severe Example of your Justice; yet when we understood our
expectations were not answer'd, considering with our selves
what danger both our People and their Estates were in, if suf-
20 ficient provision were not made for their Security and Protec-
tion against the malice of their Enemies; we again sent Orders

cogitantes quanto in periculo & nostri homines & illorum facultates versarentur, si de incolumitate illorum & tutela aduersus hostium malitiam & iniquos oppugnatores non satis provisum esset, rursus prædicto *Residenti* in mandatis dedimus, ut nostrum ejus rei sensum representaret: Utque hujus *Reipub.* nomine Vos ut amicitiam & necessitudinem inter hanc Rempub. vestramque civitatem initam magnumque usum qui huic *Reipub.* cum vestra civitate intercedit conservare, adeoque mercatores nostros cum eorum privilegiis sine ulla violatione protegere velitis hortaretur; utque nominatim in quemdam cui nomen *Garmes* est qui se in hanc *Rempub.* Contumeliosè gessit, certosque ex societate mercatorum *Anglica, Vestra in urbe commorantes*, ad contumeliam hujus *Reipub.* magnamque nostrorum mercatorum molestiam, in 15 *Spirensem Cameram* publicè citavit: quâ re reparationem ejusmodi expectamus quæ æquitati & justitiæ consentanea est.

De hisce capitibus & si quid amplius ad hujus *Reipub.* cum vestra civitate amicitiam pertinuerit, prædictum *Residentem* hujus *Reipub.* nomine ad vos jussimus accedere: cui ut fidem 20 amplam in iis quæ huc spectantia proposuerit habeatis rogamus.

Westmonasterio. Dat. 12. Martii. 1651.

Subscripsit & Parlamenti sigillum imprimendum curavit

Prolocutor &c.

to our aforesaid Resident to represent to your Lordships our Judgment upon the whole Matter; as also to exhort and perswade ye in the name of this Republick to be careful of preserving the Friendship and Alliance contracted between this

- 5 Commonwealth and your City, as also the Traffick and Commerce no less advantagious for the Interest of both; and to that end, that you would not fail to Protect our Merchants, together with their Priviledges from all Violation, and more particularly against the Insolencies of one *Garmes* who has carry'd
10 himself contumeliously toward this Republick, and publickly cited to the *Chamber of Spire* certain Merchants of the *English* Company residing in your City, to the great contempt of this Commonwealth, and trouble of our Merchants; for which we expect such Reparation, as shall be consentaneous to Equity
15 and Justice.

To Treat of these Heads, and whatever else more largely belongs to the common Friendship of both Republicks, we have Order'd our Resident aforesaid to attend your Lordships, requesting that ample credit may be given to him in such matters

- 20 as he shall propose relating to these Affairs.

Westminster, Mar. 12. 1651.

Seal'd with the Parliament Seal, and Subscrib'd,

Speaker, &c.

[19.p.25.(S.—C.86.)]

Parlamentum Reipub. Angliae

Serenissimæ

CHRISTIANÆ,

Suecorum, Gothorum Vandolorumque Reginæ &c.

SALUTEM.

Serenissima Regina,

MAJESTATIS Vestræ Literas ad Parlamentum Reipub. Angliae 26 proximè elapsi Septembris Stockholma datas per Petrum Spiering Silvercroon accepimus, & perlegimus: & veterem quidem amicitiam nec non 5 commercium magnumque usum qui *Anglis* cum *Suecorum* gente antiquitùs intercedit permanere atque indies augere vehementer atque ex animo cupimus: Neque dubitamus quin Legatus à Majestate Vesta ampliter instructus venerit ad ea maximè proponenda quæ in rem atque decus Genti utrique futura imprimis fuissent, quæque nos audire ex eo paratissimi fuissemus & quod utrinque potissimum salubre atque utile videretur, id primo quoque tempore effectum reddidisse: Verùm summo rerum Moderatori DEO ita visum est, ut is antequam audiri se petisset de iis quæ *Parlamento* exponenda ab Majestate Vesta in mandatis habebat, evenit ut ex hac vita excederet (cujus quidem desiderium ita ægrè atque acerbè tulumus, ut qui simul in divina voluntate acquiescere debeamus) unde & Majestatis Vestræ quæ mens esset adhuc scire nequeamus, ejusque rei progressibus in præsens injecta mora sit: Quo 20 circà optimum nobis visum est hisce literis quas, misso hac ipsa de re nuntio nostro, dedimus, significare Vestræ Majes-

[19.p.44:M.22.(iv,481.)]

*The Parlament of the Commonwealth of England, to
the Most Serene Christiana, Queen of the Swedes,
Goths, and Vandals, &c. Greeting.*

Most Serene Queen,

WE have receiv'd and read your Majesty's Letters to the Parlament of *England*, dated from *Stockholm* the 26th. of *September* last, and deliver'd by *Peter Spering Silvercroon*; and there is nothing which we 5 more vehemently and cordially desire, then that the ancient Peace, Traffick and Commerce of long continuance between the *English* and *Swedes* may prove diurnal, and every day encrease. Nor did we question but that your Majesty's Embassador was come amply Instructed to make those Proposals 10 chiefly which should be most for the Interest and Honour of both Nations, and which we were no less readily prepar'd to have heard, and to have done effectually that which should have been thought most secure and beneficial on both sides. But it pleas'd the Supreme Moderator and Governour of all 15 things, that before he had desir'd to be heard as to those Matters which he had in Charge from your Majesty to propound to the Parlament, he departed this Life (whose loss we took with that heaviness and sorrow, as became persons whom it no less behov'd to acquiesce in the Will of the Almighty) whence 20 it comes to pass that we are prevented hitherto from knowing your Majesty's pleasure, and that there is a stop at present put to this Negotiation. Wherefore we thought we could do no less then by these our Letters, which we have given to our Messen-

tati quam gratæ Literæ vestræ quamque acceptus vester publicus Minister Parlamento Reipub. Angliæ fuerit; simulque Vestræ Majestatis amicitiam quantoperè expectamus; quāmque etiam, ut par est, tantæ principis amicitiam plurimi 5 faciemus: deque illo quod inter hanc Rempub. & Majestatis Vestræ Regnum est commercio exaugendo, ita existimabimus quemadmodum de re maximi utrobique momenti existimare debemus: quod & ea de causa Parlamento Reipub. Angliæ acceptissimum erit. Adeoque Vestram Majestatem divinæ tutæ 10 telæ recommendare volumus: Quorum nomine & Authoritate

Datis Westmonasterio die Martis ann. Dom. 1651.

Subscripsit & Parlamenti Sigillum imprimendum
curavit *Prolocutor Parlamenti Reipub. Angliæ.*

[20.p.27. In 1676 a second copy of 17 follows here, with date May 22, 1651. See the notes for the slight variations.]

[21.p.28.(S.14.C.29.)]

Parlamentum Reipublicæ Angliæ
Serenissimo ac Potentissimo Principi

PHILIPPO QUARTO

Hispaniarum Regi,

SALUTEM.

15 **P**ERMAGNAS nobis querelas deferunt hujus Reipub. mercatores qui in ditionibus *Vestræ Majestatis* mercaturam faciunt, de vi multa atque injuriis sibi allatis, deque novis etiam tributis sibi impositis à præfectis aliisque

ger on purpose sent with these unhappy Tydings, to signifie to your Majesty, how acceptable your Letters, how grateful your Publick Minister were to the *Parlament of the Commonwealth of England*; as also how earnestly we expect your Friendship, 5 and how highly we shall value the Amity of so great a Princess; assuring your Majesty, that we have those thoughts of encreasing the Commerce between this Republick and your Majesty's Kingdom, as we ought to have of a thing of the highest importance, which for that reason will be most acceptable to the 10 *Parlament of the Commonwealth of England*. And so we recommend your Majesty to the Protection of the Divine Providence.

Westminster, March [11.] 1651.

Seal'd with the Parlament Seal, and Subscrib'd,

15

Speaker, &c.

[20.(M.20.) Phillips does not add a second translation of the letter previously given as 17.]

[21.p.47:M.19.(iv,324.)]

*The Parlament of the Commonwealth of England,
to the Most Serene and Potent Prince, Philip the
Fourth, King of Spain, Greeting.*

THE Merchants of this Commonwealth who Trade in your Majesties Territories, make loud Complaints of extraordinary Violence and Injuries offer'd 'em, and of new Tributes impos'd upon 'em by the Governors and other

officialibus vestrorum portuum & locorum ubi negotia habent, & nominatim in insulis *Canariis*, idque contra foederis articulos quos commercii causa utraque natio inter se sanxit. Quas eorum querelas veras esse jurejurando confirmavere.

- 5 Nobisque demonstrant, nisi jus suum obtinere possint, suaque damna resarciantur, nisi denique contra vim istiusmodi atque injurias præsidium aliquod certum, atque tutelam & sibi & fortunis suis habituri sint, non posse se amplius iis in locis negociali. Quibus eorum querelis graviter a nobis perpensis,
- 10 cumque facta illorum ministrorum iniqua, aut non omnino aut secus quam res se habet ad notitiam *Vestrae Majestatis* pervenisse existimemus, visum est nobis ipsas eorum querelas cum hisce litteris ad *Majestatem Vestram* unâ mitttere; nec dubitamus quin *Majestas Vestra* cum ipsius justitiæ amore
- 15 tum etiam commercii causâ quod vestris haud minus quam nostris hominibus fructuosum est, suis præcipere velit ut ab iniquis illis nostrorum vexationibus abstineant, utque hujus Gentis mercatores expeditam justitiam obtinere queant, nec non debitam earum injuriarum reparationem, quæ à Domino
- 20 *Petro de Carillo de Guzman*, atque aliis illatae sibi sunt, contra prædictos foederis articulos, utque perficere velit *Majestas Vestra* ut prædicti Mercatores fructum illorum articulorum percipere queant, in eaque vestra tutela sint, ut tam ipsi quam fortunæ suæ ab omni injuria liberæ & incolumes esse possint.
- 25 Hoc autem magna ex parte consecuturos se esse putant si ademptam sibi illam de judice conservatore schedulam qui

Officers of your Ports and Places where they Traffick, and particularly in the *Canary Islands*, and this against the Articles of the League which both Nations have Solemnly Ratifi'd upon the account of Trade: the truth of which Complaints they
5 have confirm'd by Oath. And they make it out before us, That unless they can enjoy their Privileges, and that their Losses be repair'd: Lastly, That except they may have some certain Safeguard and Protection for themselves and their Estates against those Violences and Injuries, they can no longer Traffick in
10 those Places. Which Complaints of theirs being duly weigh'd by us, and believing the unjust proceedings of those Ministers either not at all to have reach'd your knowledge, or else to have been untruly represented to your Majesty, we deem'd it convenient to send the complaints themselves, together with these
15 our Letters to your Majesty. Nor do we question but that your Majesty, as well out of your love of Justice, as for the sake of that Commerce no less gainful to your Subjects then our People, will command your Governors to desist from those unjust Oppressions of our Merchants, and so order it that they
20 may obtain speedy Justice, and due Satisfaction for those Injuries done 'em by *Don Pedro de Carillo de Guzman*, and others, and that your Majesty will take care that the Merchants aforesaid may reap the fruit of those Articles; and be so far under your Protection, that both their Persons and their Es-
25 tates may be secure and free from all manner of Injury and Vexation. And this they believe they shall for the greatest part obtain, if your Majesty will be pleas'd to restore 'em that Expedient, taken from 'em, of a Judge Conservator, who may

eos a novo quodam Consulatu in se quidem iniquiore defen-
 dat, *Majestas Vestra* rursus concesserit; ne si nullum ab in-
 iuria refugium sibi detur, abrumpi illud commercium quod
 utriusque genti commoda haud parva attulit, violatis hunc in
 5 modum fœderis articulis, necesse sit.

Westmonasterio. Augusti 1651.

[22.p.30.(S.—C.114.)]

Serenissimo Principi Venetiarum Duci, Senatuique
 Celsissimo

*Concilium Status Parlamenti Reipub. Angliae
 Authoritate constitutum*

SALUTEM.

Serenissime Princeps, Celsissime Senatus, Amici Charissimi,

MERCATORES quidam nostri, quorum alteri *Jo-
 annes Dickons*, alteri *Job Throck-morton* nomen
 est, simulque alii apud nos questi sunt, quod cum

- 10 Novembris octavo & vigessimo 1651. ex jure & autoritate
Curiæ nostræ Ammiralatus occupassent in navi *Hirundine*
 vulgo nuncupatâ, cui in Dunis consistenti *Isacus Taylor* Magis-
 ter erat, centum dolia Caveari vulgo dicti, quæ sua propria
 bona essent, inque sinu Moscovitico Archangeli dicto eandem
- 15 in navem imposita; atque in eâ *Curiâ*, prout lege agitur, decre-
 tum obtinuissent quo dicta Caveari dolia sibi traderentur, fide
 suâ priùs interpositâ, se in illius *Curiæ* sententiâ acquieturos;
 quodque eadem Curia, quo lis illa ad exitum perduceretur,
 cum pro more scripsisset ad Magistratus Judicesque Venetos,
- 20 literas, quibus petebant uti *Joannem Piattum* (Venetâ sub
 ditione degentem, qui Cavearum illum sibi vendicat) citarent
 quo re per procuratorem in Ammiralatus curia Anglicam se

be able to defend 'em from a new Consulship more uneasie to 'em; least if no shelter from Injustice be allow'd 'em, there should follow a necessity of breaking off that Commerce which has hitherto brought great Advantages to both Nations,
5 while the Articles of the League are violated in such a manner.

West. Aug. [10.] 1651.

[22.p.50:M.40.(iv,486.)]

*To the Most Serene Prince the Duke of Venice, and the
Most Illustrious Senate.*

*Most Serene Prince, Most Illustrious Senate, our dearest
Friends,*

CERTAIN of our Merchants, by name *John Dickins*,
and *Job Throckmorton*, with others, have made their
Complaints unto us, That upon the 28th. of November,
10 having Seiz'd upon a hunder'd Butts of *Caveare* in
the Vessel call'd the *Swallow*, Riding in the *Downs*, *Isaac Taylour* Master,
which were their own proper Goods, and Laden
Aboard the same Ship in the *Muscovite* Bay of *Archangel*, and
this by the Authority of our Court of Admiralty; In which
15 Court, the Suit being there depending, they obtain'd a Decree
for the delivery of the said Butts of *Caveare* into their Possession,
they having first given security to abide by the Sentence
of that Court; And that the said Court, to the end the said Suit
might be brought to a conclusion, having Written Letters, ac-
20 cording to custom, to the Magistrates and Judges of *Venice*,
wherein they requested liberty to cite *John Piatti* to appear by
his Proctor in the *English* Court of Admiralty, where the Suit

sisteret, ubi lis ista pendet, jusque suum probaret, tamen idem *Piattus*, & quidam *David Rutts* Hollandus, dum causa hæc in nostro hic foro pendet, multum supradicto *Joanni Dickons* aliisque illis mercatoribus de Cavearo isthoc negotium fa-
 5 cessit; eorumque bona & facultates nexus occupandas Venetiis curat: quæ omnia singulatim, & quid hactenus in prædictâ nostrâ curiâ sit actum in literis illis requisitorii fusiùs exponi-
 tur; quas postquam à nobis inspectæ essent, ad serenissimam Venetiarum Rempub., ut Mercatoribus in hâc causâ adju-
 10 mento esse possint, transmittendas censuimus; atque ab eâ vehementè petimus ut non solum illæ literæ vim suam atque pondus illic habere queant, Sed etiam ut bona illa & facultates Mercatorum, quas prædictus *Piattus* & *David Rutts* nexus illigandas curarunt, liberentur; Dictique rei ad nostram hic
 15 curiam remittantur, quid sui sit juris in hoc Cavearo sibi vendicando lege experturi. Qua in re Celsitudo vestra & Serenissima Respub. fecerit & quod æquissimum in se est, & quod illibatâ utriusque Reipub. amicitiâ est dignum, quod denique, oblatâ quâvis occasione, pari hujus Reipub. benevolentiâ
 20 atque officiis compensabitur.

Datis ab Albâ Aulâ die Feb. 1652.

Subscriptis & Concilii Sigillum imprimendum curavit
Concilii Præses.

depended, and prove his Right, nevertheless that the said *Piatti* and one *David Rutts a Hollander*, while this Cause depends here in our Court, put the said *John Dickins*, and those other Merchants to a vast deal of trouble about the said *Caveare*, and
5 solicite the Seizure of their Goods and Estates as Forfeited for Debt: All which things, and whatever else has hitherto bin done in our foresaid Court, is more at large set forth in those Letters of Request aforemention'd; which after we had view'd, we thought proper to be transmitted to the most Serene Republick of *Venice*, to the end they might be assistant to our Merchants in this Cause. Upon the whole therefore, it is our earnest Request to your Highness, and the Most Illustrious Senate, That not only those Letters may obtain their due force and weight, but also that the Goods and Estates of the Mer-
10 chants which the foresaid *Piatti* and *David Rutts*, have endeavour'd to make lyable to Forfeiture, may be discharg'd; and that the said Defendants may be referr'd hither to our Court, to try what Right they have in their Claim to this *Caveare*. Wherein your Highness, and the Most Serene Repub-
15 lic will do as well what is most Just in it self, as what is truly becoming the spotless Amity between both Republicks; and lastly, what will gratefully be recompenc'd by the good Will and kind Offices of this Republick, whenever occasion offers.

White-Hall, Feb. — 1652.

25 Seal'd with the Seal of the Council, and Subscrib'd, *President of the Council.*

[23.p.32.(S.—C.109.)]

Ad Legatum Hispanicum.

Excellentissime Domine,

CONCILIUM Status cum ex mandato Parlamenti se-
cundo die mensis *Martii* accepto de charta Exellen-
tiæ Vestrae 17 Feb. Commissariis hujus Concilii Ex-
hibita deliberationem seriam habuerit, in qua Excellentia
5 Vestra visum est proponere uti duobus capitibus illic nomi-
natis quasi præviis responderetur, responsum hoc Excellentia
Vestra reddendum censem.

Parlementum, ubi ad ea respondit quæ ab Excellentia Ves-
tra cum primum audiretur proposita sunt tum etiam in iis
10 literis quas ad Serenissimum Hispaniarum Regem scripsit,
quàm sibi grata quamque accepta illa fuerit amicitia, ususque
mutuus qui & ab illius Regia Majestate & à vobis ejus nomine
oblatus est, quam denique deliberatum sibi fuerit parem ami-
citiam quod ad se attinet pariaque officia reddere uberius de-
15 claravit.

Exinde visum Vestra Excellentia cum primum audita in
Concilio est Decembris 19 styli veteris, huic Concilio propo-
nere, veluti rationem quandam auspicandæ arctioris hujus
Amicitia, cuius facta tum à vobis mentio erat, uti certi ex suo
20 corporte nominarentur qui ea quæ attulisset Excellentia Ves-
tra audirent, iis perpensis de eorum utilitate ad Concilium re-

[23.p.53:M.23.(iv,481.)]

To the Spanish Ambassador.

Most Excellent Lord,

THE Council of State, according to a Command from the Parliament, dated the 2d. of *March*, having taken into serious deliberation your Excellencies Paper of the 15th. of *February*, deliver'd to the Commissioners of this 5 Council, wherein it seem'd good to your Excellency to propose that a Reply might be given to Two certain Heads therein specify'd as previous, returns the following Answer to your Excellency.

The Parliament when they gave an Answer to those things 10 which were Propos'd by your Excellency at your first Audience, as also in those Letters which they Wrote to the most Serene King of *Spain*, gave real and ample demonstrations how grateful and how acceptable that Friendship and that mutual Alliance which was offer'd by his Royal Majesty, and 15 by your self in his Name, would be to 'em; and how fully they were resolv'd, as far as in them lay, to make the same returns of Friendship and Good Offices.

After that, it seem'd good to your Excellency, at your first Audience in Council upon the 19th. of *December*, *Oldstile*, to 20 propound to this Council, as a certain ground or method for an Auspicious commencement of a stricter Amity, that some of their body might be nominated, who might hear what your Excellency had to propose, and who having well weigh'd the benefit that might redound from thence, should speedily re-

ferre quam primum possint, Cui vestro postulato ut satisfieret certos ex suo numero Concilium nominavit, qui Excellentiam Vestram convenienter, quod & proinde factum est eorumque loco quæ proponenda expectabantur, Chartam illam supra-
dictam congressio ea protulit, ad quam responsum hoc Concilii est.

Cum Parliamentum ea declaraverit, Vestaque Excellentia progressum eum fecerit qui supradictus est, paratos nos esse, cum Excellentia Vesta in colloquium Venire iis de rebus quas
Domini regis Vestri nomine proposueritis, tam de amicitia jam pridem inita, quam de arctiore ineunda, aut si quid à nobis hujus Reipub. nomine in medium proferetur; cumque ad singula ventum erit, ita respondebimus, ut par est, naturaque rei postulabit.

¹⁵ *Alba Aula. Martii 21. 1652.*

[24.p.34.(S.—C.124)]

Parliamentum Reipub. Angliæ,

Serenissimo Principi

FREDERICO TERTIO

Daniæ Regi &c.

SALUTEM.

Serenissime & Potentissime Rex,

LITERAS Vestræ Majestatis undevigesimo proximi Decembris ad Parliamentum Reipub. Angliæ ab arce regia Haphniæ datas per virum nobilem *Henricum*

port the same to the Council. To which request of yours that satisfaction might be given, the Council appointed certain of their number to attend your Excellency, which was done accordingly. But instead of those things which were expected
5 to have bin propounded, the Conference produc'd no more then the abovemention'd Paper, to which the Answer of the Council is this.

When the Parliament shall have declar'd their minds, and your Excellency shall have made the Progress as above ex-
10 pected, we shall be ready to confer with your Excellency, and to treat of such matters as you shall propose in the Name of the King your Master, as well in reference to the Friendship already concluded, as the entring into another more strict and binding; or as to any thing else which shall be offer'd by our
15 selves in the Name of this Republick: And when we descend to particulars, we shall return such Answers as are most proper, and the nature of the thing propos'd shall require.

White-Hall, March 21. 1652.

[24.p.56:M.24.(iv,481.)]

*The Parlament of the Commonwealth of England, to
the Most Serene Prince, Frederick the Third, King
of Danemark, &c. Greeting.*

Most Serene and Potent King,

20 **W**E have receiv'd your Majesty's Letters, dated from *Copenhagen* the 21st. of *December* last, and deliver'd to the Parlament of the Commonwealth of *England* by the Noble *Henry Willemsem Rosen-*

Willemson Rosenwing de Lysacker accepimus, eoque animi affectu quem res illic propositæ merentur libentissimè perlegimus, Vestræque Majestati persuasum hoc esse cupimus, eundem animum, eadem veteris amicitia commercii, ac necessitudinis quæ Anglia cum Dania per tot annos intercessit continuandæ & conservandæ studia quæ in Majestate Vestra sunt in nobis quoque esse; haud nescientes, quamvis divinæ Providentiæ visum sit gentem hanc tam benignè & placidè respicienti receptam apud nos prioris regiminis formam in melius mutare, easdem tamen utrinque rationes, eadem in commune commoda, eumdem mutuò usum atque liberum commercium, quæ pactiones priores & foedera inter utramque nationem pepererunt, etiamnum durare vimque priorem obtinere, utrasque etiam obligare ut communem dent Operam.

15 Foedera illa quam utilissima sibi mutuo reddendo ut amicitiam quoque propriorem ac stabiorem indies reddant; Cumque Vestræ Majestati placuerit ea persecui consilia quæ in literis vestris regiis scripta sunt, Parlamentum eadem amplecti cum alacritate omni ac fide paratum erit, eaque omnia pro virili suâ parte conferre quæ illum ad finem conducere arbitrabuntur; Sibique persuadent, Majestatem Vestram hac de causa, ea itidem consilia capturum esse adhanc rempub. spectantia (cui etiam provisum pactis prioribus est;) quæ ad hasce res facere possint ab Majestate Vestra nobis tam cupientibus 20 propositas. Parlamentum interea Majestati Vestræ ac populo felicitatem prosperaque omnia precatur.

25

Datis Westmonasterio die Aprilis anno Dom. 1652.

Sub Sigillo Parlamenti subscrispsit ejus nomine atque auctoritate *Prolocutor Parlamenti Reipub. Angliae.*

wyng de Lynsacker, and most gladly perus'd 'em, with that affection of mind which the matters therein propounded justly merit, and request your Majesty to be fully perswaded of this, That the same inclinations, the same desires of continuing and

5 preserving the ancient Friendship, Commerce, and Alliance for so many years maintain'd between *England* and *Danemark*, which are in your Majesty, are also in us. Not being ignorant, that though it has pleas'd Divine Providence, beholding this Nation with such a benign and favourable Aspect, to

10 change for the better the receiv'd Form of the former Government among us; nevertheless, that the same Interests on both sides, the same common Advantages, the same mutual Alliance and Free Traffick which produc'd the former Leagues and Confederacies between both Nations, still endure and ob-

15 tain their former Force and Virtue, and oblige both to make it their common study, by rendring those Leagues the most beneficial that may be to each other, to establish also a nearer and sounder Friendship for the time to come. And if your Majesty shall be pleas'd to pursue those Counsels which are manifested

20 in your Royal Letters, the Parliament will be ready to embrace the same with all Alacrity and Fidelity, and to contribute all those things to the utmost of their Power, which they shall think may conduce to that end. And they perswade themselves that your Majesty for this reason, will take those Coun-

25 sels in reference to this Republick, which may facilitate the good success of those things propounded by your Majesty to our selves so desirous of your Amity. In the mean time the Parliament wishes all Happiness and Prosperity to your Maj- esty and People.

Westminster, April [13.] 1652.

[25.p.36.(S.16.C.103.)]

Parlamentum Reipub. Angliae

*Illustribus & magnificis*Hanseaticarum Civitatum Proconsulibus ac
Senatoribus,

SALUTEM.

Amplissimi magnifici & spectabiles Viri, amici charissimi,

PARLAMENTUM Reipubl. Angliae literas vestras sexto decimo Januarii proximè elapsi datas, perque vestrum publicum Ministrum Leonem ab Aisema allatas accepit atque perlegit, eumque ex earum authoritate audivit,
5 qui & vestrarum Civitatum erga hanc Rempub. propensum & amicum animum exposuit & antiqua illa inter easdem amicitia ut porrò maneat petivit. *Parlamentum* itaque pro se testatur atque confirmat pergratum sibi esse, pristinam illam amicitiam ac necessitudinem quæ huic Genti cum illis Civitatis intercessit & renovari ratamque permanere, seque fore paratum quâvis occasione commodùm oblatâ quod verbis in se recipit id reipsâ solidè præstare, eâdemque fide & integritate antiqui illi amici & fœderati sui ut secum agant expectat:
10 quæ autem præterea Residens vester speciatim in mandatis
15 habuit, cum ea ad *Concilium Status* integra à nobis remissa

Under the Seal of the Parliament, and Subscrib'd in its Name and by the Authority of it, *Speaker, &c.*

[25.p.59:M.25.(iv,482.)]

The Parliament of the Commonwealth of England, to the most Illustrious and Magnificent the Proconsuls and Senators of the Hanse-Towns, Greeting.

Most Noble, Magnificent, and Illustrious, our dearest Friends,

THE Parliament of the Commonwealth of England has both receiv'd and perus'd your Letters of the 16th. of January last, deliver'd by your Publick Minister *Leo ab Aysema*, and by their Authority have given him Audience; at what time he declar'd the cordial and friendly Inclinations of your Cities toward this Republick, and desir'd that the ancient Friendship might still remain on both sides. The Parliament therefore, for their parts, declare and assure your Lordships, That they deem nothing more grateful to themselves, then that the same Friendship and Alliance which has hitherto bin maintain'd between this Nation and those Cities, should be renew'd, and firmly ratify'd; and that they will be ready upon all occasions fitly offer'd, what they promise in words solidly to perform in real deeds; and expect that their ancient Friends and Confederates should deal by them with the same Truth and Integrity. But as to those things which your Resident has more particularly in Charge, in regard they were by

fuerint, quæque proposuisset ibidem consultata, Responsum
 illic atque transactum cum eo ita fuit, prout quidque maximè
 cum æqualitate & ratione consentire visum est, quod & Resi-
 dens Vester renunciare ad vos poterit: cuius prudentia & spec-
 5 tata probitas collata in eum à vobis publici muneric notâ dig-
 num prædicat.

Datis Westmonasterio die Aprilis ann. Dom. 1652.

Sub Sigillo Parlamenti subscrispsit ejusque nomine &
 Authoritate

10

Prolocutor Parlamenti Reipub. Angliae.

[26.p.37.(S.—C.143.)]

Parlamentum

REIPUB. ANGLIÆ

*Illustri & Magnifico Civitatis Hamburgensis Senatui
 SALUTEM.*

Amplissimi Magnifici & Spectabiles Viri, Amici charissimi.

PARLAMENTUM Reipub. Angliae, literas vestras
 quinto decimo Januarii proxime elapsi Hamburgo
 datas, perque nobilem Virum Dominum Leonem ab
 Aisema vestrum & cæterarum civitatum Hanseaticarum Resi-
 15 dentem allatas accepit atque perlegit, eumque ex earum au-
 thoritate audivit, & quæ amplius ab vestra Civitate mandata
 speciatim habuit, de iis ad *Concilium Status* remisit, quibus
 ut exciperent quæ ab eo proponerentur, deque iis quæ justa &
 æqua viderentur, cum eo quām primum transigerent, au-
 20 thores fuimus; quod etiam exinde factum est. Utque Parla-

us referr'd entire to the *Council of State*, and his Proposals were to be there consider'd, they transacted with him there, and gave him such Answers, as seem'd most consentaneous to Equity and Reason, of which your Resident is able to give you
5 an Account; whose Prudence and Conspicuous Probity proclaim him worthy the Publick Character by you conferr'd upon him.

Westminster, April [16.] 1652.

Under the Seal of the Parliament, in the Name, and by the
10 Authority of it, Subscrib'd, *Speaker, &c.*

[26.p.61:M.26.(iv,482.)]

*The Parliament of the Commonwealth of England, to
the Illustrious and Magnificent Senate of the City of
Hamborough, Greeting.*

*Most Noble, Magnificent, and Illustrious, our dearest
Friends,*

THE Parliament of the Commonwealth of *England* has receiv'd and perus'd your Letters, dated from *Hamborough* the 15th. of *January* last, and deliver'd by the
Noble *Leo ab Aysema*, yours and the rest of the *Hanseatic*
15 Cities Resident, and by their own Authority gave him Audience, and as to what other particular Commands he had from your City, they have referr'd 'em to the Council of State, and gave 'em Orders to receive his Proposals and to Treat with him as soon as might be, concerning all such things as seem'd
20 to be Just and Equal: Which was also done accordingly. And as the Parliament has made it manifest, that they will have a

mentum earum rerum quæ à vobis afferentur debitam rationem semper se esse habiturum ostendit, suumque erga vestra civitatem singulare studium, misso illuc Residente suo, ibique manere jusso, testatum reddidit; ita vicissim expectat & meritò quidem postulat à vobis æqua reddi iis in rebus quæ hujus Reipub. ex usu, ab suo dicto Residente suoque nomine vestræ civitati, antiquitùs amicæ nobis & fœderatæ, vel jam exposita vel imposterum exponenda erunt.

Westmonasterio. Dat. die Aprilis anno Dom. 1652.

10 Sub sigillo Parlamenti subscrispsit ejus nomine atque
authoritate

Prolocutor Parlamenti Reipub. Angliæ.

[27.p.39.(S.19.C.65.)]

Concilium Status Reipublicæ Angliæ
Serenissimo Principi

D. FERDINANDO SECUNDO
Magno Duci Hetruriæ

SALUTEM.

15 **C**ONCILIUM Status cum à Carolo Longlando qui in Portu Celsitudinis Vestræ Liburnensi, mercatorum Anglicorum negotia procurat, certius per literas fieret quatuordecim Naves præsidiarias Fœderatorum Belgarum in eum Portum nuper venisse, qui naves Anglorum in ipso Portu vestro aut incensuros se esse aut depressuros minati palam sunt, Vestramque Serenitatem cuius fidem atque 20 opem Angliæ Mercatores ibi commorantes imploraverant, Liburnensis Præsidii præfecto mandasse, uti illis Anglorum

due regard to what shall be propos'd by your Lordships, and have testify'd their singular good Will toward your City, by sending their Resident thither and commanding his Abode there; so on the other side they expect and deservedly require
5 from your Lordships, that the same Equity be return'd to them, in things which are to the Benefit of this Republick, either already propos'd, or hereafter to be propounded by our said Resident in their Name to your City, anciently our Friend and Confederate.

10 *Westminster, April, [16.] 1652.*

Under the Seal of the Parliament in the Name, and by the Authority of it, Subscrib'd,

Speaker, &c.

[27.p.63:M.28.(iv,483.)]

*The Council of State of the Republick of England, to
the Most Serene Prince Ferdinand the Second, Grand
Duke of Tuscany, Greeting,*

15 THE Council of State being inform'd by Letters from *Charles Longland*, who takes care of the Affairs of the English in your Highnesses Court of *Leghorne*, That lately Fourteen Men of War, belonging to the *United Provinces*, came into that Harbour, and openly threatned to Sink, or Burn the English Ships that were Riding in your Port; but
20 that your Serenity, whose Protection and Succour the English Merchants implor'd, gave Command to the Governour of *Leghorn*, That he should Assist and Defend the English Vessels; they deem'd it their duty to certify to your Highness how ac-

navibus auxilio esset, sui muneris atque officii judicavit esse,
uti Celsitudinem Vestram certiores faceret, quām huic Rei-
publicæ gratissima sit benevolentia illa atque tutela quam
mercatoribus Anglis tam benignè præbuistis, Vestræque Cel-
5 situdini promittit atque in se recipit mansuram apud se in
omne tempus hujus benè meriti gratiam, paratumque se omni
occasione fore parem amicitiam pariaque officia vestro Populo
reipsâ præstare, omniaque facere quæ conservandæ inter hanc
Gentem atque Vestram solitæ benevolentia, atque commer-
10 cio possint conducere. Cumque naves Fœderatarum *Belgii*
Provinciarum inter ipsa de Fœdere Colloquia à semetipsis
oblata in Classem nostram summa cum perfidia non solùm in
ipsis Stationibus hostilia inceptaverint (quo in facinore DEUS,
tanquam arbiter justissimus, adversum se illis atque infensum
15 ostendit) verùm etiam in exterorum portibus naves mercato-
rum nostrorum capere aut demergere conatæ sint, necessari-
um etiam censuimus Scriptum hoc Parlamenti Reipublicæ
Angliæ ad Celsitudinem Vestram unà mittere; cujus emit-
tendi occasionem dedêre Controversiæ inter hanc Rempub. &
20 *Belgii* Provincias in præsentia coortæ. Ex quo Celsitudo Ves-
tra facilè perspiciat, quām iniqua, quam contra fas omne at-
que jus Gentium facta illius Populi in hanc Rempub. exti-
terint, & quām ex animo Parlamentum studuerit publicæ
Pacis causâ amicitiam eorum & societatem pristinam retinu-
25 isse.

Datis ab Alba Aula Julii 29. 1652.

Subscriptis Concilii Nomine atque Authoritate

Conciliij Præses.

ceptable that Kindness and Protection which you so favourably afforded the *English* Nation, was to this Republick; and do promise your Highness that they will always keep in remembrance the Merit of so deserving a Favour, and will be
5 ready upon all occasions to make the same returns of Friendship and Good Offices to your People, and to do all things else which may conduce to the preservation and continuance of the usual Amity and Commerce between both Nations. And whereas the *Dutch* Men of War, even in the time of Treaty
10 offer'd by themselves, were so highly perfidious, as to fall upon our Fleet in our own Roads, (in which foul Attempt, God as a most Just Arbitr^r, shew'd himself Offended and Opposite to their Design) but also in the Ports of Foreigners endeavour'd to Take or Sink our Merchants Vessels; we thought it also
15 necessary to send this Declaration also of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of *England*, to your Highness, the Publishing of which was occasion'd by the Controversies at present arisen between this Republick and the United Provinces. By which your Highness may easily perceive how unjust and contrary to
20 all the Laws of God and of Nations those People have acted against this Republick; and how cordially the Parliament labour'd, for the sake of publick Tranquility, to have retain'd their pristin Friendship and Alliance.

White-Hall, July 29. 1652.

25 In the Name, and by the Authority of the Council,
Subscrib'd,

President.

[28.p.41.(S.—C.89.)]

AD LEGATUM HISPANICUM.

Excellentissime Domine,

CONCILIUM Status, deliberatione habitâ de illa chartula quam ^{27th May} _{6th Junii} 1652. ab Excellentia Vestra accepit,
 tum etiam de illa quam in *Concilio Status* cum audi-
 retur ^{6th} ₁₆ hujus mensis Vestra exhibuit Excellentia, ad binas illas
 5 chartulas Responsum hoc reddit, Parlamentum Reipubl. An-
 gliae firmam amicitiam bonamque pacem, quæ huic Reipub. est
 cum Hispaniarum Regia Majestate conservandi percupidum,
 ex quo idem primùm Regis prædicti animum eodem inclinare
 Excellentia Vestra significavit, paratum semper fuisse eam utri-
 10 usque gentis bono quam maximè firmare ac stabilire. Idque
 Concilium Status Parlamenti nomine atque mandato suis char-
 tulis aliquoties Excellentiæ Vestræ demonstravit; & speciatim,
 prout Excellentia Vestra petiverat, Commissarios delegit, quæ
 & Excellentiam Vestram convenienter, ab eaque acciperent, quæ
 15 ad prædictum finem conducentia proponerentur; quo in con-
 ventu eorum loco proponendorum visum est vobis generatim
 quædam, quasi futuro prævia colloquio, exhibere, de quibus
 Concilio videbatur, Parlamentum qui suus esset sensus chartis
 prioribus planum fecisse: tamen quo cumulatiū satisfieret,
 20 utque Excellentiæ Vestræ neque dubitatio restaret iis de rebus
 quæ tum proposuerat, Concilium in ea chartula quæ ^{3rd Martii} _{10 Aprilis}

[28.p.65:M.29.(iv,483.)]

*To the Spanish Ambassador.**Most Excellent Lord,*

THE Council of State, upon mature deliberation of
that Paper which they receiv'd from your Excellency,
^{27 May} _{6 of June} 1652. as also upon that which your Excellency
at your Audience the ⁶ of this Month deliver'd to the Coun-
cil, return this Answer to both those Papers. That the Par-
liament, &c. was always very desirous of preserving the firm
Friendship and good Peace settled at present between this Re-
publick and his Royal Majesty of *Spain*, from the time that
first your Excellency signify'd the tendency of his Majesty's
10 Inclinations that way, and was always ready to ratify and con-
firm the same to the Benefit and Advantage of both Nations.
And this, the Council of State in the Name, and by Command
of the Parliament, in their Papers oftentimes made known to your
Excellency; and particularly, according to your Excellency's
15 desire, made choice of Commissioners to attend and receive
from your Excellency such Proposals as might conduce to the
same purpose. At which meeting, instead of making such Pro-
posals, it seem'd good to your Excellency onely to propound
some general Matters, as it were previous to a future Confer-
20 ence, concerning which it seem'd to the Council that the Par-
liament had in former Papers fully made known their Sentiments.
Nevertheless, for more ample and accumulative satisfaction,
and to remove all scruples from your Excellency concerning
those matters which they at that time propos'd, the Coun-

data est paratum se esse ostendit cum Excellentia Vestra in
 Colloquium venire iis de rebus quæ à parte Regiæ Majestatis
 prædictæ in mandatis haberet tām de pristina amicitia quām
 de actione futura, de iis etiam quæ à nobis hujus Reipub.
 5 nomine exhiberentur; cumque ad singula veniretur ea, quæ
 par esset, resque postularet, responsa dare: ad quæ visum est
 Excellentiæ Vestriæ nihil respondere neque per duos pene
 menses in ea re ulterius progredi. Vestramque chartulam ^{27 May}
^{6 Junii} 1652. datam Concilium ex eo tempore primam ab Excellentia
 10 Vestra accepit, in eaque hoc solum proponitis, uti pacis atque
 fœderis articuli inter *Carolum Regem* nuperum vestrumque
 Dominum ^{6 Novembris} 1630. pacti denuò percurrantur, utque
 ejus capita quæque vel amplificantur vel immutentur pro tem-
 porum & rerum alio nunc Statu, necnon regendæ Reipublicæ
 15 formâ immutata, quod cum nihil amplius esset, quām quod &
 nos in prædicta nostrâ chartula ^{31 Martii}
^{10 Aprilii} summatim atque dilu-
 cidè significaveramus, expectabat Concilium quosdam specia-
 tim articulos ex eo fœdere ab Excellentia Vestra propositum
 iri cum ea amplificatione iisque mutationibus quarum facitis
 20 mentionem, cum alioqui nobis impossibile sit ullum aliud
 responsum hac de re dare quām quod jam dedimus. Verùm
 cum Excellentia Vestra ex charta sua novissima dilationem in
 nos conferre videatur, Concilium idcirco chartulam Vestram
 prædictam ^{27 May}
^{6 Junii} datam quodque in ea propositum erat denuò
 25 inspexit, seque de eo quod illic est propositum, priore illâ char-

cil in that Paper, dated ^{31 March,} _{10 April,} declar'd themselves ready to come to a Conference with your Excellency concerning those things which you had in charge from his Royal Majesty, as well in reference to the pristin Amity, as to any farther
5 Negotiation; as also touching such matters as should be exhibited by us, in the name of this Republick; and when we came to such particulars as were to the purpose, and the nature of the thing requir'd, then to give convenient Answers. To which it seem'd good to your Excellency to make no Reply,
10 nor to proceed any farther in that Affair for almost Two Months. About that time the Council receiv'd from your Excellency your first Paper, dated ^{27 May,} _{6 June,} wherein you onely made this Proposal, That the Articles of Peace and League between the Late *King Charles* and your Master, dated the ⁶ of
15 *Novemb.* 1630. might be review'd, and that the several Heads of it might be either enlarg'd or left out according to the present condition of times and things, and the late *Alteration of Government.* Which being no more then what we our selves briefly and clearly signify'd in our foresaid Paper of
20 the ^{31 March,} _{10 April,} the Council expected that some particular Articles would have bin Propounded out of that League, with those Amplifications and Alterations of which you made mention; since otherwise it is impossible for us to return any other Answer concerning this matter then what we have already given.
25 And whereas your Excellency in your last Paper seems to charge us with delay, the Council therefore took a second review of your foresaid Paper of the ^{27 of May,} _{6 June,} and of what was therein Propounded, and are still of Opinion, That they have

tulâ Excellentiaæ Vestrae plenè satisfecisse arbitratur, cui & hoc solum potest adjicere, se, cum Excellentiaæ Vestrae videbitur, vel ex fœderibus jam factis vel alio quovis modo ejusmodi ferre conditiones quæ ad præsentem rerum ac temporum Statum 5 erunt accommodataæ, quibus à parte Vestra fundari amicitiam vultis, ea vobis responsa exinde redditurum quæ ab se ad ea reddi æquum erit, quæque Parlamentum in eodem perseverare studio testentur, illibatam atque firmam cum rege vestro Domino amicitiam conservandis. Eaque ut augescat etiam, Parlamento 10 omnem honestam seque dignam operam pro se quidem dabit.

Concilium præterea sui officii ducit esse, Excellentiam Vestram illius nostræ chartulæ Januarii 30. 1651. ad vos datæ admoneri, cui cum Excellentia Vestra responsum nondum de- 15 derit, instamus proinde atque expectamus ut Parlamento, de qua illic re facta mentio est, satisfactio detur.

[29.p.44.(S.—C.7.)]

Responsum Concilii Status ad Replicationem Dominorum Legatorum Extraordinariorum serenissimi Regis Daniæ & Norwegiæ Commissariis Concilii traditam ad Responsum illud quod reddidit Concilium ad quatuordecim eorum postulationes.

PRÆDICTIS Dominis Legatis ut satisfiat de responso Concilii ad quintum, sextum, septimum, octavum, & nonum articulum, assentitur Concilium huic sequenti

fully satisfy'd your Excellency in that former Paper, to which they can only farther add, That so soon as your Excellency shall be pleas'd, either out of the Leagues already made, or in any other manner, to frame such conditions, as shall be accommodated to the present state of Things and Times, upon which you desire to have the foundations of Friendship laid on your side, they will immediately return you such Answers as by them shall be thought Just and Reasonable, and which shall be sufficient Testimonials that the Parlament still per-
5 severes in the same desires of preserving an untainted and firm Amity with the King your Master, and that on their parts they will omit no honest endeavours, and worthy of themselves, to advance it to the highest perfection.

Furthermore the Council deems it to be a part of their duty,
15 That your Excellency should be put in mind of that Paper of ours, dated Jan. 30. 1651. to which in regard your Excellency has return'd no Answer as yet, we press and expect that satisfaction be given to the Parlament, as to what is therein mention'd. [Aug. 1652.]

[29.p.71:M.31.(iv,484.)]

*The Answer of the Council of State to the Reply of the
Lords Embassadors Extraordinary from the King of
Danemark and Norway, deliver'd to the Commis-
sioners of the Council, to the Answer which the
Council gave to their Fourteen Demands.*

20 **T**O the end that satisfaction may be given to the fore-said Lords Embassadors in reference to the Answer of the Council to the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and

clausulæ suo responsorum fine adjiciendæ. Videlicet, Præter illas Colonias, insulas, portus & loca in partis alterutrius ditione, ad quæ loca ne quis negotiandi aut commercii habendi causâ accedat, lege cautum est, nisi impetratâ prius ejus partis
5 Licentia speciali ad quam illa Colonia, Insula, portus, aut loca pertinuerint.

Receptio cujusquam in navem quæ in flumina, portus, aut sinus alterutrius partis compulsa erit navem illam ulli exhibendæ molestiæ aut perscrutationi ex responso Concilii ad
10 articulum undecimum obnoxiam non faciet, quemadmodum prædicti Domini Legati in replicatione sua videntur intellexisse, præterquam ubi illa receptio contra Leges, Statuta, aut morem illius loci est, in quo illa navis portum capesserit, qua in re videtur Concilio nihil statui quod durius sit, sed quod
15 utriusque Reipub. Saluti sit æquè conducibile.

Quod ad probandum cujusnam propriè naves & bona illa erunt quæ in naufragio ejici acciderint, Concilium existimat necesse esse jusjurandum dari in illis curiis quæ ad hujusmodi causas aut jam sunt constitutæ aut erunt constituendæ, ubi qui
20 illa sibi vendicant audiri singuli possint & cujusque jus cognosci ac dijudicari, quod scriptis testimoniis, quæ vulgo *Certificata* nuncupantur, tam clarè atque distinctè fieri non potest, unde multi scrupuli ac dubitationes existere poterunt, multæ etiam fraudes ac doli in illud genus probationis
25 irrepere, quod ne eveniat utriusque partis interest providere. Concilium etiam æquum esse arbitratur, definiri certum tempus ante quod tempus qui justum earum rerum dominum se

Ninth Article, the Council consents that this following Clause shall be added at the end of their Answers: That is to say, Besides such Colonies, Islands, Ports and Places under the Dominion of either Party, to which it is by Law provided that no body shall resort upon the account of Trade or Commerce, unless upon special leave first obtain'd of that Party to which that Colony, Island, Port or Places belong.

The Receiving of any person into any Ship that shall be driven in by stress of Weather into the Rivers, Ports or Bays belonging to either Party, shall not render that Vessel lyable to any Trouble or Search, by the Answer of the Council to the Eleventh Article, as the foresaid Lords Embassadors in their Reply seem to have understood, unless it be where such a Receiving shall be against the Laws, Statutes, or Custom of that Place where the Vessel put in; wherein it seems to the Council, That there is nothing of severity ordain'd, but what equally conduces to the security of both Republicks.

As to the proving the Property of such Ships and Goods as shall be cast ashore by Shipwrack, the Council deems it necessary that an Oath be Administred in those Courts which are already, or shall hereafter be constituted, where the Claimers may be severally heard, and every Body's Right be determin'd and adjudg'd; which cannot be so clearly and distinctly done by Written Certificates, whence many scruples and doubts may arise, and many frauds and deceits creep into that sort of proof, which it concerns both Parties to prevent. The Council also deems it just, that a certain time be prefix'd, before which time whoever does not prove himself the lawful Owner of

esse non probaverit, excludetur ad evitandas sine fine lites. Quod autem ad modum venundandi ea bona quæ ejecta in naufragio facile corrumpuntur, visum est Concilio eum modum proponere qui ad lucernam dicitur, ut qui sit modus
5 maximè probabilis verum bonorum pretium eliciendi ad domini minorum emolumentum; tamen si prædicti Domini Legati inventam aliam rationem attulerint quæ huic fini magis conducere videbitur, per Concilium non stabit quo minus id fiat
quod æquum erit: neque intelligitur ob hanc rem huic Tracta-
10 tioni moram afferendi occasio ulla præbeatur.

Quod autem ad eorum supplicium qui propositum fœdus ruperint, Concilium id adjecit, cuius in responso suo ad articulum quartum decimum fit mentio ad majorem ejus articuli efficaciam ipsumque fœdus eò firmius atque diuturnius red-
15 dendum.

Ad clausulam Articuli quarti decimi extremam quod attinget respondere, non expedire censemus illis foederibus ac Societatibus, quarum in prædictis responsis facta est mentio, quæque generatim duntaxat proponuntur assensum nostrum
20 exhibere antequam quales illæ sint, exploratius nobis fuerit, de quibus cum Excellentiis Vestris visum erit Concilium certius facere, responsum expressius ad id reddere poterimus.

the said Goods, shall be excluded, to avoid Suits. But as to the manner of putting Perishable Goods to Sale that are cast Ashore by Shipwreck, the Council thinks it meet to propose the way of selling by Inch of Candle, as being the most probable means to procure the true value of the Goods for the best Advantage of the Proprietors. Nevertheless, if the foresaid Lords Embassadours shall propose any other method already found out which may more properly conduce to this end, the Council will be no hinderance, but that what is just may be put 5 in practice. Neither is it to be understood, that the consideration of this matter shall put any stop to the Treaty.

As to the Punishment of those that shall violate the propounded Treaty, the Council has made that Addition which is mention'd in their Answer to the Fourteenth Article for the 15 greater force and efficacy of that Article, and thereby to render the League it self more firm and lasting.

As to the last Clause of the Fourteenth Article, we think it not proper to give our Assent to those Leagues and Alliances, of which mention is made in the foresaid Answers, and which 20 are only generally propounded, before it be more clearly apparent to us what they are. But when your Excellencies shall be pleas'd to explain those matters more clearly to the Council, we may be able to give a more express Answer to those Particulars. [After Oct. 1. 1652.]

[30.p.46.(S.—C.8.)]

*Replicatio Concilii Status ad responsum prædictorum
Dominorum Legatorum quod ad senos articulos à
prædicto Concilio nomine Reipub. Angliae exhibi-
tos est redditum.*

CONCILIUM, inspectis prædictorum dominorum Legatorum diplomatis quibus collata in eos potestas est transigendi cum *Parlamento* aut ejus Commisariis de iis omnibus quæ transigi expediverit foederaque vetusta renovandi novaque jungendi, existimabat quidem prædictos dominos Legatos ea authoritate esse præditos ut & responsa dare possent, & omnia transigere tam quæ à parte hujus Reipub. quam quæ à parte *Regis Daniae* & *Norwegiae* ferrentur, adeoque responsa quæ prædictis Dominis Legatis ad primam, secundam, tertiam & quintam Concilii postulationem dare libuit haud expectabat, quo factum erit ut huic præsenti tractationi necessario more afferatur cum & in se æquissimum sit & in Concilio deliberatum fœdus integrum tractando simul complecti tam de iis quæ ad hanc *Rempub.* quam quæ ad Regna *Daniae* & *Norwegiae* spectant. Quapropter Concilium enixè flagitat ut *Excellentiaæ Vestrae* respondere ad prædictum nostrum primum, secundum, tertium, & quintum postulatum velint.

Ad quartum articulum de portoriis *Gluckstadii* cum ea jam antiquata sint, quemadmodum *Excellentiaæ Vestrae* in re-

[30.p.75:M.32.(iv,484.)]

A Reply of the Council of State to the Answer of the foresaid Lords Embassadours, which was return'd to the Six Articles propounded by the Council aforesaid, in the Name of the Republick of England.

THE Council having view'd the Commissions of the foresaid Lords Embassadors, giving them Power to Transact with the Parliament or their Commissioners, concerning all things expedient to be Transacted in order to
5 the reviving the old Leagues or adding new ones, believ'd indeed the foresaid Lords to have bin furnish'd with that Authority as to be able to return Answers, and Negotiate all things, as well such as should be propounded by this Republick, as on the behalf of the *King of Danemark and Norway*, and so did
10 not expect the Replies which it has pleas'd the foresaid Lords Embassadors to give to the *First, Second, Third and Fifth* demand of the Council; whereby of necessity a stop will be put to this Treaty, in regard it is but just in it self, and so resolv'd on in Council, to comprehend the whole League, and to Treat at
15 the same time as well concerning those things which regard this Republick, as those other matters which concern the King of *Danemark and Norway*. Wherefore it is the earnest desire of the Council, That your Excellencies would be please to return an Answer to our First, Second, Third, and Fifth
20 demand.

As to the Fourth Article concerning the Customs of *Gluckstadt*, in regard they are now abolish'd, as your Excellencies

sponso meminerunt, instat Concilium uti eorum illa antiquatio etiam per hoc fœdus rata habeatur, ne forte in posterum revocentur.

Quod ad sextum articulum, qui de pyratica est, eum quidem 5 inseruit Concilium ut qui ad utriusque commoda æquè pertineret & ad commercium in commune stabiendum quod à pyratis atque prædonibus perquam turbatur atque interrumpitur; cumque responsum Dominorum Legatorum de hoc articulo ad hostes tantum referatur, mentionem Piratarum 10 nullam faciat, Concilium idcirco expressius responsum ad id petit.

Cumque prædicti Domini Legati in sua replicatione ad responsum Concilii & decimum suum articulum, & ad eum Concilii responsum prætermiserint, Concilio necessarium 15 visum est prioribus suis postulatis sequentem hunc articulum adjungere.

Populum & incolas Reipub. Angliae qui negotia aut commercium per ulla regna, regiones, aut ditionem *Regis Daniae & Norwegiae* habuerint portorii, tributi, census, vectigalis aut stipendii cujusvis plus in posterum non solvere aut alio quovis modo atque populus fœderatarum *Belgii* Provinciarum, aliave quævis natio externa minimum illic solvens mercaturamque faciens, si solvit aut solutura est, parique frui & æquè amplâ libertate privilegiis & immunitatis 25 bus, cum in adventu, tum in reditu & quamdiu illic commorabuntur, in piscatu etiam, mercatura, atque alio quoconque modo, quo ullius exteræ gentis populus in prædictis regnis totaque ditione dicti *Regis Daniae & Norwegiae* fruitur aut frui queat; quibus itidem privilegiis populares *Regis Daniae*

have mention'd in your Answer, the Council presses that their Abrogation may be ratifi'd by this Treaty, lest they should be reimpos'd hereafter.

As to the Sixth Article concerning Pyracy, the Council inserted it, as equally appertaining to the benefit of both, and to the establishing of Trade in common, which is much disturb'd by Pyrates and Sea-Robbers. And whereas the Answer of the Lords Embassadors, as to this Article, relates onely to Enemies, but makes no mention of Pyrates, the Council therefore desires
10 a more distinct Reply to it.

And whereas the foresaid Lords Embassadors in their Reply to the Answer of the Council, have pass'd over both their Tenth Article and the Answer of the Council to it, the Council have thought it necessary to add this following Article to their
15 following Demands.

That the People and Inhabitants of the Republick of *England* Trading into any Kingdoms, Regions, or Territories of the King of *Danemark* and *Norway*, shall not for the future pay any more Customs, Tribute, Taxes, Duties or Stipends, or
20 in any other manner, then the People of the *United Provinces*, or any other Foreign Nation that pays the least, coming in or going out of Harbour; and shall enjoy the same and as equally ample Freedom, Privileges and Immunities, both coming and going, and so long as they shall reside in the Countrey, as also
25 in Fishing, Tradeing, or in any other manner, which any other People of a Foreign Nation enjoys, or may enjoy in the fore-said Kingdoms, and throughout the whole Dominions of the said King of *Danemark* and *Norway*. Which Privileges also the Subjects of the King of *Danemark* and *Norway* shall

& Norwegiae per omnes Provincias ac ditionem Reipublicae Angliae pariter fruentur.

[31.p.49.(S.20.C.66.)]

Concilium Status Reipub. Angliae
Serenissimo Principi

Do. FERDINANDO SECUNDO,
Magno Duci Hetruriæ,
SALUTEM.

Serenissime Princeps, Amice Charissime,

CONCILIUM Status, cognito tām per Oratorem Celsitudinis Vestræ hīc commorantem, quam per *Carolum Longlandum* Mercatorum Anglicorum negotia Liburni procurantem, quanta cum benevolentia ac fide Celsitudo Vestra navium Anglicarum in *Liburnensem* portum se recipientium tutelam suscepserit, contra *Belgarum* naves prædatorias exitium illis atque direptionem minitantes, literis undetrigesimo Julii datis (quas ad Celsitudinem Vestram, jamjudum pervenisse sperat) significavit quām id sibi gratum acceptumque accidisset, eodemque tempore scriptum Parlamenti Reipublicæ Angliae de controversiis inter hanc Rempub. & Fœderatas Belgii Provincias in præsentia exortis ad Serenitatem vestram unā misit. Cumque rursus per eundem *Carolum Longlandum* Concilium intellexerit, quæ ulterius mandata dederit Celsitudo Vestra de incolumitate atque tutela navibus *Anglicis* præstanda, etiam *Belgis*, ne id fieret, importunè contra nitentibus, ne hanc quidem occasionem prætereundam esse censuit, significandi rursus Celsitudini Vestræ se vestram justitiam & singularem in tutandis navibus suis

equally enjoy throughout all the Territories and Dominions
of the *Republick of England.* [After Oct. 22. 1652.]

[31.p.79:M.30.(iv,484.)]

*The Council of State of the Republick of England,
to the most Serene Prince, Ferdinand the Second,
Grand Duke of Tuscany, Greeting.*

Most Serene Prince, our dearest Friend,

THE Council of State understanding as well by your Highness's Agent here residing, as by *Charles Longland*, chief Factor for the *English* at *Leghorn*, with what Affection and Fidelity your Highness undertook the Protection of the *English* Vessels, putting in to the Port of *Leghorn* for shelter, against the *Dutch* Men of War threatening 'em with nothing but Ransack and Destruction, by their Letters of the 29th. of July (which they hope are by this time come to your Highness's hands) have made known to your Highness how grateful and how acceptable it was to 'em; and at the same time sent to your Serenity a Declaration of the *Parlament of the Commonwealth of England* concerning the present Differences between this *Republick* and the *United Provinces*. And whereas the Council has again bin inform'd by the same *Charles Longland*, what further Commands your Highness gave for the security and defence of the *English* Vessels, notwithstanding the opposite endeavours of the *Dutch*, they deem'd this opportunity not to be pass'd over, to let your Highness understand once more, how highly they esteem your Justice and singular Constancy in defending their Vessels, and

constantiam cum plurimi facere tum sibi etiam gratissimam habere. Quod cum solidæ amicitiæ studiique vestri in hanc rempub. haud leve indicium sit, persuadere sibi poterit Celsitudo Vestra paria officia atque studia in nobis erga Vestram 5 Celsitudinem nunquam se esse desideraturam. Quæque declarare possint quām nobis deliberatum sit eam amicitiam quæ huic Reipub. cum Vestra Serenitate est, quam constantissimè atque diutissimè pro virili nostrâ parte conservare. Nos Interim navibus nostris omnibus, quæ vestros portus intraverint disertis 10 verbis mandavimus, ut salutationes explosione tormentorum consuetas, omnemque honorem debitum vestræ Celsitudini exhibere meminerint.

Datis Alba Aula Septemb. 1652.

Et Concilii Sigillo deinde consignandis subscrispsit

15

Conciliij Praeses.

[32.p.50.(S.—C.88.)]

Ad Legatum Hispanicum

ALPHONSUM DE CARDENAS.

Excellentissime Domine,

LITERÆ Excellentiæ Vestrae ¹⁵, Novemb. 1652. datæ, & à Secretario vestro Novemb. 8. redditæ unà cum duobus libellis supplicibus simul involutis in Concilio recitatæ sunt de navibus nimirùm *Samsone* & *San Salvadore* vulgo 20 nominatis, ad quas Concilium responsum hoc reddit, Navem Anglicam præsidiariam, cum in prædictas naves non in Dunis, ut scribit *Excellentia* Vestra, sed in alto incidisset, tanquam hostium navem prædæ habitam in portum adduxisse; curiamque Ammiralatus ad quam propriè de causis hujusmodi attinet

how acceptable they took so great a piece of Service. Which being no mean testimony of your solid Friendship and Affection to this Republick; your Highness may assure your self, that the same offices of Kindness and good Will toward your

- 5 Highness shall never be wanting in us; such as may be able to demonstrate how firmly we are resolv'd to cultivate both long and constantly, to the utmost of our Power, that Friendship which is between your *Serenity* and this Republick. In the mean time we have expresly commanded all our Ships upon
- 10 their entrance into your Ports, not to fail of paying the accus-tom'd Salutes by Firing their Guns, and to give all other due Honours to your Highness.

White Hall, Sep. [2.] 1652.

Seal'd with the Council Seal, and Subscrib'd.

15

President.

[32.p.81:M.35.(iv,485.)]

To the Spanish Embassador, Alphonso de Cardenas.

Most Excellent Lord,

- Y**OUR Excellency's Letters of the $\frac{1}{11}$ of November, 1652. deliver'd by your Secretary, together with Two Petitions inclos'd, concerning the Ships, the *Sampson* and *San Salvadore*, were read in Council. To which the Council
- 20 returns this Answer, That the *English Man of War* meeting with the foresaid Ships, not in the *Downes*, as your Excellency Writes, but in the open Sea, brought 'em into Port as Enemies Ships, and therefore Lawful Prize; and the Court of Admiralty, to which it properly belongs to take Cognizance of all

cognoscere illius causæ cognitionem pro jure sibi sumpsisse; ubi singuli partis utriusque quorum id interest ampliter & liberè audientur jusque suum quisque obtinebit: vestræ porrò Excellentiæ rogatum ad illius Curiæ judices misimus quo certius intelligamus quousque iis de navibus in judicio processerint. Quod simul ac nobis compertum erit ea dari mandata hâc de re curabimus quæ & æquum erit, & eâ dignum amicitiâ quæ huic Reipublicæ cum Rege vestro intercedit, nec minùs confidimus Regiam ejus Majestatem minimè passurum esse hujus

10 Reipublicæ hostium bona sub nomine ejus subjectorum elabi aut delitescere.

Subscripsit & Concilii Sigillum apponendum curavit

GUILIELMUS MASHAM.

Concilii Præses.

15 Datis ab Albâ Aulâ 11. Novemb. An. Dom. 1652.

[33.p.52.(S.18.C.110.)]

LEGATO
HISPANIENSI.

Excellentissime Domine,

ALLATUM nuper ad Concilium est ab Navarcho nostro Badileo navium hujus Reipub. ad Gaditanum mare Præfecto, se cum tribus aliis navibus præsidiariis postquam undecim Belgicarum impetum continuato bidui 20 certamine sustinuisse, ad portum *Longonem* vulgo dictum ad sacerienda quædam in eo prælio accepta incommoda, easque res comparandas quæ sibi ad pugnam opus essent, in portum *Longonem* vulgo dictum se recepisse, ubi ejus loci Præfectus

Causes of this nature, have undertaken to determin the Right in dispute. Where all Parties concern'd on both sides shall be fully and freely heard, and you may be assur'd that Right shall take place. We have also sent your Excellency's request to the

- 5 Judges of that Court, to the end we may more certainly understand what progress they have made in their proceeding to Judgement. Of which so soon as we are rightly inform'd, we shall take care that such Orders shall be given in this matter, as shall correspond with Justice, and become the Friendship
10 that is between this Republick and your King. Nor are we less confident, that his Royal Majesty will by no means permit the Goods of the Enemies of this Commonwealth to be conceal'd and escape due Confiscation under the shelter of being own'd by his Subjects.

15 *White-Hall, Nov. 11. 1652.*

Seal'd with the Council Seal, and Subscrib'd,

WILLIAM MASHAM, *President.*

[33.p.83:M.36.(iv,485.)]

To the Spanish Embassador.

Most Excellent Lord,

- 20 **B**UT lately the Council has bin inform'd by Captain *Badiley*, Admiral of the Fleet of this *Republick* in the *Streights*, that after he himself, together with three other Men of War, had for two days together engag'd Eleven of the *Dutch*, put into *Porto Longone*, as well to repair the Damages he had receiv'd in the Fight, as also to supply himself with Warlike Ammunition; where the Governor of the Place

in eum cæterasque sub ejus ductu naves omnia & justissimi & humanissimi simul Viri officia implevit; cumque is locus in ditione Serenissimi Regis Hispaniarum sit, Concilium certè singularem præsidii illius singularem humanitatem reipsâ 5 cognitam actoris amicitiæ mutuæ tâm auspicatò cæptæ fructum uberem esse existimat; suique adèd officii ducit esse, ob acceptum tam opportundò beneficium ejus *Majestati* gratias agere, vestramque rogat Excellentiam ut hoc *Regi suo* serenissimo velit primo quoque tempore significare, eique per 10 suasum reddere *Parlamentum Reipub. Angliæ* paratum semper fore paria amicitiæ atque humanitatis officia oblatâ quâvis occasione referre.

Dat. Westmonasterio 11. Novemb. An. Dom. 1652.

Subscriptis & Concilii Sigillum apponendum curavit

15

GUILIELMUS MASHAM *Conciliij Præses.*

[34.p.53.(S.21.C.58.)]

*Parlamentum Reipub. Angliæ,
Serenissimo Principi*

*Do. FERDINANDO SECUNDO,
Magno Duci Hetruriæ
SALUTEM.*

Serenissime Princeps Amice Charissime,

PARLAMENTUM Reipub. Angliæ literas vestræ Cel-situdinis *Augusti* septimo decimo, Florentiâ datas accepit: in quibus de restitutione navis cuiusdam agitur oryzâ onustæ, quæ navis à capitaneo *Cardio Liburnensi* ven-20 dicatur. Et quamvis in nostrâ Ammiralatus curiâ contra præ-

perform'd all the good Offices of a most just and courteous Person, as well toward his own, as the rest of the Men of War under his Conduct. Now in regard that that same Place is under the Dominion of the Most Serene King of *Spain*, the 5 *Council* cannot but look upon the singular Civility of that Garison to be the copious fruit of that stricter mutual Amity so auspiciously commenc'd; and therefore deem it to be a part of their duty to return their thanks to his Majesty for a Kindness so opportunely receiv'd, and desire your Excellency to signify 10 this to your most Serene King, and to assure him that the *Parlament of the Commonwealth of England* will be always ready to make the same returns of Friendship and Civility upon all occasions offer'd.

Westminster, Nov. 11. 1652.

15 Seal'd with the Council Seal, and Subscrib'd,

WILLIAM MASHAM, President.

[34.p.85:M.34.(iv,485.)]

*The Parlament of the Commonwealth of England,
to the Most Serene Prince, Ferdinand the Second,
Grand Duke of Tuscany, Greeting.*

Most Serene Prince, our dearest Friend,

THE *Parlament of the Commonwealth of England* has receiv'd your Letters dated from *Florence, August 17.* concerning the restitution of a certain Ship laden with 20 Rice, which Ship is claim'd by Captain *Cardi of Leghorn*. And though the Judges of our Admiralty have already pronounc'd

dictum *Cardium* in eâ causâ sententia Judicum lata jam sit,
& apud Delegatos provocatio tum penderet, tamen cum hoc
Celsitudo vestra petat, Parliamentum, quo tam amici Prin-
cipis benevolentiam ac necessitudinem quanti faciat testificari
5 possit, mandavit quibus curæ ea res est, ut navis illa cum oryzâ,
vel saltem ejus justum pretium prædicto Capitaneo *Cardio*
reddatur; cuius mandati fructum procurator ejus apud nos
re ipsâ jam percepit. Et quemadmodum Celsitudo vestra
suum navibus Anglorum in portu *Liburnensi* patrocinium
10 atque tutelam benignè præbendo Parliamentum sibi magnopè
devinxit (cujus rei gestæ narratio tam ab Oratore hîc
vestro, quam à *Carolo Longland* mercatorum nostrorum illic
procuratore delata nuper ad nos est) ita Parliamentum summo
vicissim studio dabit operam, quotiescumque occasio dabitur,
15 ut sua omnia sinceræ amicitiæ atque benevolentiae officia in
Celsitudinem vestram solidè constare possint; quam adeò di-
vinæ benignitati atque tutelæ commendatissimam vult esse.

Datis Westmonasterio die Novemb. 1652.

Subscrispsit & Sigillum Reipub. apponendum curavit

Prolocutor Parlamenti Reipub. Angliae.

Sentence in that Cause against the foresaid *Cardi*, and that there be an Appeal depending before the Delegates; yet upon your Highness's Request, the Parliament, to testify how much they value the good Will and Alliance of a Prince so much
5 their Friend, have given Order to those who are entrusted with this Affair, that the said Ship, together with the Rice, or at least the full Price of it, be restor'd to the foresaid Captain *Cardi*; the fruit of which Command his Proctor here has effectually already reap'd. And as your Highness by favourably affording
10 your Patronage and Protection to the Ships of the *English* in your Port of *Leghorn*, has in a more especial manner ty'd the Parliament to your Serenity; so will they, on the other side, take care, as often as opportunity offers, that all their Offices of sincere Friendship and good-will toward your Highness may
15 be solidly effectual and permanent; withal recommending your Highness to the Divine Benignity and Protection of the Almighty.

Westminster, Nov. [9.] 1652.

Seal'd with the Seal of the Commonwealth, and
20 Subscrib'd, *Speaker, &c.*

[35.p.55.(S.17.C.125.)]

Parlamentum Reipub. Angliae
Serenissimo & potentissimo Principi
 DANIÆ REGI &c.

Serenissime & Potentissime Rex,

PARLAMENTUM Reipub. Angliae postquam accepit ab illius Classis Præfecto quæ nuper ad *Hafniam* Majestatis Vestræ portum missa est, ut navibus Mercatorum nostrorum inde redeuntibus domum præsidio esset; prædictis 5 navibus permisum non esse secum discedere; verùm illic Majestatis Vestræ jussu retineri; productis etiam ab eo literis Regiis vestram ea in re sententiam declarantibus, negat explicatas in iis literis rationes cur naves illæ retineantur ulla in parte sibi satisfacere: ut igitur in re tanti planè momenti quæ-
 10 que ad prosperum utriusque Gentis Statum tantoperè conducit sequuturo fortasse majori cuiquam incommodo maturiùs occurratur, misit *Parlamentum* Virum illustrissimum & spectatæ fidei *Richardum Bradshaw Armigerum, Hamburi Oratorem*, qui itidem ad Majestatem Vestram Oratoris munus 15 impleat, cum iis disertè mandatis, ut de prædicto Negotio agat: Vestramque adèò rogamus Majestatem eidem velit Viro & aurem benignam & fidem amplam perhibere, quicquid super hoc negotio Vestræ Majestati nostro nomine proposuerit: quam Nos divinæ Tutelæ & Providentiæ commendatam 20 volumus.

Datis Westmonasterio 6. die Novemb. An. Dom. 1652.

Sub Sigillo Parlamenti Ejusque Nomine atque Authoritate subscrispsit *Prolocutor Parlamenti Reipublicæ Angliæ.*

[35.p.87:M.33.(iv,484.)]

*The Parliament of the Commonwealth of England, to
the Most Serene and Potent Prince, King of Dane-
mark. &c.*

Most Serene and Potent King,

THE Parliament of the Commonwealth of England have received Information from their Admiral of that Fleet so lately sent to *Copenhagen*, your Majesty's Port, to Convoy our Merchants homeward bound, that the 5 foresaid Ships are not permitted to return along with him, as being detain'd by your Majesty's Command; and upon his producing your Royal Letters declaring your Justifications of the matter of Fact, the Parliament denies that the Reasons laid down in those Letters for the detaining of those Ships are any 10 way satisfactory to 'em. Therefore that some speedy Remedy may be appli'd in a matter of so great moment, and so highly conduced to the prosperity of both Nations, for preventing a greater, perhaps, ensuing mischief, the Parliament have sent their Resident at *Hamborough*, *Richard Bradshaw*, Esquire, 15 a Person of great Worth and known Fidelity, with express Commands to Treat with your Majesty, as their Agent also in *Danemark*, concerning this Affair. And therefore we entreat your Majesty to give him a favourable Audience and ample Credit in whatever he shall propose to your Majesty on our 20 behalf, in reference to this matter. In the mean time recommending your Majesty to the Protection of Divine Providence.

Westminster, Nov. [9.] 1652.

Under the Seal of the Parliament, and in their Name, and by their Authority, Subscrib'd, *Speaker, &c.*

[36.p.56.(S.23.C.111.)]

Parlamentum Reipub. Angliæ
Serenissimo Principi

VENETIARUM DUCI
SALUTEM.

PARLAMENTUM Reipub. Angliæ literas Celsitudinis
vestræ primo Junii 1652. datas per Laurentium Palu-
tium accepit, ex quibus cum & vestrum, & Senatus
propensum in hanc Rempublicam animum prospiciat, occasio-
nem hanc suum vicissim erga Serenissimam Rempub. Vene-
tam singulare studium ac benevolentiam declarandi, libenter
arripiuit, quam & re ipsa idque ex animo, demonstrare quoties
usus venerit, haud quaquam gravabitur, cui & omnes vel
conservandæ vel etiam augendæ amicitiæ ususque mutui ra-
tiones in medium allatæ erunt itidem acceptissimæ, vestræque
ad eò Celsitudini & Reipublicæ Serenissimæ fausta omnia ac
prospera exoptat atque præcatur.

Datis Westmonasterio die Decemb. An. Dom. 1652.

Subscripsit & Parlamenti Sigillum imponendum curavit
Prolocutor Parlamenti Reipub. Anglia.

[36.p.89:M.38.(iv,486.)]

*The Parliament of the Commonwealth of England, to
the Most Serene Prince the Duke of Venice, Greeting.*

THE Parliament of the Commonwealth of England has receiv'd your Highness's Letters, dated June 1. 1652. and deliver'd by *Lorenzo Pallutio*, wherein they not onely, gladly perceive both yours, and the cordial Inclinations of the Senate toward this Republick, but have willingly laid hold of this opportunity to declare their singular Affection and good Will toward the Most Serene Republick of *Venice*; which they shall be always ready to make manifest both really and sincerely, as often as opportunity offers. To whom also all the ways and means that shall be propounded to 'em for the preserving or encreasing mutual Friendship and Alliance, shall be ever most acceptable. In the mean time we heartily pray that all things Prosperous, all things Favourable, may befall your Highness and the Most Serene Republick.

15 *Westminster, December [29.] 1652.*

Seal'd with the Parlament Seal, and Subscrib'd,

Speaker, &c.

[37.p.57.(S.22.C.67.)]

Parlamentum Reipub. Angliae
Serenissimo Principi

FERDINANDO SECUNDO

Hetruriæ Magno Duci,
SALUTEM.

CUM *Parlamentum Reipub. Angliae* antehac suis Navarchiis atque Præfectis navium ad loca sub vestræ Celsitudinis Ditione appellantibus, etiam atque etiam mandaverit, ut se pacatè atque modestè gererent, eâque 5 quâ decet observantiâ erga Principem Serenissimum cuius hæc Respub. & conservare amicitiam tantoperè studeat, & tantis beneficiis affecta sit, prorsus inopinatum sibi quidem accedit, quod à Navarcho *Appletono* in *Liburnensi* portu insolentiùs factum esse accepit; eum nimirùm ab eo vigili dum in 10 molestationem ageret, vim attulisse, idque tum contra fidem atque obsequium huic Reipublicæ ab eo debitum, tum contra observantiam atque honorem qui vestræ Celsitudini suâ in ditione jure optimo debetur: quam rem totam sicuti gesta est, ex literis vestris 7. & 9. *Decembbris Florentiâ* datis Parlamen- 15 tum intellexit; uberiùs etiam per spectatissimum virum *Almericum Salvettum*, vestrum hic Residentem; Atque vestræ Celsitudinis honorem qui hâc in re agi videtur, usque adeò sibi commendatum habet, ut Concilio Status id negotii dederit, uti literas Navarcho *Appletono* quam primum scribendas cu- 20 raret, quibus is terrestri itinere confestim huc advolare jube-

[37.p.91:M.37.(iv,485.)]

*The Parliament of the Republick of England, to the
Most Serene Prince, Ferdinand the Second, Grand
Duke of Tuscany, Greeting.*

ALTHOUGH the Parliament of the Republick of *England* some time since redoubl'd their Commands to all the chief Captains and Masters of Ships arriving in the Ports belonging to your Highness, to carry themselves peacefully and civilly, and with becoming observance and duty to a most Serene Prince, whose Friendship this Republick so earnestly endeavours to preserve, as having bin oblig'd by so many great Kindnesses; an Accident altogether unexpected has fallen out, through the Insolence, as they hear, of Captain *Appleton* in the Port of *Leghorn*, who offer'd Violence to the Sentinel then doing his Duty upon the Mole, against the Faith and Duty which he ows this Republick, and in contempt of the Reverence and Honour which is justly owing to your Highness: the relation of which Action, as it was really committed, the Parliament has understood by your Letters of the 7th. and 9th. of *December*, dated from *Florence*; as also more at large by the most Worthy *Almeric Salvetti*, your Resident here. And they have so sincerely laid to heart your Highness's Honour, which is the main concern of this Complaint, that they have referr'd to the *Council of State*, to take care that Letters be sent to Captain *Appleton*, to come away without stop or stay by Land, in order to his giving an Account of this unwonted and extraordinary Act (a Copy of which Letters is sent herewith enclos'd) who so soon as he shall arrive, and be

retur, insoliti hujus facti & extraordinarii rationem redditurus (quarum exemplum literarum his inclusum unà mittitur) qui ubi advenerit & facti postulabitur, de eo id statutum iri pollicemur, quod testificari possit se vestri juris violationem
5 haud minùs moleste ferre, quam si ipsum jus suum violaretur. Quinetiam de nave dictâ *Phœnix Liburni* recuperatâ consultatione habitâ, quæ res à Celsitudine vestrâ nec non ab Oratore suo narratur atque urgetur, contra datam à Navarcho *Appletono* fidem fuisse, quâ obstrictus erat ne *Hollandos* intra
10 conspectum portus aut laternæ adoriretur, vestramque Celsitudinem eâ fiduciâ nixam, *Hollandis* fide datâ de incolumente promisisse, debere proinde eorum satisfactioni prospicere, quibus vestrâ sub fide damnum datum est, Parlamentum ab Excellentiâ vestrâ petit, ut hoc sibi persuasum habeat, hanc
15 rem, quemadmodum sine suo consilio aut mandato est gesta, ita hoc etiam ab suâ voluntate ac mente longissimè abesse ut Celsitudo vestra ullo incommodo aut honoris imminutione ex illo facto afficiatur: quin imò se operam daturum, ut vobis satisfaciendi aliqua ratio ineatur, prout sibi quæsitione habitâ de re totâ constiterit: quam ut pleniùs intelligere
20 possit, ipsum Navarchum *Appletonum* ab se audiri necessarium esse judicat; qui & eâdem fide obstrictus erat, & ab Excellentiâ vestrâ creditur, ejusdem violationi saltè assensisse; præsertim cum is tam brevi sit ad nos reversurus, atque illum
25 postquam Parlamentum audiverit, & cum dicto Oratore vestro rationes amplius contulerit, hâc de re haud exigui sane momenti eam sententiam feret, quæ & æqua erit, summæque benevolentiaæ quâ celsitudinem vestram prosequitur consen-

accus'd of the Fact, we promise that such a course shall be taken with him, as may sufficiently testify that we no less heinously brook the violation of your Right, then the Infringe-
ment of our own Authority. Moreover, upon mature debate
5 concerning the recover'd Ship, call'd the *Phœnix* of *Leghorn*, which Affair is also related and press'd by your Highness and your Resident here, to have bin done by Captain *Appleton*, contrary to promise given, whereby he was oblig'd not to fall upon even the *Hollanders* themselves within sight of the *Land-*
10 *thorn*; and that your Highness, trusting to that Faith, promis'd security to the *Hollanders* upon your word; and therefore that we ought to take care for the satisfaction of those who suffer damage under the Protection of your Promise; the Parliament begs of your Excellency to be assur'd, That this Fact, as it was
15 committed without their Advice or Command, so it is most remote from their Will and Intention that your Highness should undergo any Detriment or Diminution of your Honour by it. Rather they will make it their business, that some Expedient may be found out for your satisfaction, according to the nature
20 of the Fact upon Examination of the whole matter. Which that they may so much the more fully understand, they deem it necessary that Captain *Appleton* himself should be heard, who was bound by the same Faith, and is thought by your Excellency at least to have consented to the violation of it;
25 especially since he is so suddenly to return home. And so soon as the Parliament has heard him, and have more at large conferr'd with your Resident concerning this matter of no small moment, they will pronounce that Sentence that shall be Just,

tanea, collatis denique à vobis in se beneficiis haud indigna. De quâ ne interim dubitaret Celsitudo vestra literis per eundem hunc tabellarium statim missis certiore factam primo quoque tempore volebat; seque nullam occasionem esse prætermisurum, quâ possit re ipsâ testari, vestram amicitiam quanti faciat.

Datis Westmonasterio 14. die Decembris An. Dom. 1652.

Subscriptis & Parlamenti Sigillum imprimendum

curavit *Prolocutor Parlamenti Reipub. Angliae.*

[38.p.60.(S.24.C.104)]

Concilium Status Reip. Anglicanæ

Serenissimo Principi

FREDERICO Haeredi *Norwegiae*

Duci *Slesvici, Holsatiae, Starmariæ, Ditmarsiae, Comiti*

in Oldenburgh & Delmenhorst

SALUTEM.

10 **Q**UANQUAM sapientissimo Deo visum est rerum omnium Moderatori clementissimo præter illud onus quod nobis cum majoribus nostris commune imposuit, ut pro libertate nostrâ contra tyrannos honestissima bella gereremus, iis nos etiam auspiciis eaque 15 divinâ ope præ illis insigniter adjuvare, ut non solum civile bellum restinguere sed & causas ejus in futurum præcidere, nec non & hostium externorum inopinatos impetus propulsare valuerimus, eundem tamen supremi numinis in nos

and Consentaneous to that extream good-will which they bear to your Highness, and no way unworthy the favours by you conferr'd upon 'em. Of which, that your Highness might not make the least question in the mean time, we were willing to
5 certify your Highness by this Express on purpose sent, that we shall omit no opportunity to testify how greatly we value your Friendship.

Westminster, Dec. 14. 1652.

Seal'd with the Parliament Seal, and Subscrib'd,

10

Speaker, &c.

[38.p.95:M.41.(iv,527.)]

*The Council of State of the Republick of England, to
the most Serene Prince, Frederick, Heire of Norway,
Duke of Sleswick, Holsatia, Stormaria, Ditmarsh,
Count in Oldenburgh and Delmenhorst, Greeting.*

THOUGH it has pleas'd the Most Wise God, and Most Merciful Moderator of all things, besides the Burthen which he laid upon us in common with our Ancestors, to wage most just Wars in defence of our Liberty against
15 Tyrannical Usurpation, signally also to succour us with those Auspices and that Divine Assistance, beyond what he afforded to our Predecessors, that we have bin able not only to extinguish a Civil War, but to extirpate the Causes of it for the future, as also to repel the unexpected Violences of Foreign
20 Enemies; Nevertheless, with grateful minds, as much as in us lies, acknowledging the same Favour and Benignity of the Supreme Deity toward us, we are not so puft up with the success of our Affairs, but that rather instructed in the singular

favorem ac benignitatem gratissimis quantum possumus animis agnoscentes, non ita rerum nostrarum successibus efferimur, ut non singularem potius Dei justitiam ac providentiam edocti, atque nosmet largiter experti, & bellum omne quan-
5 tum licet aversemur, & pacem cum omnibus cupidissimè amplectamur. Quemadmodum igitur quæ amicitia, quæque fœderum jura nobis cum populis quibuscunque ac Principibus antiqua intercessere, ea hactenùs cuiquam nec violavimus priores, nec violata voluimus, ita & Celsitudo vestra pro vetustâ
10 suâ cum *Anglis* & à majoribus acceptâ amicitiâ poterit certissimâ animi persuasione de nobis æqua omnia atque amica, & sibi & suis polliceri. Denique ut delata à Celsitudine vestrâ nobis sua studia atque officia plurimi ut par est facimus, ita
15 operam dabimus ut neque nostra ullo tempore vel sibi vel suis deesse sentiat: Vestramque adeò Celsitudinem Omnipotentiæ numinique Dei Omnipotentis quam maximè commendatam cupimus.

Datis in Alba Aula die Julii Ann. 1653.

Subscripsit & Concilii Sigillum imprimendum

20

curavit

Concilii Præses.

Justice and Providence of God, and having had long experience our selves, we abominate the thoughts of War, if possible to be avoided, and most eagerly embrace Peace with all men. Therefore as hitherto we never were the first that violated or
5 desir'd the violation of that Friendship, or those ancient Privileges of Leagues that have bin ratifi'd between us and any Princes or People whatever; so your Highness, in consideration of your ancient Amity with the *English*, left us by our Ancestors, may with a most certain assurance promise both
10 your self and your People all things equitable, and all things friendly from us. Lastly, as we highly value, which is no more then what is just and reasonable, the testimonies of your affection and good offices offer'd us, so we shall make it our business that you may not at any time be sensible of the want of ours
15 either to your self or yours. And so we most heartily recommend your Highness to the Omnipotent Protection of the Almighty God.

White-Hall, July [2.] 1653.

Seal'd with the Council-Seal, and Subscrib'd,

[39.p.61.(S.117.C.13.)]

COMITI OLDENBURGICO.

Illustrissime Domine,

PARLAMENTUM Reipub. Angliae plurimam salutem ab Amplitudine vestra officiosissimè atque humanissimè sibi dictam, per *Hermannum Mylium*, Jurisconsultum Deputatum & Consiliarium vestrum accepit: qui & fausta omnia Parlamento reique *Anglicæ* vestro nomine precatus est, & hujus Reipub. amicitiam ut vobis sarta tecta permaneret simul expetivit: literas etiam liberi commeatus, quibus vestræ ditionis populus eò tutiùs negotiaretur, navigaret, & commercia exerceret, nec non & nostra ad publicos foris ministros mandata uti Amplitudini vestræ rebusque vestris, suis officiis atque consiliis opitularentur, idem à nobis petivit. Nos & petitis hisce libenter annuimus, & cùm amicitiam, tūm etiam literas illas expetas, illaque ad ministros publicos mandata sub Parlamenti sigillo concessimus. Et quanquam aliquot jam menses abierunt, ex quo Vester Publicus Minister ad nos primum accessit, ea tamen dilatio neque ex eo orta est, quo nos petitioni, Amplitudinis Vestræ nomine factæ, assentiri gravaremur, neque quo Vester Deputatus nos assiduè sollicitate, ullo tempore destiterit, (qui certe omni cum diligenteria, nec non officiosa simul instantia, ut confecto negotio, compos voti dimitteretur, quotidiè nos efflagitavit) verùm ex eo solum accidit, quod maxima quidem & gravissima Reipub. negotia, quæque ad eam vehementer pertinere aut agitarentur per hoc totum fere tempus, aut transigerentur.

[39.p.98:M.21.(iv,481.)]

*To the Count of Oldenburgh.**Most Illustrious Lord,*

THE Parlament of the Commonwealth of England have receiv'd an extraordinary Congratulation from your Excellency, most kindly and courteously deliver'd to us by word of mouth by *Herman Mylius*, your Counsellor and Doctor of Laws; who wish'd all things Lucky and Prosperous, in your Name, to the Parlament and *English Interest*, and desir'd that the Friendship of this Republick might remain inviolable within your Territories. He also desir'd Letters of safe Conduct, to the end your Subjects may the more securely Trade and Sail from place to place; together with our Orders to our publick Ministers abroad, to be Aiding and assisting to your Excellency and your Interests with their good Offices and Counsels. To which Requests of his we willingly consented, and granted both our Friendship, the Letters desir'd, and our Orders to our Publick Ministers under the Seal of the Parlament. And though it be some Months ago since your Publick Minister first came to us, however that delay neither arose from any unwillingness on our part, to assent to the request made in your Excellency's Name, or that your Deputy was at any time wanting in his Sedulity (whose Solicitations were daily and earnest with all the Diligence and Importunity that became him, to the end he might be dispatch'd) but onely it happen'd so, that at that time the greatest and most weighty Affairs of the Republick were under Debate and seri-

Qua de re dignitatem vestram Illustriss: certiore facien-
dam esse censuimus, ut ne quis dilationem hanc secùs inter-
pretando, gravatim aut ægrè impetratum hoc esse existimet,
quod à Parlamento Reipub. Angliæ libentissimè concessum
5 est. Cujus nomine consignare hæc jussus est

HENRICUS SCOBELL Clericus Parlam.

[40.p.63.(S.25.C.144.)]

Parlamentum Reipub. Angliæ

*Illustribus & Amplissimis Consulibus, Scultetis, Lan-
dam. & Senatoribus Cantorum Helvetiæ Euangeli-
corum, Tigurini, Bernensis, Glaronensis, Basileen-
sis, Schaffusiensis, Abbatiscellani, nec non ejusdem
Religionis Confœderatorum in Rhætia, Geneva,
Sanctogalli, Mulhusii & Biennæ, Amicis nostris
charissimis*

SALUTEM.

LITERAS vestras, *Illustres Domini atque Amici Charis-
simi, Decembris 24. 1652. ad Nos datas accepimus,*
omni humanitate, benevolentiâ, studioque erga nos
10 nostramque Rempub. egregio refertas; quodque nobis sem-
per majus & antiquius debet esse, charitatem fraternalm &
verè christianam spirantes. Deoque imprimis Optimo Maxi-
mo gratias agimus, qui vos totque vestras *Civitates* nobilis-
simas, non tam illis montium claustris quām insitâ vestrâ
15 fortitudine, pietate, & prudentissimâ æquissimâque rerum civi-
lium administratione, mutuâ denique fœderum fide circum-

ous Negotiation. Of which we thought meet to certify your Illustrious Lordship, lest any body through a false construction of this delay, should think those Favours unwillingly or hardly obtain'd, which were most gladly granted by the Parliament of the Commonwealth of *England*. In whose Name these are commanded to be Sign'd,

[Feb. 17. 1651/2.] HENRY SCOBEL, *Clerk of the Parliament.*

[40.p.100:M.42.(iv,527.)]

To the Most Illustrious and Noble Senators, Scultets, Landam., and Senators of the Evangelick Cantons of Switzerland, Zurick, Bern, Glaris, Bale, Schaffhusen, Appenzel, also of the Confederates of the same Religion in the Countrey of the Grisons, of Geneva, St. Gall, Mulhausen and Bienne; our dearest Friends.

10  OUR Letters, most Illustrious Lords and Dearest Confederates, dated December 24. full of civility, good-will, and singular affection toward us and our Republick, and what ought always to be greater and more sacred to us, breathing Fraternal and truly Christian Charity, we have receiv'd. And in the first place we return Thanks to Almighty God, who has rais'd and establish'd both you and so
15 many noble Cities, not so much intrench'd and fortifi'd with those enclosures of Mountains, as with your innate Fortitude, Piety, most prudent and just Administration of Government, and the Faith of mutual Confederacies, to be a firm and inac-

vallatas atque munitas, firmissimum universis orthodoxis præsidium illis in locis excitavit atque constituit: vos deinde, qui per omnem Europam primi fere mortalium post invectas ab Aquilone Barbarorum Regum tyrannidos, Deo vestram virtutem prosperante, libertatem vobis peperistis, partam haud minore prudentiâ ac moderatione, tot per annos, illibatam conservastis; de nobis nostrâque libertate nuper vindicatâ tamen præclarè sentire, tamque sinceros Euangelii cultores de nostro in orthodoxam fidem amore ac studio, tamen constantè persuaderi, id quidem longè nobis gratissimum est. Quod autem ad pacem nos piè sanè & affectu, ut nobis est persuasissimum, verè christiano adhortamini, permagnum certè pondus apud nos ea adhortatio habere debet; cum propter ipsam rem, quam suadetis, maximè expetendam, tamen propter summam etiam 15 authoritatem, quæ Vobis præ cæteris hâc in parte meritò tribuenda est, qui inter maximos circumquaque bellorum tumultus, & ipsi summam pacem domi forisque tamdiu colitis, & aliis omnibus pacis colendæ simul hortatores & exemplum optimum extitistis; cùm id denique suadeatis, quod nos de 20 ditâ operâ, idque haud semel, non tam nostris rationibus, quâm universæ rei Euangelicæ prospicientes, per Legatos aliquosque publicos Ministros petivimus, amicitiam nimirum & arctissimum foedus cum foederatis *Belgarum Provinciis* ferendum. Verum illi (sive illa perpetuò nobis infesta, regiis ad-

cessible shelter for all the truly Orthodox. Now then that you, who over all *Europe* were the first of Mortals who after deluges of barbarous Tyrants from the North, Heaven prospering your Valour, recover'd your Liberty, and being obtain'd, for so
5 many years have preserv'd it untainted, with no less Prudence and Moderation; that you should have such noble sentiments of our Liberty recover'd; that you, such sincere Worshippers of the Gospel, should be so constantly perswaded of our Love and Affection for the Orthodox Faith, is that which is most
10 acceptable and wellcome to us. But as to your exhorting us to Peace, with a Pious and Affectionate intent, as we are fully assur'd, certainly such an Admonition ought to be of great weight with us; as well in respect of the thing it self which you perswade, and which of all things is chiefly to be desir'd, as also
15 for the great Authority which is to be allow'd your Lordships above others in this particular, who in the midst of loud tumultuous Wars on every side, enjoy the sweets of Peace both at home and abroad, and have approv'd your selves the best example to all others of embracing and improving Peace; and
20 lastly, for that you perswade us to the very thing which we our selves of our own accords, and that more then once, consulting as well our own, as the interest of the whole Evangelical Communion, have begg'd by Embassadors, and other publick Ministers, namely, Friendship and a most strict League with the
25 *United Provinces*. But how they [or it is rather to be called that *Orange* faction, ever hostile to us, devoted to the Royal party,

dicta partibus, tyrannidis & ipsa apud suos affectatæ comperta *Arausiana* factio potius dicenda est) quo pacto Legatos nostros, non de pace, sed de fraternâ amicitiâ ac foedere arctissimo venientes acceperint, quas postea belli causas præbuerint,
 5 ut nos, inter ipsa Legatorum suorum de foedere colloquia, instructâ classe nihil tale cogitantes, in ipsis navium stationibus nostris, ultrò lacesserint, ex illo à nobis eâ de re publicè scripto, & nunc unâ cum hisce literis ad vos misso, abundè intelligetis. Nos autem in id sedulò incumbimus, Deo benè¹⁰
 juvante, quamvis re hactenùs, tām prosperè gestâ, ut neque nostris quicquam viribus aut copiis tribuamus, sed Uni Omnia Deo, neque successibus insolentè efferamur: Eundemque animum retinemus conficiendæ justæ atque honestæ pacis omnes occasiones amplecti paratissimum. Vos interim, *Illus-*
15 tres ac præstantissimi Domini, quibus pium atque præclarum hoc studium est, solo Evangelico amore impulsis, fratres inter se certantes componere atque conciliare, & omni apud homines laude digni, cœlestis illius pacificorum præmii apud Deum haud dubiè compotes futuri, cuius summæ benignitati
20 atque gratiæ vos vestrosque omnes ex animo commendatos volumus, si quâ in re vobis usui esse possumus, ad omnia cum amicorum tūm fratrū officia promptissimi.

Datis Westmonasterio die Octobris An. Dom. 1653.

Subscripsit & Parlamenti Sigillum imprimendum

and discovered to aim to establish a tyranny at home;] treated our Embassadors sent to 'em to Negotiate, not a bare Peace, but a brotherly Amity and most strict League; what Provocations to War they afterwards gave us, how they fell upon us in our
5 own Roads in the midst of their Embassadors Negotiations for Peace and Alliance, little dreaming any such Violence, you will abundantly understand by our Declaration set forth upon this subject, and sent you together with these our Letters. But as for our parts, we are wholly intent upon this, by God's assist-
10 ance, though prosperous hitherto, so to carry our selves, that we may neither attribute any thing to our own Strength or Forces, but all things to God alone, nor be insolently puft up with our Success; and we still retain the same ready Inclinations to embrace all occasions of making a Just and Honest
15 Peace. In the mean time your selves, *Illustrious and most Excellent Lords*, in whom this Pious and Noble Sedulity, out of meer Evangelical Affection, exerts it self, to reconcile and pacifie contending Brethren, as ye are worthy of all applause among men, so doubtless will ye obtain the Celestial Reward
20 of Peace-makers with God; to whose Supreme Benignity and Favour we heartily recommend in our Prayers both you and yours, no less ready to make returns of all good Offices both of Friends and Brethren, if in any thing we may be serviceable to your Lordships. *Westminster, [November 28,] 1653.*

25 Seal'd with the Parliament Seal, and Subscrib'd,

Speaker, &c.

[41.p.66.(S.115.C.108.)]

Legato Hispanico.

Illustrissime Domine,

CUM graves ad nos allatæ essent querelæ *Philippi Noëlli, Joannis Godalli, & societatis mercatorum in Anglia Foiensium*, Navem quandam suam *Annam Foyensem* dictam, navem *Anglicam* à sese instructam, suis 5 mercibus onustam, cum domum suam ad portum *Foyensem*, cursum teneret circa Festum *Michaëlis Archangeli*, à nave quadam præsidaria *Ostendensi*, cui præfuit *Erasmus Bruerus*, oppressam injustè & sine causa captam fuisse, inque ea nautas indignè & barbarè tractatos, Consilium Status ea de re ad 10 *Marchionem Ledæ* scripsit, (quarum literarum exemplar Amplitudini vestræ unà cum his mittimus) Expectabatque ab eo sine mora mandatum iri ut ex jure & æquo ista in re quam primum ageretur. Verùm cum denuò prædictus *Noëllus* unà cum illa societate graviter queratur, quamvis literæ nostræ 15 *Marchioni* redditæ fuerint, & mercatores illi, ab eo tempore se *Brugas* ad maritimarum causarum curiam contulerint, ibique jus suum suæque causæ veritatem probaverint, justitiam tamen sibi denegari, tamque iniquè secum agi ut quamvis per tres ampliùs menses cognitioni matura res fuerit, tamen 20 ab illa curia se impetrare non posse ut sententiam tandem ferat; quin navis eorum & bona nihilo minus retineantur, seque per hanc moram in persequendo jure suo magnos

[41.p.104:M.44.(iv,528.)]

*To the Spanish Ambassador.**Most Illustrious Lord,*

UPON grievous Complaints brought before us by *Philip Noel, John Godal*, and the Society of Merchants of *Foy in England*, that a certain Ship of theirs, call'd the *Ann of Foy*, an *English Ship* by them fitted out, and laden with their own Goods, in her return home to the Port of *Foy* about *Michaelmas* last, was unjustly and without any cause set upon and taken by a certain Privateer of *Ostend*, *Erasmus Bruer Commander*, and the Seamen unworthily and barbarously us'd; The Council of State wrote to the Marquis of *Leda* concerning it (a copy of which Letter we also send enclos'd to your Excellency) and expected from him, that without delay Orders would have bin given for the doing of Justice in this matter. Nevertheless after all this the foresaid *Noel*, together with the said Company make further heavy complaint, that altho our Letters were deliver'd to the Marquess, and that those Merchants from that time forward betook themselves to *Bruges* to the Court there held for Maritime Causes, and there asserted and prov'd their Right and the Verity of their Cause, yet that Justice was deni'd them; and that they were so hardly dealt with, that though the Cause had bin ripe for Tryal above three Months, nevertheless they could obtain no Sentence from that Court, but that their Ship and Goods are still detain'd, notwithstanding the great Expences they have bin at in Prosecuting their Claim. Now your Excel-

sumptus fecisse. Non ignorat *Amplitudo Vestra* & juri Gentium & commercii & amicitiae, quæ inter Anglos & Flandros est, contrarium esse, ut navis aliqua *Ostendensis* navem aliquam *Anglicam* caperet, siquidem mercibus *Anglicis* onusta 5 *Angliam* petat; quæque ab illo Præfecto in nautas *Anglicos* inhumaniter ac barbarè commissa sunt pœnam gravem mereri. *Concilium* itaque hanc rem Amplitudini vestræ commendat, petitque ut de ea in *Flandriam* scribere velitis, eamque operam primo quoque tempore dare ut ne hoc negotium 10 diutiùs extrahatur sed uti ea justitia fiat, ut prædicta navis & bona, unà cum damnis, sumptibus & fœnore quæ *Angli* isti propter illam injustam interceptionem sustinuerunt, Authoritate Curiæ maritimæ *Brugensis*, aut alio modo bono iis redundantur, utque curetur nequa ejusmodi interceptio deinceps 15 fiat, quin amicitia quæ nostris hominibus cum *Flandris* intercedit sine ulla violatione conservetur.

*Obsignatum nomine & jussu Concilii Status Parlamenti
authoritate constituti.*

[42.p.68.(S.116.C.51.)]

Marchioni Ledæ.

Illustrissime Domine,

RAVES ad nos allatæ sunt querelæ, à *Philippo Nöello*, & *Joanni Godallo*, & Societate mercatorum 20 *Foyensium*, de nave quadam sua, cui nomen *Anna Foyensis*, quæ cum esset Navis *Anglica*, ab illis instructa, &

lency well knows it to be contrary to the Law of Nations, of Traffick, and that Friendship which is at present settl'd between the *English* and *Flemings*, that any *Ostender* should take any *English* Vessel, if bound for *England* with *English* Goods; and that whatever was Inhumanly and Barbarously done to the *English* Seamen by that Commander deserves a rigorous Punishment. The Council therefore recommends the whole matter to your Excellency, and makes it their request that you would Write into *Flanders* concerning it, and take such speedy care, that this business may no longer be delaï'd; but that Justice may be done in such a manner, that the fore-said Ship, together with the Damages, Costs and Interest, which the *English* have sustain'd and bin out of purse, by reason of that Illegal Seizure, may be restor'd and made good to 'em, by the Authority of the Court, or in some other way; and that care be taken that hereafter no such Violence may be committed, but that the Amity between our People and the *Flemings* may be preserv'd without any Infringement.

Sign'd in the Name, and by the Command of the Council of
20 [1653?] State, appointed by Authority of Parliament.

[42.p.107:M.43.(iv,528.)]

To the Marquiss of Leda.

GREAT Complaints are brought before us by *Philip Noel, John Godal*, and the Company of *Foy* Merchants, concerning a Ship of theirs, call'd the *Ann of Foy*, which being an *English* Vessel, by them fitted out, and

ipsorum solummodo mercibus onusta, circiter festum *Michaëlis Archangeli* ad portum suum renavigans, à nave præsidiaria quæ ad *Ostendam* pertinebat, cuius erat Præfectus *Erasmus Bruerus*, de improviso capta fuit. Nuntiatum porrò 5 est, *Ostendenses*, cum in sua potestate navis esset, nautas omnes nimis inhumaniter tractâsse, accenso fune digitis admoto, & navis magistrum undis immersisse, atque pœne suffocasse, ut minimè veram ab ipso confessionem extorquerent, de navi atque mercimoniis illis, quasi Gallorum essent. Quod ta- 10 metsi Magister ille cæterique socii navis firmiter pernegabant, *Ostendenses* tamen, & navim & mercedes in portum suum abduxerunt. Hæc in *Curia Navalı Angliae*, inquisitione factâ, testibusque adhibitis vera esse apparuere, ut ex autographis testimoniorum quæ cum his literis simul misimus manifesto 15 liquebit. Cum itaque illa Navis, *Anna Foyensis* dicta, atque mercimonia omnia peculiariter verè ac propriè ad *Anglos* pertineant, adeo ut nulla causa appareat cur *Ostendenses* vel illam vel ea vi caperent, multò minùs auferrent navis Magistrum, aut societatem tam durè tractarent; cumque secundùm 20 leges Nationum atque amicitiam inter *Anglos Flandrosque*, navim illam atque mercimonia reddi oporteat, magnoperè petimus ab *Excellentia vestra*, ut jus suum *Anglicani* mature obtineant, atque illis satisfiat qui damnum acceperunt, utque commercium, & Amicitia quæ inter *Anglos Flandrosque* est, 25 diù atque firmitè conservetur.

laden with their own Goods, in her return home to her own Port about *Michaelmas* last, was taken unawares by a Free-booter of *Ostend*, *Erasmus Brewer Commander*. It is also further related, that the *Ostenders*, when the Ship was in their

5 Power, us'd the Seamen too inhumanly, by setting lighted Match to their Fingers, and plunging the Master of the Ship in the Sea till they had almost drown'd him, on purpose to extort a false Confession from him, that the Ship and Goods belong'd to the *French*. Which though the Master and the rest

10 of the Ship's Crue resolutely deni'd, nevertheless the *Ostenders* carri'd away the Ship and Goods to their own Port. These things, upon strict enquiry and examination of Witnesses have bin made manifest in the *Admiralty Court in England*, as will appear by the Copies of the *Affidavits* herewith sent your

15 Lordship. Now in regard that that same Ship, call'd the *Ann of Foy*, and all her lading of Merchandize and Goods belong truly and properly to the *English*, so that there is no apparent reason why the *Ostenders* should seize by force either the one or the other, much less carry away the Master of the Ship, and

20 use the Seamen so unmercifully; and whereas according to the Law of Nations, and in respect to the Friendship between the *Flemings* and *English*, that Ship and Goods ought to be restor'd, we make it our earnest request to your Excellency, that the English may have speedy Justice done, and that Satisfaction may be given for their losses, to the end the Traffick and

25 Friendship which is between the *English* and *Flemings* may be long and inviolably preserv'd. [1653?]

[43.p.69.(S.119.C.107.)]

Legato Hispanico.

PARLAMENTUM Reipub. Angliae cum intelligat, plurimos ex populo in hâc urbe tâm Excellentiæ vestræ, quâm aliorum Legatorum & ministrorum ab exteris regionibus publicorum hîc versantium domos Missæ audiendæ causâ frequentare, Concilio Status mandavit, uti Excellentiæ vestræ significaret, cùm hoc gentis hujus legibus datum, ac in hâc nostrâ Republica mali admodum exempli sit, offensionisque plenum, censere se, sui planè officii esse, ne quid tale dehinc fiat providere; cœtusque ejusmodi in futurum prorsùs interdicere. Quâ de re Excellentiam vestram admonitam nunc esse cupimus, ut ne quem ex populo hujus Reipublicæ Missæ audiendæ causâ suam in domum posthâc velit admittere. Et quemadmodum Parliamentum diligenter curabit ut Legati jus & privilegia quæque vestræ Excellentiæ inviolata serventur, ita hoc sibi persuasissimum habet, Excellentiam vestram, quandiu hîc commoratur, leges hujus Rei-pub. per se suosve nolle ullo modo violatas.

[43.p.110:M.39.(iv,486.)]

To the Spanish Ambassador.

THE Parlament of the Commonwealth of *England* understanding that several of the People of this City daily resort to the Houses of your Excellency and other Embassadors and Publick Ministers from Foreign Nations here residing, meerly to hear Mass, gave Order to the *Council of State* to let your Excellency understand, That whereas such Resort is prohibited by the Laws of the Nation, and of very evil Example in this our Republick, and extreamly Scandalous, that they deem it their duty to take care
10 that no such thing be permitted henceforward, and to prohibit all such Assemblies for the future. Concerning which, 'tis our desire that your Excellency should have a fair Advertisement, to the end that henceforth your Excellency may be more careful of admitting any of the People of this Republick to hear
15 Mass in your House. And as the Parlament will diligently provide that your Excellencies Rights and Privileges shall be preserv'd inviolable, so they perswade themselves, that your Excellency, during your abode here, would by no means that the Laws of this Republick should be violated by your self or your
20 Attendants. [After Jan. 12. 1652/3.]

[43a.p.70. (S.&C.—)]

*Summarium damnorum singulorum & haud fictorum
quibus Societas Anglicana multis Orientalis Indiæ
Locis à Belgica Societate affecta est.*

<p>1. DAMNA illa sedecim Articu- lis comprehensa & pridem exhibita, quorum summa est 298555. <i>Regiorum</i> $\frac{8}{8}$ quæ est monetæ 5 nostræ .</p> <p>2. De <i>Pularonis</i> Insulæ fructibus satis- factionem dari postulamus ab anno 1622. ad hoc usque tempus ducenties millenum <i>Regiorum</i> $\frac{8}{8}$ præter dispendium futurum 10 donec jus ditionis in illam Insulam nobis restituatur eo rerum statu in quo fuit cum crepta nobis est, prout fædere sancitum erat: quod est nostræ monetæ</p> <p>3. Satisfactionem postulamus de omni- bus illis mercimoniis cibariis & apparati- bus, qui ab Agentibus Societatis <i>Belgiae</i> apud <i>Indos</i> ablati sunt, aut iis traditi, aut ulli ex eorum navibus eo cursum tenentibus aut inde redeuntibus, quorum summa est 20 80635. <i>Regiorum:</i> nostræ monetæ . . .</p> <p>4. Satisfactionem postulamus ob porti- ora <i>Mercium Belgicarum</i> quæ in <i>Perside</i> aut navibus impositæ sunt aut in terram</p>	<p>L s. d. 74638:15:00</p> <p>50000:00:00</p> <p>20158:00:00</p>
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[43a.p.111:M.27.(iv,482.)]

A Summary of the particular real damages sustain'd by the English Company, in many Places of the East-Indies, from the Dutch Company in Holland. [June 1652.]

1. THE Damages comprehended in Sixteen Articles and formerly exhibited, Amounting to 298555 Royals½, which is of our Money
- | | | | |
|---|----|--|------------------------|
| 5 | 2. | We demand Satisfaction to be given for the incomes of the Island of <i>Pularon</i> , from the year 1622. to this time, of Two hundred thousand Royals½, besides the future Expence, till the Right of Jurisdiction | £ s. d.
74638:15:00 |
|---|----|--|------------------------|
- 10 over that Island be restor'd, in the same condition as when it was wrested out of our hands, as was by League agreed to, amounting of our Money to
- | | | | |
|----|----|---|-------------|
| 15 | 3. | We demand Satisfaction for all the Merchandise, Provision and Furniture taken away by the Agents of the <i>Dutch</i> Company in the <i>Indies</i> , or to them deliver'd, or to any of their Ships bound thither, or returning home; which Sum amounts to | 50000:00:00 |
|----|----|---|-------------|
- 20 80635 Royals, of our Money
- | | | | |
|----|----|---|-------------|
| 25 | 4. | We demand Satisfaction for the Customs of <i>Dutch</i> Merchandise laden on board their Ships in <i>Persia</i> , or landed there from | 20158:00:00 |
|----|----|---|-------------|

expositæ ab anno 1624. prout nobis à Rege
Persarum concessum erat quæ minoris æsti-
 mare non possumus quam Octogies mil-
 lenis *Regiis*

L s. d.

20000:00:00

5 5. Satisfactionem postulamus ob qua-
 tuor ædes malitiosissimè & iniquissimè *Joc-
 catræ* incensas, unà cum mercium Apothe-
 cis repositoriis & apparatibus, cui rei Prætor
 illic *Belgicus* occasionem dedit, de quibus
 10 omnibus ex eo ipso loco certiores postea
 facti sumus quam priores quærelas exhibu-
 eramus cuius damni summa est ducentius
 millennium *Regiorum*

50000:00:00

15 6. Satisfactionem postulamus ob 32899
Libras peperis ex nave *Endimione* vi ablatas
 anno 1649. cuius damni summa est

6000:00:00

220796: 15:00

*Summarium Damnorum aliquot particularium
 quibus etiam à Belgica Orientalis
 Indiæ Societate affecti sumus.*

20 1. **P**ROPTER damna quæ per eos
 fecimus qui *Bantamum* obsede-
 runt, unde factum est ut per sex
 annos continuos eo commercio exclusi simus
 & consequenter occasione sexcenties mille
 Regios in coëmendo pipere locandi pro rata
 nostra portione, quo multas naves nostras

the year 1624, as was granted us by the King of *Persia*, which we cannot value at less then Fourscore thousand Royals, . . .

£ s. d.
2000:00:00

5. We demand Satisfaction for Four
5 Houses Maliciously and Unjustly Burnt at *Jocatra*, together with the Warehouses,
Magazines and Furniture, occasion'd by
the *Dutch* Governor there, of all which we
had Information from the Place it self, after
10 we had exhibited our first complaints; the
total of which damage we value at . . .

50000:00:00

We demand Satisfaction for 32899
Pound of Pepper taken out of the Ship
Endymion in 1649, the total of which
15 damage amounts to

6000:00:00

220796:15:00

*A Summary of some particular damages sustain'd also
from the Dutch East-India Company.*

I. **F**OR Damages sustain'd by those
who Besieg'd *Bantam*, whence
it came to pass that for Six years

20 together we were excluded from that Trade,
and consequently from an opportunity of
laying out in Pepper Six hundred thousand
Royals, with which we might have laden
our homeward bound Ships, for want of
25 which lading they rotted upon the Coast

in reditu onerare potuissemus, quo onere
cum carerent passim per *Indiae* littora ca-
riem traxere: interea sors nostra apud *Indos*
quæ vel pecuniaæ vel bonorum erat stipendio
5 nautico commeatu alioque apparatu immi-
nuta & exhausta est adeo ut prædictæ Jactu-
ræ haud minoris æstimari queant vicies
centies & quater millenis Regiis id est nos-
træ monetæ

10 2. Plura etiam propter damna ex amis-
sa parte nostra debita fructuum in *Insulis*
Moluccis, *Banda* & *Amboyna* ex quo tem-
pore per cædem nostrorum ibi factam pulsi
inde sumus ad usque illud tempus quo de
15 jactura hac atque dispendio nobis satisfiat,
quod spatium temporis ab anno 1622. ad
hunc annum Præsentem 1650. pro reditu
annuo 25000. *Librarum*, annis 28. Sum-
mam conficit

20 3. Reparationem insuper postulamus
centies & bis millennium nongentorum
quinquaginta novem *Regiorum Surattæ*
a Populo *Mogulli* nobis ablatorum, quos
Belgæ eum in modum tutati sunt ut neque
25 ex pecuniis neque ex bonis ejus populi quæ
in ipsorum *Juncis* seu *Navibus* erant damna
nostra resarcire possemus, quod quidem
perficere & conati sumus & in manu nostra

£ s. d.
600000:00:00

700000:00:00

of *India*. In the mean time our Stock in *India* was wasted and consum'd in Mariners Wages, Provision and other Furniture; so that they could not value their Loss at less

5 then Twenty hunder'd and four thousand Royals

£ s. d.
600000:00:00

2. More for Damages by reason of our due part lost of the fruits in the *Molucca Islands*, *Banda* and *Amboyna*, from the

10 time that by the slaughter of our men we were thence expell'd, till the time that we shall be satisfi'd for our Loss and Expences, which space of time from the year 1622. to this present year 1650. for the yearly Reve-

15 nue of 250000 *lib.* amounts in 28 years to

700000:00:00

3. We demand Satisfaction for one hunder'd and two thousand nine hunder'd fifty nine Royals, taken from us by the *Mogul's* People, whom the *Dutch* protected in such

20 a manner, that we never could repair our Losses out of the Money or Goods of that People which lay in their *Junks*, which we endeavour'd to do, and was in our Power

situm erat, nisi eos *Belgæ* iniquissimè defen-
dissent, quæ pecunia amissa ad impensas
faciendas jamdudum in Europa triplum
peperisset: quod Nos æstimamus . . .

£ s. d.

77020:00:00

- 5 4. Ob Portoria *Persidis* quorum dimi-
dia pars ab Rege *Persarum Anglis* concessa
est Anno 1624. quæ usque ad Annum
1629. supputata æstimatur octies millenis
Regiis, quemadmodum prius exponitur
10 qua ratione subducta quatuor mille Libra-
rum in annos singulos præbere tenentur
ab anno 1629. à quo unus & viginti anni
sunt, atque indè summa conficietur . . .

84000:00:00

Ab altera Pagina . . . 220976:15:00

15

Summa totalis 1681996:15:00

Locus Figuræ Regii



Debitum ab eo tempore fænus Sortem ipsam longè superabit.

had not the *Dutch* unjustly defended 'em.
Which lost Money we could have trebled
in *Europe*, and value at

L s. d.

77020:00:00

4. For the Customs of *Persia*, the half
5 part of which was by the King of *Persia*
granted to the *English*, *Anno 1624*. Which
to the year 1629. is valued at Eight thousand
Royals, to which add the Four thousand
Lib. which they are bound to pay since
10 1629. which is now One and twenty years,
and it makes up the Sum of

84000:00:00

From the First Account 220796:15:00

Sum Total 1681816:15:00

The Interest from that time will far exceed the Principal.

LITTERÆ

Oliverii Protectoris

Nominæ Scriptæ.

[44.p.75.(S.27.C.12.)]

C O M I T I O L D E N B U R G I C O .

Illustrissime Domine,

PER literas vestras Januarii die vigesimo 1654. datas certior sum factus, nobilem virum *Fridericum Matthiam Wolisogum Secretarium vestrum, & Christophorum Griphiandrum* cum certis mandatis ab illustrissimâ dignitate vestra in *Angliam* missos fuisse. Qui cum ad nos accessissent, & susceptam *Anglicanæ Reipublicæ* administrationem nobis vestro nomine gratulati sunt; & uti vos vestraque ditio in hanc pacem, quam cum *Fœderatis Belgii Ordinibus* proxime fecimus, assumeremini: ut denique *Salvam-Guardiam* illam quam vulgo vocant, à *Parlamento* nuper vobis concessam nostrâ nunc autoritate confirmaremus, petiverunt: ob istam itaque gratulationem tam amicam maximas, ut æquum est, gratias agimus: & illa duo postulata libenter concessimus; nulli etiam occasione in posterum defuturi, quæ studium in vos nostrum poterit ullo tempore declarare. Idque ex supradictis Oratoribus vestris pleniùs vos arbitror intelleturos; quorum fides, ac diligentia in hoc vestro apud nos

LETTERS

Written in the Name of
Oliver the Protector.

[44.p.117:M.45.(iv,635.)]

To the Count of Oldenburgh.

Most Illustrious Lord,

BY your Letters, dated January 20. 1654. I have bin given to understand, That the Noble *Frederick Matthias Wolisog*, and *Christopher Grifiander* were sent with certain Commands from your Illustrious Lordship into *England*, who when they came to us, not onely in your Name Congratulated our having taken upon us the Government of the *English Republick*, but also desir'd that you and your Territories might be comprehended in the Peace which we are about to make with the *Low Countries*, and that we would 5 confirm by our present Authority the Letters of safe Conduct lately granted your Lordship by the Parliament. Therefore in the first place we return your Lordship our hearty thanks for your Friendly Congratulation, as it becomes us; and these will let you know that we have readily granted your two Requests. 10 Nor shall you find us wanting upon any opportunity, which may at any time make manifest our Affection to your Lordship. And this we are apt to believe you will understand more at large from your Agents, whose Fidelity and Diligence in

negotio præclarè constitit. Quod reliquum est, vobis, rebusque
vestris felicitatem, atque ex voto pacem omnem exopto.

Westmonasterio. Jun. 27. 1654.

5 Illustrissimæ Dignitatis vestris studiosissimus
Oliverius Angliae, Scotiæ, Hyberniae, &c. Protector.

[45.p.76.(S.26.C.61.)]

Comiti Oldenburgico.

Illustrissime Domine,

LITERAS vestras *Maii* secundo die *Oldenburgo* datas
accepi haud uno nomine gratissimas; cùm quòd
essent ipsæ singulari erga me humanitate ac bene-
volentiâ refertæ; tum quod illustrissimi Domini Comitis
10 *Antonii* perdilecti Filii vestri manu redditæ. Id quod eò magis
honorificum mihi duco, ex quo illius virtutes tantâ stirpe
dignas, moresque eximios, studium denique in me egregium,
non tam acceptum ab aliis quàm re ipsâ cognitum atque per-
spectum jam habeo. Neque dubium esse potest, quin eandem
15 quoque suis domi spem faciat, fore se Patris optimi præstantis-
simique simillimum; cuius præclara virtus atque prudentia
perfecit, ut tota illa ditio *Oldenburgica* permultis ab annis, &
summâ pace frui, & pacis commoda percipere inter sævissimos
undique circumstrepentium bellorum tumultus potuerit. Ta-
20 lem itaque amicitiam quidni ego quamplurimi facerem, quæ
potest inimicitias omnium tam sapienter ac providè cavere.

this Affair of yours, in our Court, has bin eminently conspicuous. As to what remains, we most heartily wish the Blessings of Prosperity and Peace, both upon you and your Affairs.

Your Illustrious Lordship's most Affectionate,

5 *Oliver Protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland, &c.*

[June. 29. 1654.]

[45.p.119:M.46.(iv,635.)]

To the Count of Oldenburgh.

Most Illustrious Lord,

WE receiv'd your Letters, dated *May 2.* from *Oldenburgh*, most welcome upon more then one account; as well for that they were full of
10 singular Civility and Good-will toward us, as because they were deliver'd by the hand of the most Illustrious Count *Antony*, your beloved Son. Which we look upon as so much the greater Honour, as not having trusted to Report, but with our own Eyes, and by our own Observation discern'd his Vertues
15 becoming such an Illustrious Extraction, his noble Manners and Inclinations, and lastly his extraordinary Affection toward our selves. Nor is it to be question'd but he displays to his own People the same fair hopes at home, that he will approve himself the Son of a most Worthy and most excellent Father,
20 whose signal Vertue and Prudence has all along so manag'd Affairs, that the whole Territory of *Oldenburgh* for many years, has enjoy'd a profound Peace and all the blessings of Tranquility in the midst of the raging confusions of War thundring on every side. What reason therefore why we
25 should not value such a Friendship that can so wisely and prov-

Pro munere denique illo magnifico est, *Illustrissime Domine,*
quod gratias habeo; pro jure est ac merito tuo, quod ex animo
sum. *Illustrissimæ dignitatis vestræ studiosissimus*

OLIVERIUS Angliæ, Scotiæ, Hiberniæ, &c. Protector.

5 Westmonasterio 29. Jun. 1654.

Illustrissimo Domino ANTONIO GUNTHERO, Comiti in
Oldenburgh, & Delmenhorst, Domino in Jechvern, &
Kniphausen.

[46.p.78.(S.28.C.80.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reipub.

Angliæ, Scotiæ, Hyberniæ, &c.

Serenissimo Principi

CAROLO GUSTAVO

Suecorum, Gothorum, Vandalarumque Regi, Magno
Principi Finlandiæ, Duci Esthoniæ, Careliæ, Bre-
mae, Verdae, Stetini Pomeraniæ, Cassubie & Van-
daliæ, Principi Rugiæ, Domino Ingriæ, Wissmariaæ,
necnon Comiti Palatino Rheni, Bavariae, Jul. Cliviæ
& Montium Duci &c.

SALUTEM.

Serenissime Rex,

10 **C**UM Suecorum Regnum per hosce dies summis
populi studiis, omniumque ordinum suffragiis liber-
rimis translatum ad vos esse, toto orbe terrarum
percrebuerit, id maluisse Majestatem Vestram suis literis ami-
cissimis, quam vulgata fama nos intelligere, & summæ bene-
volentiae erga nos vestræ, & honoris inter primos attributi

idently shun the Enmity of all men? Lastly, Most Illustrious Lord, 'tis for your Magnificent* Present that we return you Thanks; but 'tis of Right, and your Merits claim, That we are cordially Your Illustrious Lordship's most Affectionate,

5

Oliver, &c.

Westminster, June 29. 1654.

Superscrib'd, *To the Most Illustrious Lord, Anthony Gunther, Count in Oldenburgh, and Delmenhorst, Lord in Jehvern and Kniphausen.*

[46.p.121:M.48.(iv,636.)]

Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, &c. To the most Serene Prince, Charles Gustavus, King of the Swedes, Goths and Vandals, Great Prince of Finland, Duke of Estonia, Carelia, Breme, Verden, Stettin in Pomerania, Cassubia and Vandalia. Prince of Rugia, Lord of Ingria, Wismaria, as also Count Palatine of the Rhine, and Duke of Bavaria, Cleves and Monts, &c. Greeting.

Most Serene King,

10 **T**HOUGH it be already divulg'd over all the world that the Kingdom of the *Swedes* is translated to your Majesty with the extraordinary Applause and Desires of the People, and the free Suffrages of all the Orders of the Realm, yet that your Majesty should rather chuse that we should
 15 understand the welcome News by your most friendly Letters, then by the common voice of Fame, we thought no small Argument both of your good-will toward us, and of the honour done us among the first. Voluntary therefore, and of Right

* The Horses which threw him out of the Coach-box.

argumentum haud leve esse ducimus. Illam itaque vestris
meritis egregiis accessionem dignitatis, præmiumque virtute
tantâ dignissimum, & sponte, & jure vobis gratulamur: idque
ut *Majestati vestræ, Suecorumque Genti, reique toti Christi-*
anæ bonum atque faustum sit, quod & vobis maximè in votis
est, junctis precibus Deum oramus. Quòd autem fœderis inter
hanc Rempublicam, Sueciæque Regnum recens icti conserva-
tionem Majestas vestra, quod ad se attinet integerrimam,
usque è curæ sibi fore confirmat, ut quæ nunc intercedit
amicitia, non permanere solum, sed, si id fieri potest, auge-
scere etiam indies possit, id vel in dubium vocare nefas esset,
tuâ tanti Principis fide interpositâ, cuius eximia virtus non
solùm in peregrinâ terrâ Regnum tibi hæreditarium peperit,
sed tantùm etiam potuit, ut augustissima Regina, Gustavi
filia, cui parem omni laude Heroinam multa retrò sæcula non
tulêre, possessione imperii justissimâ inopinanti tibi ac nolenti
ultrò cederet. Vestram denique tam singulare erga nos stu-
dium, tamque præclararam animi significationem nobis esse
gratissimam omni ratione persuasum esse vobis cupimus;
nullumque nobis pulchrius certamen fore, quàm ut vestram
humanitatem nostris officiis nullo tempore defuturis, si id
potest fieri, vincamus.

Majestatis Vestræ Studiosissimus

OLIVERIUS, Reipub. Angliæ, Scotiæ,

Hyberniæ, &c. Protector.

we Congratulate this Accession of Dignity to your egregious Merits, and the most worthy guerdon of so much Virtue. And that it may be Lucky and Prosperous to your Majesty, to the Nation of the *Swedes*, and the true Christian Interest, which
5 is also what you chiefly wish, with joyn't supplications we implore of God. And whereas your Majesty assures us, That the preserving entire the League and Alliance lately concluded between this Republick and the Kingdom of *Sweden* shall be so far your care, that the present Amity may not only continue
10 firm and inviolable, but if possible, every day encrease and grow to a higher perfection, to call it into question would be a piece of impiety, after the Word of so great a Prince once interpos'd, whose surpassing Fortitude has not only purchas'd your Majesty a Hereditary Kingdom in a Foreign Land, but also
15 could so far prevail, that the most August Queen, the Daughter of *Gustavus*, and a Heroess so matchless in all degrees of Praise and Masculine Renown, that many Ages backward have not produc'd her equal, surrender'd the most just possession of her Empire to your Majesty, neither expecting nor willing to
20 accept it. Now therefore 'tis our main desire, your Majesty should be every way assur'd, that your so singular Affection toward us, and so eminent a signification of your Mind can be no other then most dear and welcome to us, and that no Combat can offer it self to us more glorious, then such a one
25 wherein we may, if possible, prove Victorious in out-doing your Majesty's Civility by our kind Offices that never shall be wanting. Your Majesty's most Affectionate,

*Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland,
Westminster, July 4 [or 11]. 1654.* and *Ireland, &c.*

[47.p.80.(S.29.C.56.)]

Illustrissimo Domino,

LUDOVICO MENDEZIO
DE HARO.

Q UOD accepi ex literis tuis, *Illustrissime Domine*,
constitutum ac nominatum jam esse ab Serenissimo
Hispaniarum Rege Legatum, qui de suscep-
ta à me *Anglicana Republica* gratulatum huc primo quo-
5 que tempore veniret; cùm est meritò per se gratum; tūm tu
id, qui ex te imprimis hoc me cognoscere voluisti, ut esset
mihi aliquanto gratius atque jucundius, singulari tuo studio
atque officii celeritate effecisti. Sic enim diligi atque probari
me abs te, qui virtute tua atque prudentia tantam apud Regem
10 tuum authoritatem tibi conciliasti, ut vel maximis illius Regni
negotiis par animo præsis, haud minori profecto mihi volup-
tati debet esse, quām judicium præstantissimi viri ornamento
mihi intelligo fore. De meo autem in Serenissimum *His-
paniarum* Regem propenso animo, & ad amicitiam cum
15 isto Regno conservandam, atque etiam indies exaugendam
promptissimo, & huic qui nunc adest Legato satisfecisse me
spero, & alteri, cùm advenerit, cumulatè satisfacturum. De
cætero, *Illustrissime Domine*, qua nunc flores apud Regem
tuum dignitate ac gratia, eam tibi perpetuam exopto; quasque
20 res geris bono publico & administras, volo tibi prosperè felici-
terque evenire. *Amplitudinis tuae Illustrissimæ Studiosissimus*

OLIVERIUS, Protector Reip. Angliæ, Scotiæ, Hyberniæ &c.

Albâ Aulâ Septembri die 1654.

[47.p.124:M.49.(v,165.)]

To the most Illustrious Lord, Lewis Mendez de Haro.

WHAT we have understood by your Letters, most Illustrious Lord, that there is an Embassador already nominated and appointed by the most Serene King of *Spain*, on purpose to come and Congratulate our having undertaken the Government of the Republick, is not onely deservedly acceptable of it self, but render'd much more wellcome and pleasing to us by your singular Affection and the speed of your Civility, as being desirous we should understand it first of all from your self. For, to be so belov'd and approv'd by your Lordship, who by your Vertue and Prudence have obtain'd so great Authority with your Prince, as to preside, his equal in Mind, over all the most Important Affairs of that Kingdom, ought to be so much the more pleasing to us, as well understanding that the judgement of a surpassing Person, cannot but be much to our Honour and Ornament. Now as to our cordial Inclinations toward the King of *Spain*, and ready propensity to hold Friendship with that Kingdom, and encrease it to a stricter perfection, we hope we have already satisfi'd the Present Embassador, and shall more amply satisfie the other, so soon as he arrives. As to what remains, *Most Illustrious Lord*, we heartily wish the Dignity and Favour wherein you now flourish with your Prince, perpetual to your Lordship; and that whatever Affairs you carry on for the Publick Good, may prosperously and happily succeed.

25

Your Illustrious Lordship's most Affectionate,
White-Hall, September. [4.] 1654. Oliver, &c.

[48.p.81.(S.30.C.84.)]

Serenissimo Principi

CAROLO GUSTAVO ADOLPHO

Suecorum, Gothorum, Vandalarumque Regi &c.

CUM de voluntate vestra Majestatis in me singulari ex vestris sim nuper literis persuasus, quibus & ipse pari studio rescripserim, videor mihi ex ratione prorsus amicitiæ nostræ deinceps facturus, si quemadmodum 5 quæ grata acciderint ad lætitiam mutuam communicem, ita quæ contraria, de iis vobis tanquam amicissimis, animi mei sensum doloremque aperiam. De me equidem sic existimo, eo me in loco Reipub. jam esse constitutum, ut communi Protestantium, paci inprimis & quantum in me est consulere debam. Quo gravius necesse est feram quæ de *Bremensium* & 10 *Suecorum* præliis mutuisque cladibus ad nos perforuntur. Illud primum doleo, amicos utrosque nostros tam atrociter tamque Protestantium rationibus periculosè inter se decer- tare; pacem deinde illam Monasteriensem quæ Reformatis 15 omnibus summo præsidio credebatur fore, ejusmodi peperisse infelix bellum: ut nunc arma *Suecorum* in eos conversa sint quos inter cæteros paulo ante religionis causâ acerrimè defen- derent: idque potissimum hoc tempore fieri, cum Pontificii 20 per totam fere Germaniam Reformatos ubique rursus oppri- mere, & ad intermissas paulisper injurias vimque pristinam

[48.p.126:M.51.(v,166.)]

*To the Most Serene Prince Charles Gustavus Adolphus,
King of the Swedes, Goths, and Vandals, &c.*

B EING so well assur'd of your Majesty's good will towards me by your last Letters, in answer to which I wrote back with the same Affection, methinks I should do no more then what our mutual Amity requires, if as I communicate my grateful Tydings to reciprocal Joy, so when contrary Accidents fall out, that I should lay open the sence and grief of my Mind to your Majesty, as my dearest Friend. For my part this is my Opinion of my self, That I am now advanc'd to this degree in the Commonwealth, to the end I should consult in the first place, and as much as in me lies, for the common Peace of the Protestants. Which is the reason, that of necessity it behooves me more grievously to lay to heart what we are sorry to hear concerning the bloody Conflicts and mutual Slaughters of the *Bremeners* and *Swedes*. But this I chiefly bewail, that being both our Friends, they should so despitefully Combat one against another, and with so much danger to the Interests of the Protestants; and that the Peace of *Munster*, which it was thought would have prov'd an Asylum and Safeguard to all the Protestants, should be the occasion of such an unfortunate War, that now the Arms of the *Swedes* are turn'd upon those whom but a little before, among the rest, they most stoutly defended for Religions sake; and that this should be done more especially at this time when the Papists are said to Persecute the Reformed all over *Germany*, and to return to their intermitted for some time Oppressions, and

redire palam dicantur. Cum itaque intelligerem dierum aliquot inducias ad *Bremam* urbem jam esse factas, non potui
 sane quin Majestati vestræ, occasione hac datâ, significarem
 quâm cupiam ex animo quamque enixè Deum pacis orem,
 5 uti istæ induciæ utrique parti feliciter cedat; utque in pacem
 firmissimam ex compositione utrinque commoda possint de-
 sinere. quam ad rem si meam operam conferre quicquam aut
 usui fore Majestas vestra judicaverit, eam vobis libertissimè
 10 ut in re Divino Numini procul dubio acceptissimâ polliceor
 atque defero. Interea Majestatis vestræ consilia omnia ut ad
 communem *Christianæ* rei salutem dirigat Deus atque gu-
 bernet, quod idem non dubito, quin & vos maximè velitis,
 animitùs exopto

Majestatis vestræ Studiosissimus

15

OLIVERIUS, Prot. Reip. Angliæ, &c.

Alba Aula Oct. 26. 1654.

[49 p.83. (S.31.C.59.)]

Magnificis Amplissimisque

Consulibus ac Senatoribus Civitatis Bremensis.

EX literis vestris per Oratorem vestrum *Henricum Ol-*
denburgum ad nos datis, coortum civitati vestræ cum
 vicino potentissimo dissidium, quasque exinde ad
 20 augustias redacti sitis, cù majore cum molestia ac dolore in-
 telligo, quo magis *Bremensem* Civitatem præter cæteras Or-
 thodoxâ religione præstantem diligo atque amplector; neque

their pristin Violencies. Hearing therefore that a Truce for some days was made at *Breme*, I could not forbear signifying to your Majesty, upon this opportunity offer'd, how cordially I desire, and how earnestly I implore the God of Peace, that
5 this Truce may prove successfully happy for the Good of both Parties, and that it may conclude in a most firm Peace, by a commodious Accommodation on both sides. To which purpose, if your Majesty judges that my Assistance may any ways conduce, I most willingly offer and promise it, as in a thing,
10 without question, most acceptable to the most Holy God. In the mean time, from the bottom of my heart, I beseech the Almighty to Direct and Govern all your Counsels for the common Welfare of the Christian Interest, which I make no doubt, but that your Majesty chiefly desires.

15

Your Majesty's most Affectionate,

*Oliver, &c.**White-Hall, Octob. [27.] 1654.*

[49.p.129:M.50.(v,166.)]

To the Magnificent and most Noble, the Consuls and Senators of the City of Breme.

20 B Y your Letters deliver'd to us by your Resident *Henry Oldenburgh*, that there is a difference kindled between your City and a most Potent Neighbour, and to what streights you are thereby reduc'd, with so much the more Trouble and Grief we understand, by how much the more we love and embrace the City of *Breme*, so eminent, above others, for their Profession of the Orthodox Faith. Neither is there

in votis quicquam habeo antiquius, quām ut universum Protestantium nomen fraterno consensu atque concordiā in unum tandem coalescat. Lætari interim communem Reformatorum hostem hisce nostris contentionibus & ferocius passim instare certissimum est. Ipsa autem controversia, cum decisionis nostræ non sit quæ vos jam nunc exercet, Deum itaque oro ut quæ cœptæ sunt induciæ possint fœlicem exitum sortiri. Equidem quod petistis ad *Succorum* Regem ea de re scripsi suasor pacis atque concordiæ, Deo nimurum inprimis gratæ, meamque operam ut in re tam pia libens detuli, vos uti æquum animum, neque ab ullis pacis conditionibus, honestis quidem illis, abhorrentem suadeo geratis; vestramque civitatem divinæ tutelæ ac providentiæ commendo

Amplitudinis Vestre Studiosissimus

15

OLIVERIUS Protector Reipub. Angliae &c.

Albâ Aulâ Octob. 26. 1654.

any thing which we account more sacred in our wishes, then
that the whole Protestant Name would knit and grow together
in Brotherly Unity and Concord. In the mean time, most cer-
tain it is, that the common Enemy of the Reformed rejoices
5 at these our Dissentions, and more haughtily every where
exerts his Fury. But in regard the Controversie which at pres-
ent exercises your contending Arms, is not within the power
of our decision, we Implore the Almighty God, that the Truce
begun may obtain a happy issue. Assuredly, as to what you
10 desir'd, we have written to the King of the *Swedes*, exhorting
him to Peace and Agreement, as being most chiefly grateful
to Heaven, and have offer'd our Assistance in so Pious a Work.
On the other side we likewise exhort your selves to bear an
equal Mind, and by no means to refuse any honest conditions
15 of Reconciliation. And so we recommend your City to Divine
Protection and Providence.

Your Lordships most Affectionate,
Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.
White-Hall, Octob. 27. 1654.

[50.p.84.(S.32.C.97.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ
Illusterrimo Principi Tarentino
 S. P. D.

PERPECTUS ex literis tuis ad me datis Religionis amor
 tuus, & in *Ecclesias Reformatas* pietas eximia, studi-
 umque singulare, in istâ præsertim generis nobilitate
 ac splendore, eoque sub Regno in quo deficientibus ab Ortho-
 doxa fide tot sunt nobilissimis quibusque spes uberes proposi-
 tæ, tot firmioribus incommoda subeunda, permagno me planè
 gaudio ac voluptate affecit. Nec minus gratum erat placuisse
 me tibi eo ipso Religionis nomine, quo tu mihi dilectus atque
 charus in primis esse debes. Deum autem obtestor ut quam
 de me spem Ecclesiarum & expectationem esse ostendis, pos-
 sim ei aliquando vel satisfacere, si opus erit, vel demonstrare
 omnibus, quām cupiam non deesse. Nullum equidem fruc-
 tum laborum meorum, nullum hujus quam obtineo in Re-
 pub. mēa sive dignitatis sive munieris nec ampliorem existi-
 mare, nec jucundiores, quām ut idoneus sim, qui Ecclesiæ
 Reformatæ vel amplificationi vel incolumentati, vel, quod
 maximum est, paci serviam. Te verò hortor magnopere ut
 religionem Orthodoxam qua pietate ac studio à majoribus

[50.p.130:M.52.(v,175.)]

*Oliver Protector of the Republick of England, To the
most Illustrious Prince of Tarentum.*

Y OUR Love of Religion, apparently made known in your Letters to us deliver'd, and your excelling Piety and singular Affection to the Reformed Churches, more especially considering the Nobility and Splendor of your 5 Character, and in a Kingdom too, wherein there are so many and such abounding hopes propos'd to all of Eminent Quality that revolt from the Orthodox faith, so many Miseries to be undergone by the Resolute and constant, gave us an occasion of great joy and consolation of Mind. Nor was it less grateful 10 to us that we had gain'd your good Opinion, upon the same account of Religion, which ought to render your Highness most chiefly belov'd and dear to our selves. We call God to Witness, That whatever hopes or expectations the Churches, according to your Relation, had of us, we may be able one day 15 to give them satisfaction, if need require, or at least to demonstrate to all men how much it is our desire never to fail 'em. Nor should we think any fruit of our Labours, or of this Dignity or Supream Employment which we hold in our Republick, greater, then that we might be in a condition to be 20 serviceable to the enlargement, or the welfare, or which is more sacred, to the Peace of the Reformed Church. In the mean time, we exhort and beseech your Lordship to remain stedfast to the last minute in the Orthodox Religion, with the same resolution and constancy, as you profess it receiv'd from

acceptam profiteris, eâdem animi firmitate atque constantiâ ad extreum usque retineas. Nec sanè quicquam erit te tuisque Parentibus religiosissimis dignius, nec quod pro tuis in me meritis, quanquam tuâ causâ cupio omnia. optare tibi 5 melius, aut præclarior queam, quâm si sic te pares atque instituas, ut Ecclesiæ, præsertim patriæ, quarum in disciplina tam felici indole tamque illustri loco natus es, quanto cæteris præludes, tanto firmius in te præsidium suis rebus constitutum esse sentiant. Vale.

10 *Alba Aula die Aprilis 1655.*

[51.p.85.(S.33.C.101.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ
Serenissimo Principi Immanueli Subaudiæ Duci
Pedemontii Principi

SALUTEM.

Serenissime Princeps,

REDDITÆ sunt nobis *Genevâ*, nec non ex *Delphinatu* aliisque multis ex locis ditione vestræ finitimus literæ, quibus certiores facti sumus, Regalis vestræ Celsitudinis subditis *Reformatam Religionem* profitentibus, vestro 15 Edicto atque autoritate imperatum nuper esse, uti triduo quâm hoc edictum promulgatum erit suis sedibus atque agris excedant pœnâ capitis, & fortunarum omnium amissione proposita, nisi fidem fecerint se derelictâ religione suâ, intra dies viginti *Catholicam Religionem* amplexuros: Cumque se

your Ancestors with Piety and Zeal. Nor indeed, can there be any thing more worthy your self, or your Religious Parents, nor in consideration of what you have deserv'd of us, though we wish all things for your own sake, that we can wish more

- 5 Noble or Advantagious to your Lordship, then that you would take such Methods and apply your self to such Studies, that the Churches, especially of your Native Countrey, under the Discipline of which your Birth and Genius have render'd you Illustriously Happy, may be sensible of so much the more
10 assur'd security in your Protection, by how much you excel others in Lustre and Ability.

White-Hall, April [4.] 1654.

[51.p.133:M.54.(v,184.)]

Oliver the Protector, &c. To the most Serene Prince, Emmanuel Duke of Savoy, Prince of Piemont, Greeting.

Most Serene Prince,

- LETTERS have bin sent us from *Geneva*, as also from the
15 *Dauphinate*, and many other Places bordering upon
your Territories, wherein we are given to understand,
That such of your Royal Highness's Subjects as profess the
Reformed Religion, are Commanded by your Edict, and by
your Authority, within three days after the Promulgation of
your Edict, to depart their Native Seats and Habitations, upon
20 pain of capital Punishment, and Forfeiture of all their For-
tunes and Estates, unless they will give security to relinquish
their Religion within Twenty days, and embrace the *Roman*
Catholick Faith. And that when they applid themselves to

suplices ad Celsitudinem vestram Regalem contulissent, pententes uti edictum illud revocetur, utque ipsi pristinam in gratiam recepti, concessæ à Serenissimis Majoribus vestris libertati restituantur, partem tamen exercitus vestri in eos 5 impetum fecisse multos crudelissime trucidasse, alios vinculis mandasse, reliquos in deserta loca montesque nivibus cooperatos expulisse, ubi familiarum aliquot centuriæ, eo loci rediguntur ut sit metuendum ne frigore & fame, brevi sint miserè omnes periturae. Hæc cum ad nos perlata essent, haud sane 10 potuimus quin, hujus afflictissimi populi tanta calamitate auditâ, summo dolore ac miseratione commoveremur. Cum autem non humanitatis modo sed ejusdem religionis communione, adeoque fraternâ penitus necessitudine cum iis conjunctos nos esse fateamur, satisfieri à nobis neque nostro erga 15 Deum officio, neque fraternæ charitati, neque religionis ejusdem professioni posse existimavimus, si in hac fratrum nostrorum calamitate ac miseria solo sensu doloris afficeremur, nisi etiam ad sublevanda corum tot mala inopinata, quantum in nobis est situm, omnem operam nostram conferamus.

20 Itaque à vestra in primis Celsitudine Regali majorem in modum enixè petimus & obtestamur ut ad instituta Serenissimorum Majorum suorum concessamque ab iis omni tempore & confirmatam subditis suis *Vallensibus* libertatem velit animum referre. In quâ concedendâ atque confirmandâ, quem- 25 admodum id præstiterunt, quod Deo per se gratissimum proculdubio est, qui conscientiaz jus inviolabile ac potestatem

your Royal Highness in a most Suppliant manner, imploring a Revocation of the said Edict, and that being receiv'd into pristin favour, they might be restor'd to the Liberty granted 'em by your Predecessors, a part of your Army fell upon 'em,

5 most cruelly Slew several, put others in Chains, and compell'd the rest to Flye into Desert places and to the Mountains cover'd with snow, where some Hundreds of Families are reduc'd to such Distress, that 'tis greatly to be fear'd, they will in a short time all miserably Perish through Cold and Hunger. These

10 things, when they were related to us, we could not chuse but be touch'd with extream Grief and Conpassion for the Sufferings and Calamities of this Afflicted People. Now in regard we must acknowledge our selves link'd together not only by the same tye of Humanity, but by joyst Communion of the

15 same Religion, we thought it impossible for us to satisfie our Duty to God, to Brotherly Charity, or our Profession of the same Religion, if we should onely be affected with a bare sorrow for the Misery and Calamity of our Brethren, and not contribute all our endeavours to Relieve and Succour 'em in

20 their unexpected Adversity, as much as in us lies. Therefore in a greater measure we most earnestly Beseech and Conjure your Royal Highness, that you would call back to your thoughts the moderation of your most Serene Predecessors, and the Liberty by them Granted and Confirm'd from time

25 to time to their Subjects the *Vaudois*. In Granting and Confirming which, as they did that, which without all question was most grateful to God, who has bin pleas'd to reserve the Jurisdiction and Power over the Conscience to himself alone, so there is no doubt but that they had a due consideration of

penes se unum esse voluit, ita dubium non est quin Subditorum etiam suorum meritam rationem habuerint, quos & in bello strenuos ac fidelissimos & in pace dicto semper audientes experti fuissent. Utque Serenitas Vestra Regalis in cæ-
5 teris omnibus & benignè & gloriösè factis Avorum suorum vestigiis optimè insistit, ita in hoc nolit ab iisdem discedere etiam atque etiam obsecramus; sed & hoc edictum, & si quod aliud inquietandis *Reformatæ* Religionis causâ subditis suis rogatum sit, uti abroget; ipsos patriis sedibus atque bonis re-
10 stituat; concessa jura ac libertatem pristinam ratam iis faciat; accepta damna sarciri, & eorum vexationibus finem imponi jubeat. Quod si fecerit Regalis Celsitudo vestra, & rem Deo acceptissimam fecerit, miseros illos & calamitosos erexerit & recrearit, & à suis omnibus vicinis, quotquot *Reformatam*
15 Religionem colunt, maximam gratiam inierit; nobisque potissimum, qui vestram in illos benignitatem atque clementiam obtestationis nostræ fructum arbitrabimur. Quod & ad omnes officiorum reddendas vices nos obligaverit; nec stabiliendæ solùm verum etiam augendæ inter hanc Remp. Vestramque
20 ditionem necessitudinis & amicitiæ fundamenta firmissima jecerit. Neque verò hoc minus ab justitia vestra & moderatione animi nobis pollicemur: quam in partem Deum Opt. Max. oramus uti mentem vestram & cogitationes flectat: vo-
bisque adeo vestroque populo pacem ac veritatem & successus
25 rerum omnium felices ex animo precamur.

Alba Aula. May 1655.

their Subjects also, whom they found Stout and most Faithful in War, and always Obedient in Peace. And as your Royal *Serenity* in other things most laudably follows the footsteps of your Immortal Ancestors, so we again and again beseech your

5 Royal Highness not to swerve from the path wherein they trod in this particular; but that you would vouchsafe to Abrogate both this Edict, and whatsoever else may be Decreed to the Disturbance of your Subjects upon the account of the Reform'd Religion; that you would ratifie to 'em their conceded

10 Privileges and pristin Liberty, and command their Losses to be repair'd, and that an end be put to their Oppressions. Which if your Royal Highness shall be pleas'd to see perform'd, you will do a thing most acceptable to God, revive and comfort the miserable in dire Calamity, and most highly oblige all your

15 Neighbours that Profess the Reformed Religion, but more especially our selves, who shall be bound to look upon your Clemency and Benignity toward your Subjects as the fruit of our earnest Solicitation. Which will both engage us to a reciprocal return of all good Offices, and lay the solid foundations not only of establishing, but encreasing Alliance and Friendship between this Republick and your Dominions. Nor do we less promise this to our selves from your Justice and Moderation; to which we Beseech Almighty God to encline your Mind and Thoughts. And so we cordially Implore Just

20 25 Heaven to bestow upon your Highness and your People the Blessings of Peace and Truth, and prosperous Success in all your Affairs.

White-Hall, May [25.] 1655.

[52.p.88.(S.36.C.96.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Serenissimo Principi Transylvaniae,

SALUTEM.

Serenissime Princeps,

EX literis vestris *sesto decimo Novembris 1654.* ad nos
datis singularem erga nos benevolentiam vestram
atque studium perspeximus; & Internuntius vester
qui illas nobis literas dedit de contrahenda nobiscum societate
5 & amicitia voluntatem vestram amplius coram exposuit. Nos
certè occasionem hanc esse datam, unde nostrum quoque erga
vos animum, & quanti Celsitudinem vestram meritò faciamus
declarare atque ostendere possimus, haud mediocriter sanè
gaudemus. Cum autem Vestra in Rempublicam Christianam
10 præclara merita laboresque suscepti ad nos usque famâ per-
venerint & hæc omnia certiùs, & quæ amplius rei *Christianæ*
vel defendendæ vel promovendæ causâ in animo habeatis Cel-
situdo vestra suis literis communicata nobis amicissimè volu-
erit, ea uberiorem insuper lœtandi materiam nobis attulere:
15 Deum nempe iis in regionibus excitasse sibi tam potentem
atque egregium suæ gloriæ ac providentiaæ ministrum; qui,
cum virtute atque armis tantum possit, de religione communi
Protestantium tuendâ cui nunc undique malè & dictum &
factum est, nobiscum unâ sociare consilia cupiat. Deus autem
20 qui utrisque nobis tametsi locorum intervallo tam longè dis-

[52.p.138:M.61.(v,190.)]

*Oliver Protector of the Republick of England, to the
most Serene Prince of Transilvania, Greeting.*

Most Serene Prince,

BY your Letters of the 16th. of Nov. 1654. you have made us sensible of your singular good-will and affection toward us; and your *Envoy*, who deliver'd those Letters to us, more amply declar'd your desire of contracting 5 Alliance and Friendship with us. Certainly for our parts, we do not a little rejoice at this Opportunity offer'd us to declare and make manifest our Affection to your Highness, and how great a value we justly set upon your Person. But after Fanc had reported to us your egregious Merits and Labours under- 10 taken in behalf of the Christian Republick, when you were pleas'd that all these things, and what you have farther in your thoughts to do in the defence and for promoting the *Christian Interest*, should be in Friendly manner imparted to us by Letters from your self, this afforded us a more plentiful occasion 15 of Joy and Satisfaction, to hear, that God, in those remoter Regions, had rais'd up to himself so Potent and Renowned a Minister of his Glory and Providence: And that this great Minister of Heaven so fam'd for his Courage and Success, should be desirous to associate with us in the common Defence 20 of the Protestant Religion, at this time wickedly assail'd by Words and Deeds. Nor is it to be question'd but that God, who has infus'd into us both, though separated by such a spacious interval of many Climates, the same desires and thoughts of

junctis, eundem Religionis Orthodoxæ defendendæ studium atque animum injecit, dubium non est quin earum præcipue rationum author nobis futurus sit, unde & nobis & inter nos & Reformatorum reliquis principibus ac civitatibus hac in re 5 maximo esse adjumento atque usui possimus, occasionibus certè omnibus intenti, si quas Deus obtulerit, iis quod ad nos attinet, eodem Deo benè juvante, non deerimus. Interea Celsitudini Vestræ sine summo dolore commemorare non possumus quanta inclemensia Dux Allobrogum subditos suos Al- 10 pinarum quarundam Vallium incolas Orthodoxam Religionem retinentes persequutus sit. Quos non solùm severissimo Edicto quotquot Romanam Religionem suscipere recusarunt sedes avitas, bonaque omnia relinquere coëgit; verùm etiam suo exercitu adortus est, qui multos crudelissime concidit, 15 alios barbarè per exquisitos cruciatus necavit, partem verò maximam in montes expulit fame & frigore absumendam, exustis domibus, & siqua eorum bona ab illis carnificibus non sint direpta. Hæc ut ad vos jamdudum nuntiata sunt & Celsitudini Vestræ tantam crudelitatem graviter displicuisse, & 20 vestram opem atque auxilium, quantum in vobis est, illis miserrimis, siqui tot cædibus atque miseriis adhuc supersunt, non defuturum, nobis facilè persuadetur. Nos literas Duci *Sabaudia* ad deprecandum ejus infensum in suos animum jam scripsimus, sicut & Gallorum Regi, idem ut is etiam velit 25 facere; vicinis denique Reformatæ Religionis Principibus ut de illa sævitia tam immani quid nos sentiamus intelligere pos-

defending the Orthodox Religion, will be our Instructor and Author of the ways and means whereby we may be assistant and useful to our selves and the rest of the Reformed Cities, provided we watch all opportunities that God shall put into

5 our hands, and be not wanting to lay hold of 'em. In the mean time we cannot without an extream and penetrating sorrow forbear putting your Highness in mind how unmercifully the Duke of *Savoy* has Persecuted his own Subjects, Professing the Orthodox Faith, in certain Valleys at the feet of the *Alps*.

10 Whom he has not only constrain'd by a most severe Edict as many as refuse to embrace the Catholick Religion, to forsake their Native Habitations, Goods and Estates, but has fall'n upon 'em with his Army, put several most Cruelly to the Sword, others more Barbarously Tormented to Death, and

15 driven the greatest number to the Mountains, there to be consum'd with Cold and Hunger, exposing their Houses to the Fury, and their Goods to the Plunder of his Executioners. These things as they have already bin related to your Highness, so we readily assure our selves, that so much cruelty cannot but

20 be grievously displeasing to your ears, and that you will not be wanting to afford your Aid and Succour to those miserable Wretches, if there be any that survive so many Slaughters and Calamities. For our parts we have Written to the Duke of *Savoy*, beseeching him to remove his insenc'd Anger from his

25 Subjects; as also to the King of *France*, that he would vouchsafe to do the same; and lastly to the Princes of the Reformed Religion, to the end they might understand our sentiments concerning so fell and savage a piece of Cruelty. Which though

sint: quæ quanquam in illos inopes primum cœpta est, idem tamen omnibus eandem religionem profitentibus minatur: coque majorem illis prospiciendi sibi in commune suisque omnibus consulendi necessitatem imponit: quam & nos eadem rationem, prout Deus nobis in animum induxerit, semper sequemur. Id quod Celsitudo vestra persuadere sibi poterit quemadmodum & de singulari nostro erga se studio atque affectu, quô prosperos rerum omnium successus vobis animitus exoptamus; & vestra incœpta omnia atque conatus, quibus Evangelii cultorumque ejus libertati studetis fœlicem exitum sortiri volumus.

Alba Aulâ. May 1655.

[53.p.91.(S.35.C.81.)]

OLIVERIUS P.

Serenissimo Principi

CAROLO GUSTAVO ADOLPHO

Suecorum Regi,

SALUTEM.

15 **P**ERVENISSE nuper in regna vestra illius Edicti acerbissimi famam quo dux *Sabaudie* subjectos sibi Alpinos incolas, *Reformatam Religionem* profitentes, funditus affixit, & nisi religione *Romanâ* suam mutare fidem à Majoribus acceptam intra dies viginti velint, patriis sedibus exterminari jussit, unde multis interfectis, cæteri spoliati, & ad interitum certissimum expositi, per incultissimos montes,

first begun upon those poor and helpless People, however threatens all that Profess the same Religion, and therefore imposes upon all a greater necessity of providing for themselves in general, and consulting the common Safety; which is the
5 course that we shall always follow, as God shall be pleas'd to direct us. Of which your Highness may be assur'd, as also of our sincerity and affection to your Serenity, whereby we are engag'd to wish all prosperous success to your Affairs, and a happy issue of all your Enterprizes and Endeavours, in assert-
10 ing the Liberty of the Gospel and the Worshippers of it.

White-Hall, May — 1655.

[53.p.142:M.56.(v,189.)]

Oliver Protector, to the most Serene Prince, Charles Gustavus Adolphus, King of the Swedes, Greeting.

WE make no question but that the fame of that most rigid Edict has reach'd your Dominions, whereby the Duke of Savoy has totally Ruin'd
15 his Protestant Subjects Inhabiting the *Alpine* Valleys, and commanded 'em to be extirminated from their Native Seats and Habitations, unless they will give security to renounce their Religion receiv'd from their Forefathers, in exchange for the *Roman* Catholick Superstition, and that within
20 Twenty days at farthest; so that many being kill'd, the rest Strip to their Skins and expos'd to most certain destruction, are now forc'd to wander over desert Mountains and through

hyememque perpetuam fame & frigore confecti cum conjugibus ac parvulis jam nunc aberrant, & hæc graviter tulisse Majestatem vestram nobis persuassimum est. Nam Protestantium nomen atque causam, tametsi inter se de rebus non maximis dissentunt, communem tamen & penè unam esse, adversariorum par in omnes *Protestantes* odium facile demonstrat. Et *Suecorum Reges*, suam cum *Reformatis* conjunxisse semper causam illatis etiam in Germaniam armis ad *Protestantium* religionem sine discriminé tuendam nemo est qui ignoret:
10 petimus in primis igitur, idque majorem in modum, à Majestate vestra (nisi id jam fecerit, quod & Reformatorum aliæ Republicæ & nos fecimus) ut cum *Sabaudie Duce* per literas velit agere; suaque autoritate interpositâ & hanc tantam edicti atrocitatem ab hominibus cum innocuis tum religiosis deprecando, si fieri potest, avertere conetur: etenim hæc initia tam sæva quo spectent, quid nobis omnibus minentur, admonere vestram Majestatem supervacuum esse arbitramur. Quod si is iræ suæ, quam nostris omnium precibus auscultare maluerit: Nobis profecto, si quod est vinculum, si qua religioneis charitas aut communio credenda atque colenda est, communicato prius vestra cum Majestate, cæterisque Reformatorum primoribus consilio alia quamprimum incunda ratio erit, quâ provideri maturè possit, ne tanta innocentissimorum fratrum nostrorum multitudo omni ope destituta miserrimè
25 pereat. Quod idem quin Majestati vestræ visum jam sit atque decretum cum nullo modo dubitemus, nihil consultius, ut

perpetual Winter, together with their Wives and Children, half dead with Cold and Hunger; and that your Majesty has laid it to heart with a Pious sorrow and compassionate consideration we as little doubt. For that the Protestant Name and

5 Cause, although they differ among themselves in some things of little Consequence, is nevertheless the same in general and united in one common Interest, the hatred of our Adversaries, alike insenc'd against Protestants, very easily demonstrates.

Now there is no body can be ignorant, that the Kings of the

10 Swedes have always joyn'd with the Reformed, carrying their Victorious Arms into *Germany* in Defence of the Protestants without distinction. Therefore we make it our chief request, and that in a more especial manner to your Majesty, that you would solicit the Duke of *Savoy* by Letters, and by interposing

15 your intermediating Authority, endeavour to avert the horrid Cruelty of this Edict, if possible, from People no less Innocent then Religious. For we think it superfluous to admonish your Majesty, whither these rigorous beginnings tend, and what they threaten to all the Protestants in general. But if he rather

20 chuse to listen to his Anger then to our joyst Intreaties and Intercessions, if there be any Tye, any Charity or Communion of Religion to be Believ'd and Worshipp'd, upon Consultations duly first communicated to your Majesty and the chief of the Protestant Princes, some other course is to be speedily

25 taken, that such a numerous multitude of our Innocent Brethren may not miserably Perish for want of Succour and Assistance. Which in regard we make no question but that it is your Majesties Opinion and Determination, there can be nothing in

nostra quidem fert sententia, esse poterit quam ut gratiam, autoritatem, consilia, opes, & siquid aliud necesse est in hanc rem primo quoque tempore conferamus. Interea Majestatem vestram Deo Opt. Max. commendatam ex animo volumus.

[54.p.93.(S.41.C.156.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Excelsis & Præpotentibus Dominis.

Fœderati Belgii Ordinibus.

5 **E**DICTUM *Ducis Sabaudiae* nuperimum in subjectos sibi *Alpinos* incolas, Orthodoxam Religionem anti-
quitùs profitentes, quo illi edicto, ni intra dies viginti fidem *Romanam* amplectantur, exuti fortunis omnibus, pa-
triæ quoque sedes relinquere jubentur, & quantâ crudelitate
10 in homines innoxios atque inopes nostrosque, quod maximè
refert, in *Christo* fratres illius edicti auctoritas grassata sit,
occisis permultis ab exercitūs parte contra eos missâ, direptis
reliquis atque domo expulsis, unde illi cum conjugibus ac
liberis fame & frigore conflictari inter asperrimos montes,
15 nivesque perpetuas jamdiu coacti sunt, rumore & vicinis un-
dique ex locis creberrimis literis ac nuntiis cognovisse vos
jamdudum existimamus. Qua autem animi commotione, quo
sensu fraternæ calamitatis hæc vos affecerint facilè ex dolore
nostro qui certe est gravissimus intelligere videmur. Qui
20 enim eodem religionis vinculo, conjuncti sumus, quidni iis-
dem plane affectibus in tam gravi atque indigna fratum
nostrarum commoveremur. Et vestra quidem in Orthodoxos
ubicunque locorum disjectos atque oppressos spectata pietas
atque in multis Ecclesiarum difficultatibus & adversis rebus
25 jam sç̄pe cognita est. Ego certe, nisi me fallit animus, quavis

our opinion more prudently resolv'd, then to joyn our Reputation, Authority, Councils, Forces, and whatever else is needful, with all the speed that may be, in pursuance of so Pious a design. In the mean time we beseech Almighty God to Bless your
5 Majesty. [May. 25. 1655.]

[54.p.145:M.60.(v,189.)]

*Oliver Protector, &c. to the High and Mighty Lords,
the States of the United Provinces.*

WE make no question but that you have already
bin inform'd of the Duke of Savoy's Edict, set
forth against his Subjects Inhabiting the Val-
leys at the feet of the *Alps*, Ancient Professors of the Orthodox
10 Faith; by which Edict they are commanded to abandon their
Native Habitations, stript of all their fortunes, unless within
Twenty days they embrace the *Roman Faith*; and with what
Cruelty the Authority of this Edict has rag'd against a needy
and harmless People; many being slain by the Soldiers, the rest
15 Plunder'd and driven from their Houses together with their
Wives and Children, to combat Cold and Hunger among
desert Mountains, and perpetual Snow. These things with
what commotion of Mind you heard related, what a fellow-
feeling of the Calamities of Brethren pierc'd your breasts,
20 we readily conjecture from the depth of our own Sorrow,
which certainly is most Heavy and Afflictive. For being en-
gag'd together by the same tye of Religion, no wonder we
should be so deeply mov'd with the same Affections upon the
dreadful and undeserved Sufferings of our Brethren. Besides,
25 that your conspicuous Piety and Charity toward the Orthodox,

in re potius, quām studio & charitate erga fratres religionis causā violatos atque afflictos vinci sustineam: quandoquidem Ecclesiarum salutem atque pacem incolumitati etiam propriæ libens prætulerim. Quod igitur hactenus potuimus, ad *Sabaudia Ducem* scripsimus; suppliciter penè rogantes ut in hos homines innocentissimos & subditos & supplices suos placatiorem animum ac voluntatem suscipiat, suas sedes atque fortunas miseris reddat, pristinam etiam in religione libertatem concedat. Scripsimus præterea ad summos *Protestantium* Principes & Magistratus, ad quos hæc maximè pertinere judicavimus, ut in *Sabaudio Duce* exorando suam conferre operam nobiscum unà velint. Hæc eadem, & plura forsitan vos quoque fecistis. Nam exemplum hoc tam pericolosum, & instaurata nuper in Reformatos tanta crudelitas si auctoribus 15 benè cedat, quantum in discrimen adducta religio sit vestram commonefacere prudentiam nihil attinet. Et is quidem si flecti nostris omnium precibus & exorari se passus erit præ-

where-ever overborn and oppress'd, has bin frequently experienc'd in the most urging streights and calamities of the Churches. For my own part, unless my thoughts deceive me, there is nothing wherein I should desire more willingly to be
5 overcome, then in Good will and Charity toward Brethren of the same Religion afflicted and wrong'd in their quiet Enjoyments; as being one that would be accounted always ready to prefer the Peace and Safety of the Churches before my particular Interests. So far therefore as hitherto lay in our power, we
10 have Written to the Duke of *Savoy*, even almost to Supplication, beseeching him that he would admit into his breast more placid thoughts and kinder effects of his Favour toward his most Innocent Subjects and Suppliants; that he would restore the Miserable to their Habitations and Estates, and grant 'em
15 their pristin freedom in the Exercise of their Religion. Moreover we Wrote to the chiefest Princes and Magistrates of the *Protestants*, whom we thought most nearly concern'd in these matters, that they would lend us their Assistance to intreat and pacifie the Duke of *Savoy* in their behalf. And we make no
20 doubt now but you have done the same, and perhaps much more. For this so dangerous a president, and lately renew'd severity of utmost Cruelty toward the Reformed, if the Authors of it meet with prosperous Success, to what apparent dangers it reduces our Religion, we need not admonish your
25 Prudence. On the other side, if the Duke shall once but permit himself to be atton'd and won by our united Applications, not only our Afflicted Brethren, but we our selves shall reap the noble and abounding Harvest and Reward of this labori-

clarum nos atque uberem suscepti hujus laboris fructum ac
præmium reportabimus. Sin ea in sententia perstiterit, ut
apud quos nostra Religio vel ab ipsis Evangelii primis Docto-
ribus tradita per manus & incorruptè servata, vel multo antè
5 quām apud cæteras Gentes sinceritati pristinæ restituta est,
eos ad summam desperationem redactos, deletos funditùs ac
perditos velit, paratos nos esse commune aliquod vobiscum
cæterisque *Reformati* Fratribus ac sociis consilium capere, quo
& saluti pereuntium justorum consulere commodissimè que-
10 amus, & is demum sentiat Orthodoxorum injurias atque misé-
rias tam graves non posse nos negligere. *Valete.*

[55.p.95.(S.37.C.146.)]

Civitatibus Helvetiorum Evangelicis.

NON dubitamus quin ad aures vestras aliquanto
citius quām ad nostra illa nuper calamitas perve-
nerit *Alpinorum* hominum religionem nostram
15 profitentium, qui *Sabaudiae Ducis* in fide ac ditione cùm sint,
sui Principis edicto patriis sedibus emigrare jussi ni intra tri-
duum satisdissent, sc *Romanam Religionem* suscepturos,
mox armis petiti & ab exercitu *Ducis* sui occisis, etiam per-
multis in exilium ejecti, nunc sine lare, sine tecto, nudi, spo-
20 liati, afflitti, fame & frigore moribundi, per montes desertos

ous Undertaking. But if he still persist in the same obstinate Resolutions of reducing to utmost extremity those People, among whom our Religion was either disseminated by the first Doctors of the Gospel, and preserv'd from the defilement
5 of Superstition, or else restor'd to its Pristin sincerity long before other Nations obtain'd that felicity; and determins their utter extirpation and destruction; we are ready to take such other Course and Counsels with your selves, in common with the rest of our Reformed Friends and Confederates, as may be
10 most necessary for the preservation of Just and Good men upon the brink of inevitable Ruin, and to make the Duke himself sensible, that we can no longer neglect the heavy Oppressions and Calamities of our Orthodox Brethren. Farewel.

[May. 25. 1655.]

[55.p.149:M.55.(v,188.)]

To the Evangelick Cities of Switzerland.

15 **W**E make no question but the late Calamity of the *Piemontois*, Professing our Religion, reached your Ears, before the unwelcome News of it arriv'd with us. Who being a People under the Protection and Jurisdiction of the Duke of *Savoy*, and by a severe Edict of
20 their Prince Commanded to depart their Native Habitations, unless within Three days they gave security to embrace the *Roman* Religion, soon after were assail'd by Armed Violence, that turn'd their Dwellings into Slaughter-houses, while others, without Number, were terrifi'd into Banishment,
25 where now Naked and Afflicted, without House or Home, or any Covering from the Weather, and ready to perish through

atque nives cum conjugibus ac liberis miserrimè vagantur.
Multo est minus cur dubitemus quin hæc, ut primum vobis
nuntiata sunt pari atque nos tantarum miseriarum sensu eoque
fortasse graviore quo illorum finibus propiores estis, dolore
5 affecerint. Vestrum enim in primis Orthodoxæ fidei studium
egregium summamque in eâ cum retinendâ constantiam tum
defendendâ fortitudinem abundè novimus. Cum itaque re-
ligionis arctissimâ communione Fratres, vel potius unum
corpus cum his miseris vos pariter nobiscum sitis, cujus mem-
10 brum nullum affligi sine sensu, sine dolore, sine detimento
atque periculo reliquorum potest, scribendum ad vos hac de
re & significandum censuimus quanti nostrum omnium in-
teresse arbitremur, ut Fratres nostros ejectos atque inopes
communi ope atque auxilio, quoad fieri potest, juvemus &
15 consolemur; nec eorum tantummodo malis & miseriis remo-
vendis, verum etiam nequid serpat latius nequid periculi ex-
emplo atque eventu vel nobis omnibus creari possit, maturè
prospiciamus. Literas nos quidem ad *Sabaudiaæ Ducem* scrip-
simus, quibus uti cum Subditis suis fidelissimis pro clementiâ
20 suâ lenius agat, eosque jam prope perditos suis sedibus ac
bonis restituat, vehementer petivimus. Et his quidem nostris,
vel nostrûm potius omnium conjunctis precibus, exoratum

Hunger and Cold, they miserably wander thorough desert Mountains, and depths of Snow, together with their Wives and Children. And far less reason have we to doubt, but that, so soon as they came to your knowledge, you laid these things

5 to heart, with a Compassion no less sensible of their multipl'd Miseries, than our selves; the more deeply imprinted perhaps in your minds, as being next Neighbours to the sufferers. Besides, that we have abundant proof of your singular Love and Affection for the Orthodox Faith, of your constancy in retaining it, and your Fortitude in defending it. Seeing then, by the most strict Communion of Religion, that you, together with our selves, are all Brethren alike, or rather one body with those unfortunate People, of which no member can be Afflicted without the feeling, without pain, without the detriment and

10 15 hazard of the rest; we thought it convenient to Write to your Lordships concerning this matter, and let you understand, how much we believe it to be the general Interest of us all, as much as in us lies, with our common Aid and Succour, to relieve our exterminated and indigent Brethren; and not only to

20 take care for removing their Miseries and Afflictions, but also to provide, that the mischief spread no farther, nor incroach upon our selves in general, encourag'd by Example and Success. We have Written Letters to the Duke of Savoy, wherein we have most earnestly besought him out of his wonted Clem-

25 ency, to deal more gently and mildly with his most faithful Subjects, and to restore 'em, almost Ruin'd as they are, to their Goods and Habitations. And we are in hopes, that by these our Intreaties, or rather by the united Intercessions of us all, the

iri Principem Serenissimum quodque ab eo tanto opere petivimus, facile concessurum speramus. Sin illi in mentem secùs venerit, communicare vobiscum consilia parati sumus, qua potissimum ratione oppressos tot injuriis atque vexatos innocentissimos homines, nobisque charissimos in *Christo* fratres sublevare atque erigere, & ab interitu certissimo atque indignissimo conservare possimus. Quorum salutem atque incolumentatem pro vestra pietate vobis quam maxime cordi esse confido: Ego eam certe vel gravissimis meis rationibus, immò 10 incolumentati propriā potiorem habendam esse existimem.

10 Valete.

Westmonasterio. May 19. 1655.

Superscript.

O. P.

15 *Illustribus atque Amplissimis Dominis, Helveticorum Pagorum Protestantium & Confœderatarum Civitatum Consulibus ac Senatoribus SALUTEM.*

most Serene Prince at length will be atton'd, and grant what we have requested with so much Importunity. But if his mind be obstinately bent to other determinations, we are ready to communicate our Consultations with yours, by what most
5 prevalent means to relieve and re-establish most Innocent men, and our most dearly beloved Brethren in Christ, tormented and overlaid with so many Wrongs and Oppressions; and pre-serve 'em from inevitable and undeserved Ruin. Of whose wel-fare and Safety, as I am assur'd, that you according to your
10 wonted Piety, are most cordially tender, so, for our own parts, we cannot but in our opinion prefer their preservation before our most important Interests, even the safeguard of our own life. Farewel.

O.P.

Westminster, May, [25.] 1655.

15 *Superscrib'd, To the most Illustrious and Potent Lords,
the Consuls and Senators of the Protestant Cantons
and Confederate Cities of Switzerland, Greeting.*

[56.p.97.(S.42.C.23.)]

*Serenissimo Potentissimoque Principi
LUDOVICO
Galliæ Regi.*

Serenissime Potentissimeque Rex,

Ex Literis Majestatis Vestræ, quibus illa ad meas *quinto & vigesimo Maii* proximi datas rescritbit, facile intellico nequaquam fefellisse me eam opinionem, quâ mihi quidem persuasum erat, cædes illas immanissimas, barbamque eorum hominum stragem, qui Religionem Reformatam in *Sabaudia* profitentur, à cohortibus quibusdam vestris factam, neque jussu vestro neque mandato accidisse. Quæ quantum Majestati vestræ displicuerit, id vos vestris militum Tribunis, qui hæc tam inhumana suo solo impetu injussi perpetraverant, ita maturè significasse, deque tanta crudelitate *Ducem* ipsum *Sabaudie* monuisse, pro reducendis denique istis miseris exilibus unde pulsi sunt, vestram omnem gratiam, necessitudinem, autoritatem tanta cum fide atque humanitate interposuisse, majorem equidem in modum sum lætatus. Ea nempe spes erat, illum Principem voluntati ac precibus Majestatis vestræ aliquid saltem hac in re fuisse concessurum. Verùm cum neque vestro, neque aliorum Principum rogatu atque instantiâ in Miserorum causa quicquam esse imperatum perspiciam, haud alienum ab officio meo duxi, ut hunc nobilem virum extraordinarii nostri Commisarii munere instructum ad *Allobrogum Ducem* mitterem;

[56.p.153:M.63.(v,190.)]

To the Most Serene and Potent Prince, Lewis King of France,

Most Serene and Potent King,

BY your Majesty's Letters which you Wrote in answer to ours of the 25th. of May, we readily understand, that we fail'd not in our Judgement, that the inhuman Slaughter and barbarous Massacres of those men, who profess the Reformed Religion in Savoy, perpetrated by some of your Regiments, were the Effects neither of your Orders nor Commands. And it afforded us a singular occasion of Joy, to hear that your Majesty had so timely signifi'd to your Collonels and Officers, whose violent precipitancy engag'd 'em in those inhuman Butcheries without the encouragement of Lawful Allowance, how displeasing they were to your Majesty; that you had admonish'd the Duke himself to forbear such Acts of Cruelty; and that you had interpos'd with so much Fidelity and Humanity, all the high Veneration paid you in that Court, your near Alliance and Authority, for restoring to their ancient Abodes those unfortunate Exiles. And it was our hopes, That that Prince would in some measure have condescended to the good Pleasure and Intercessions of your Majesty. But finding not any thing obtain'd either by your own, nor the Intreaties and Importunities of other Princes in the Cause of the Distressed, we deem'd it not foreign from our duty, to send this noble Person, under the Character of our extraordinary Envoy, to the Duke of Savoy, more amply and fully to lay be-

qui tantæ crudelitatis in ejusdem nobiscum Religionis cultores, idque ipsius Religionis odio adhibitæ, quo sensu afficiar, uberiùs eidem exponat. Atque hujus quidem Legationis eo feliciorem exitum speravero, si adhibere denuò & adhuc ma-
5 jore cum instantiâ suam authoritatem atque operam Majestati Vestræ placuerit; & quemadmodum fideles fore illos inopes dictoque audientes Principi suo ipsa in se recepit, ita velit eorundem incolumitati atque saluti cavere, ne quid iis hujusmodi injuriæ & calamitatis atrocissimæ innocentibus & pacati-
10 sis deinceps inferatur. Hoc cum in se justum ac verè regium sit, nec non benignitati vestræ atque clementiæ, quæ tot subditos vestros eandem illam Religionem sequentes ubique salvos & incolumes præstat, summè consentaneum, à Majestate Vestra, ut par est, non possumus quin expectemus. Quæ hâc
15 simul operâ, cum universos per sua Regna *Protestantes*, quorum studium erga vos summaque fides maximis in rebus perspecta jam sæpe & cognita est, arctiùs sibi devinxerit, tum exteris etiam omnibus persuasum reddiderit, nihil ad hoc facinus contulisse Regis consilium, quicquid Ministri Regii
20 atque Præfecti contulerunt. Præsertim si Majestas Vestra pœnas ab iis Ducibus ac Ministros debitas repetiverit, qui au-

fore him, how deeply sensible we are of such exasperated Cruelties inflicted upon the Professors of the same Religion with our selves, and all this too out of a hatred of the same Worship. And we have reason to hope a success of this Negotiation so

5 much the more prosperous, if your Majesty would vouchsafe to employ your Authority and Assistance once again with so much the more urgent importunity; and as you have undertaken for those Indigent People that they will be Faithful and Obedient to their Prince, so you would be gratisly pleas'd

10 to take care of their Welfare and Safety, that no farther Oppressions of this nature, no more such dismal Calamities may be the portion of the Innocent and Peaceful. This being truly Royal and Just in it self, and highly agreeable to your Benignity and Clemency, which every where protects in soft

15 security so many of your Subjects professing the same Religion, we cannot but expect, as it behoves us, from your Majesty. Which Act of yours, as it will more closely bind to your Subjection all the *Protestants* throughout your spacious Dominions, *whose Affection and Fidelity to your Predecessors and*

20 *your self in most important Distresses have bin often conspicuously made known;* so will it fully convince all Foreign Princes, that the Advice or Intention of your Majesty were no way contributory to this prodigious Violence, whatever inflam'd your Ministers and Officers to promote it. More es-

25 pecially, if your Majesty shall inflict deserved punishment upon those Captains and Ministers, who of their own Authority, and to gratifie their own Wills, adventur'd the perpetrating such dreadful Acts of Inhumanity. In the mean while,

thoritate propria, suaque pro libidine tam immania patrare scelera sunt ausi. Interea cum Majestas Vestra factum hoc inhumanissimum, quo dignum est odio, aversari se testetur, non dubito quin miseris illis atque ærumnosis ad vos confusgentibus, tutissimum in Regno suo receptum atque perfugium sit præbitura; nec Subditorum suorum cuiquam, ut contra eos *Duci Allobrogum* auxilio adsit, permissura. Extremum illud est, ut Majestatem Vestram, quanti apud me sua amicitia sit, certiorem faciam: Cujus rei neque fidem
neque fructum ullo tempore defuturum confirmo

Majestatis Vestrae Studiosissimus

OLIVERIUS Prot. Reip. Angliae &c.

Alba Aulâ. Julii 29. 1655.

[57.p.100.(S.43.C.24.)]

Eminentissimo Domino

CARDINALI MAZZARINO.

Eminentissime Domine Cardinalis,

15 **C**UM nobilem hunc virum cum literis, quarum exemplar hic inclusum est, ad Regem mittere necessarium statuisse, tum ei, ut Eminentiam vestram meo nomine salutaret, simul in mandatis dedi, certasque res vobiscum communicandas ejus fidei commisi: Quibus in rebus Eminentiam rogo vestram, uti summam ei fidem habere
20 velit, utpote in quo Ego summam fiduciam reposuerim.

Eminentiae vestrae studiosissimus

OLIVERIUS Protector Reipublicæ Angliae.

Alba Aulâ. Julii. 29. 1655.

since your Majesty has assur'd us of your justly merited aver-
sion to these most inhuman and cruel Proceedings, we doubt
not but you will afford a secure Sanctuary and Shelter within
your Kingdom to all those miserable Exiles that shall flye to

- 5 your Majesty for Protection; and that you will not give permis-
sion to any of your Subjects to assist the Duke of *Savoy* to their
prejudice. It remains that we make known to your Majesty,
how highly we esteem and value your Friendship: In testi-
mony of which, we farther affirm there shall never be wanting
10 upon all occasions the real assurances and effects of our Protes-
tation.

Your Majesty's most Affectionate,

Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.

White-Hall, July [31.] 1655.

[57.p.158:M.64.(v,191.)]

To the most Eminent Lord, Cardinal Mazarine.

Most Eminent Lord Cardinal,

- 15 HAVING deem'd it necessary to send this Noble Per-
son to the King with Letters, a Copy of which is
here enclos'd, we gave him also farther in Charge
to Salute your Excellency in our Name, as having entrusted to
his Fidelity certain other matters to be communicated to your
Eminency. In reference to which Affairs, I entreat your Emi-
nency, to give him entire Credit, as being a Person in whom I
have repos'd a more then ordinary confidence.

Your Eminencies most Affectionate,

. . . *Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England.*

White-Hall, July 29. 1655.

[58.p.101.(S.34.C.127.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ

Serenissimo Principi

FREDERICO III.

Daniæ, Norwegiæ &c. Regi

SALUTEM.

Q UAM severo nuper, & inclementi edicto *Allobrugum* Dux *Immanuel* suos ipse Subditos *Alpinarum Vallium* incolas, innoxios homines & religionis cultu purioris jam multis ab sæculis notos ac celebres, religionis causâ finibus patriis exegerit, &, occisis permultis, reliquos per illa desertissima loca malis omnibus & miseriis inopes ac nudos exposuerit, & audisse jamdudum arbitramur Majestatem Vestram, & gravissimum ex ea re, prout tantum *Reformatæ Fidei* Defensorem ac Principem decuit, dolorem perceperisse. Siquidem pro institutis *Christianæ Religionis* quæ mala atque miserias pars aliqua nostrorum patitur, earum sensu penitus eodem tangi omnes debemus; & sanè omnibus nobis & universo *Protestantium* nomini hujus facti eventus atque exemplum, quid periculi ostendat, nemo Vestrâ Majestate, si nos ejus pietatem atque prudentiam rectè novimus, melius videt. Scripsimus itaque libenter, ut quem dolorem ob hanc Fratrum innocentissimorum calamitatem, quam sententiam, quod judicium de re totâ vestrum esse speramus, idem planè & nostrum esse significemus. Ita-

[58.p.159:M.57.(v,189.)]

*Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, to
the most Serene Prince, Frederick III. King of Dane-
mark, Norway, &c.*

WITH what a severe and unmerciful Edict *Immanuel* Duke of Savoy has expell'd from their Native Seats his Subjects inhabiting the Valleys of *Piemont*, men otherwise harmless, onely for many years 5 remarkably famous for embracing the Purity of Religion; and after a dreadful Slaughter of some numbers, how he has expos'd the rest to the hardships of those desert Mountains, Stript to their Skins, and barr'd from all relief, we believe your Majesty has long since heard, and doubt not but that your Majesty 10 is touch'd with a real commiseration of their Sufferings, as becomes so puissant a Defender and Prince of the Reformed Faith. For indeed the Institutions of Christian Religion require, that whatever Mischiefs and Miseries any part of us undergo, it should behove us all to be deeply sensible of the 15 same: Nor does any man better then your Majesty foresee, if we may be thought able to give a right conjecture of your Piety and Prudence, what dangers the success and example of this fact portend to our selves in particular, and to the whole Protestant name in general. We have written the more willingly 20 to your self, to the end we might assure your Majesty, that the same sorrow which we hope you have conceiv'd for the Calamity of our most Innocent Brethren, the same opinion, the same judgment you have of the whole matter, is plainly and sincerely our own. We have therefore sent our Letters to the Duke

que ad *Ducem Sabaudie* literas dedimus, in quibus uti miseris atque supplicibus parcat, illudque atrox edictum porrò esse ratum ne sinat, magnopere ab eo petivimus. Quod si Majestas Vestra, cæterique *Reformatorum* principes fecerint, ut 5 jam fecisse credimus, spes est leniri posse Serenissimi Ducis animum, & hanc iram suam tot saltem vicinorum Principum intercessioni atque instantiæ condonaturum; sin perseverare in instituto suo maluerit, paratos nos esse testamur cum Majestate Vestra, cæterisque Religionis Reformatæ sociis eam 10 inire rationem quâ tot miserorum hominum subvenire quamprimum inopiæ, providere saluti ac libertati pro virili parte nostra possimus. Vestræ interea Majestati bona omnia atque fausta à Deo Opt. Max. precamur.

Westmonasterio, Maii 1655.

[59.p.103.(S.40.C.62.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliae &c.

*Amplissimis Consulibus & Senatoribus Civitatis
Genevensis*

SALUTEM.

15 **S**UMMUM dolorem nostrum quem ex maximis & inauditis *Protestantium* calamitatibus *Valles* quasdam *Pedemontanas* incolentium percepimus quos *Allobrogum Dux* tanta crudelitate persecutus est jampridem vobis exposuissemus, nisi id magis operam dedissemus ut eodem 20 tempore intelligeretis tantis eorum miseriis non affici nos

of Savoy, wherein we have most importunately besought him to spare those miserable People that implore his mercy, and that he would no longer suffer that dreadful Edict to be in force. Which if your Majesty and the rest of the Reformed
5 Princes would vouchsafe to do, as we are apt to believe they have already done, there is some hope that the Anger of the most Serene Duke may be asswag'd, and that his Indignation will relent upon the Intercession and Importunities of his Neighbour Princes. Or if he persist in his Determinations, we protest our
10 selves ready, together with your Majesty, and the rest of our Confederates of the Reformed Religion, to take such speedy methods as may enable us, as far in us lies, to relieve the distresses of so many miserable Creatures, and provide for their Liberty and Safety. In the mean time we beseech Almighty
15 God to bless your Majesty with all Prosperity.

White-Hall, May [25.] 1655.

[59.p.162:M.62.(v,190.)]

*Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.
to the most Noble the Consuls and Senators of the
City of Geneva.*

WE had before made known to your Lordships our excessive Sorrow for the heavy and unheard of Calamities of the Protestants Inhabiting the
20 Valleys of Piemont, whom the Duke of Savoy Persecutes with so much Cruelty, but that we made it our business that you should at the same time understand, that we are not onely affected with the multitude of their sufferings, but are using

solum, verum etiam de sublevandis iis atque solandis, quantum in nobis est prospicere. Quapropter *Eleemosynas* per hanc totam *Rempublicam* colligendas curavimus: quas ejusmodi fore haud immerito expectamus, quæ nationis hujus affectum erga fratres suos tam immania perpessos demonstrare possint & quemadmodum religionis eadem utrinque communio est, ita sensum quoque eundem calamitatum esse; interea dum pecuniæ collectio maturatur, quod sine spatio temporis fieri nequit, & miserorum istorum egestas atque inopia pati moram non potest, necessarium duximus duo millia librarum Anglicarum quanta fieri potuit celeritate præmittere inter eos distribuenda qui præsentissimâ ope atque solatio indigere maximè videbuntur. Cum autem nescii non simus innocentissimorum hominum miseriæ atque injuriæ quanto pere vos affecerint nec vobis quicquam labori aut molestiæ fore quod illis adjumento atque auxilio esse possit, prædictam pecuniæ summam illis calamitosis curandam ac numerandam ad vos transferre non dubitavimus; idque vobis negotii dare, ut pro vestrâ pietate ac prudentiâ providere velitis qua ratione æquissimâ quam primum illa pecunia egentissimis quibusque distribui queat, ut quamvis summa sane exigua sit, aliquid tamen sit saltem quo illi inopes recreari ac refici in præsens aliquantum possint, donec uberiorem iis copiam suppeditare poterimus: vos hanc vobis datam molestiam æqui bonique consulturos esse cum non dubitemus tum etiam Deum

the utmost of our endeavours to Relieve and Comfort 'em in their distresses. To that purpose we have taken care for a gathering of Alms to be made throughout this whole Republick; which upon good grounds we expect will be such, as will

5 demonstrate the affection of this Nation toward their Brethren labouring under the burthen of such horrid Inhumanities; and that as the Communion of Religion is the same between both People, so the sence of their Calamities is no less the same.

In the mean time while the Collections of the Money go forward,

10 which in regard they will require some time to accomplish, and for that the Wants and Necessities of those deplorable People will admit of no delay, we thought it requisite to remit beforehand Two thousand Pounds of the Value of *England*, with all possible speed to be distributed among such as

15 shall be judg'd to be most in present need of Comfort and Succour. Now in regard we are not ignorant how deeply the miseries and wrongs of those most innocent people have affected your selves, and that you will not think amiss of any Labour or Pains where you can be assisting to their Relief, we

20 made no scruple to commit the Paying and Distributing this Sum of Money to your Care; and to give ye this farther trouble, that according to your wonted Piety and Prudence, you would take care that the said Money made be distributed equally to the most Necessitous, to the end that though the Sum be small,

25 yet there may be something to Refresh and Revive the most Poor and Needy, till we can afford 'em a more plentiful Supply. And thus, not making any doubt but you will take in good part the trouble impos'd upon ye, we beseech Almighty

Opt. Max. oramus uti populo suo Religionem orthodoxam profitenti det animum sui in commune defendendi, sibique mutuò opem ferendi contra hostes suos immanissimos; quâ in re nostram quoque operam Ecclesiæ utcunque usui fore 5 lætaremur. *Valete.*

Mille quingentæ Libræ de prædictis bis millibus
à Gerardo Hensh Parisiis, quingentæ reliquæ
per literas à Domino Stoupio curabuntur.

Junii 8. 1655.

[60.p.105.(S.45.C.112.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ
Serenissimo Principi

VENETIARUM DUCI.

Serenissime Princeps,

10 **C**UM rebus vestris omnibus contra hostem præsertim Christiani nominis prospere gestis lætari semper consuevimus, tum & illo navalis prælia novissimo successu nequaquam sanè dolemus, quamvis id aliquo nostrorum cum detrimento accidisse intelligamus. Ostenderunt 15 enim nobis per libellum supplicem Negotiatores Quidam nostri *Gulielmus & Daniel Gulielmi* nec non *Edoardus Bealus* navem suam, cui nomen *Princeps magnus, Constantinopolim* ab se commercii causâ missam nuper fuisse; eam navem ab aulæ *Turcicæ* ministris ad commeatum & milites in Cretam

God to stir up the hearts of all his People Professing the Orthodox Religion, to resolve upon the common Defence of themselves, and the mutual Assistance of each other against their imbitter'd and most implacable Enemies: In the prosecution of
5 which we should rejoice that our helping hand might be any way serviceable to the Church. Farewel.

*Fifteen hundred Pounds of the foresaid Two thousand will be remitted by Gerard Hench from Paris, and the other Five hundred Pounds will be taken care of by Letters from the
10 Lord Stoup.*

June [7.] 1655.

[60.p.165:M.65.(v,243.)]

*Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.
to the most Serene Prince, the Duke of Venice.*

Most Serene Prince,

AS it has bin always a great occasion of rejoicing to us when ever any prosperous Success attended your Arms, but more especially against the Common
15 Enemy of the Christian Name; so neither are we sorry for the late Advantage gain'd by your Fleet, though as we understand, it happen'd not a little to the Detriment of our People. For certain of our Merchants, *William and Daniel Williams and Edward Beale*, have set forth in a Petition presented to us, that
20 a Ship of theirs, call'd the *Great Prince*, was lately sent by them with Goods and Merchandise to *Constantinople*, where the said Ship was detain'd by the Ministers of the *Port*, to carry Soldiers and Provisions to *Creet*; and that the said Ship being

insulam deportandos retentam, dum in illa classe *Turcarum* coacta eo navigaret quæ à classe *Venetorum* oppugnata in itinere & superata est, captam & *Venetias* abductam, ab maritimarum causarum judicibus adjudicatam publico fuisse. Cum
5 itaque inscientibus dominis & nullo modo probantibus navis illa *Turcis* operam dare invitissima coacta sit, seque ex eâ pugnâ explicare militibus referta non potuerit, Serenitatem Vestram magnopere rogamus, ut sententiam illam maritimæ curiæ velit nostræ amicitiæ condonare, navemque illam suis
10 dominis, de Vestra Republica nullo suo facto malè meritis, restituendam curare. Quâ in re impetranda nobis præsertim potentibus, cum mercatores ipsos de vestrâ clementiâ benè sperare videamus nos utique de ea dubitare non debemus: qui & præclara vestra consilia remque *Venetam* terrâ marique
15 maxima uti pergit fortunare Deus omnipotens ex animo optamus.

*Serenitatis vestræ Venetæque Reip. Studiosissimus
OLIVERIUS Protector Reipub. Angliæ &c.
Westmonasterio. Decemb. 1655.*

constrain'd to Sail along with the same Fleet of the *Turks*, which was set upon and vanquish'd by the Gallies of the *Venetians*, was taken, carri'd away to *Venice*, and there adjudg'd Lawful Prize by the Judges of the Admiralty. Now
5 therefore in regard the said Ship was Press'd by the *Turks*, and forc'd into their Service without the Knowledge or Consent of the Owners directly or indirectly obtain'd, and that it was impossible for her, being Ship'd with Soldiers, to withdraw from the Engagement, we most earnestly request your Serenity,
10 That you will remit that sentence of your Admiralty, as a Present to our Friendship, and take such care that the Ship may be restor'd to the Owners, no way deserving the displeasure of your Republick by any Acts of theirs. In the obtaining of which request, more especially upon our Intercession, while
15 we find the Merchants themselves so well assur'd of your Clemency, It behoves us not to question it. And so we beseech the Almighty God to continue his prosperous Blessings upon your Noble, Designs and the *Venetian Republick*.

Westminster, December — 1655.

20 Your Serenity's, and the *Venetian Republick's*, most Affectionate, *Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.*

[61.p.106.(S.44.C.39.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliae &c.

Serenissimo Principi

LUDOVICO

Galliarum Regi.

Serenissime Rex,

MERCATORES aliquot nostrates, quorum nomina sunt *Samuel Mico, Gulielmus Cocainus, Georgius Poynerus*, aliique complures per libellum supplicem nobis ostenderunt se anno 1650. in navem quan-
 5 dam, cui insigne *Unicornus* erat, permagnas rationes suas contulisse: eam navem bombyce, oleo aliisque mercibus onustam, quæ, plus minus, triginta quatuor millibus libra-
 rum nostrarum ab iisdem æstimata sunt, ab nave prætoriâ,
 & proprætoria *Majestatis Vestrae* in *Mediterraneo Mari*
 10 *Orientali* oppressam atque captam fuisse: nostros autem illa in navi, propterea quod nobis eo tempore cum *Gallis* illi-
 bata pax erat, cum contra naves regias vi se defendere noluis-
 sent, promissis *Pauli & Terrerii Navarchorum* inductos, qui velle se nostros dimittere ajebant, prolatis onerum libellis,
 15 maritimis legibus paruisse: Mercatores proinde suprà dictos procuratorem suum, qui navem illam ac bona restituenda sibi peteret, in *Galliam* misisse: ibi post triennium eoque amplius consumptum, cum ad sententiam de restitutione ferendam per ventum jam esset, *Cardinalis Mazarini* Eminentiam corum

[61.p.167:M.66.(v,244.)]

Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.
to the most Serene Prince, Lewis King of France.

Most Serene King,

CERTAIN of our Merchants, by name, *Samuel Mico*,
William Cockain, *George Poyner*, and several others,
in a Petition to us have set forth, That in the year
1650. they Laded a Ship of theirs, call'd the *Unicorn*, with
5 Goods of a very considerable value; and that the said Ship
being thus Laden with Silk, Oyl and other Merchandize,
amounting to above Thirty four thousand of our Pounds, was
taken by the Admiral and Vice-Admiral of your Majesty's
Fleet in the *Mediterranean Sea*. Now it appears to us, that our
10 People who were then in the Ship, by reason there was at that
time a Peace between the *French* and us, that never had bin
violated in the least, were not willing to make any Defence
against your Majesty's Royal Ships, and therefore over-rul'd
besides by the fair Promises of the Captains *Paul*, and *Terrerry*,
15 who faithfully engag'd to dismiss our People, they paid their
Obedience to the Maritime Laws, and produc'd their Bills of
Lading. Moreover, we find that the Merchants aforesaid, sent
their Agent into *France* to demand Restitution of the said Ship
and Goods: And then it was, that after above Three years
20 slipt away, when the Suit was brought so far that Sentence of
Restitution or Condemnation was to have bin given; that his
Eminency Cardinal *Mazarine* acknowledg'd to their Factor

procuratori *Hugoni Morello* factam mercatoribus istis injuriam agnovisse; datumque iri satisfactionem, ut primùm confirmata pax inter utrumque gentem, foedusque, quod tum agitabatur, confectum atque ratum esset, in se recepisse: immò 5 recentiùs Majestatis Vestræ apud nos Legatum Excellentiss. Dominum *de Bordeaux* ex mandato vestro vestrique Concilii, disertis verbis confirmasse, hujus navis atque bonorum peculiari exceptione habitum iri rationem, etiam seorsim ab iis controversiis, de quibus in commune decidendis ex fœdere 10 provisum est: hujus promissi Legatum ipsum, qui nunc per commodè negotiorum quorundam suorum causâ ad vos transmeavit, testem esse posse locupletem. Quæ cum ita sint, jusque horum mercatorum in repetendis rebus suis tam præclarè constet, à Majestate Vestrâ majorem in modum petimus, ut in eo 15 obtinendo nulla iis mora diutiùs afferatur, velitque nostro rogatu has nobis redintegratæ amicitiæ & instaurati recèns fœderis esse primitias. Quod & fore confidimus, vobisque fausta omnia vestroque regno à Deo Opt. Max. precamur.

Majestatis vestræ studiosissimus

20

OLIVERIUS Protector Reipub. Angliæ &c.

Westmonasterio. Decemb. 1655.

Hugh Morel, the wrong that had bin done the Merchants, and undertook that Satisfaction should be given, so soon as the League between the two Nations, which was then under Negotiation, should be Ratifi'd and Confirm'd. Nay, since that, his

- 5 Excellency *M. de Bourdeaux*, your Majesty's Embassador, assur'd us in express Words, by the Command of your Majesty and your Council, That care should be taken of that Ship and Goods in a particular Exception, apart from those controversies, for the decision of which a general provision was made
10 by the League; of which promise, the Embassador, now opportunely arriv'd here to solicit some business of his own, is a Testimony no way to be question'd. Which being true, and the Right of the Merchants in redemanding their Ship and Goods so undeniably apparent, we most earnestly request your Maj-
15 esty, that they may meet with no delay in obtaining what is justly their due, but that your Majesty will admit the grant of this Favour, as the first fruits of our reviv'd Amity and the lately renew'd League between us. The refusal of which, as we have no reason to doubt, so we beseech Almighty God to Bless
20 with all Prosperity both your Majesty and your Kingdom.

Westminster, Decemb. — 1655.

Your Majesty's most Affectionate, *Oliver* Protector of the Commonwealth of *England, Scotland, and Ireland, &c.*

[62.p.108.(S.47.C.145.)]

Civitatibus

HELVETIORUM

Evangelicis.

X vestris ad nos tam actis publicis per Commissarios
nostros *Genevā* transmissis, quām literis 27. *Decem-*
bris Tyguri datis, quo in loco res vestræ sint, cum non
sint optimo, satis superque intelligimus: In quo etsi pacem
5 vestrā, tamque diuturnum *Sociale fœdus* ruptum dolemus,
tamen cum id vestrâ culpâ nequaquam accidisse appareat,
novam hinc vobis ex *Adversariorum* iniuitate & pertinacia
illustrandæ fortitudinis, constantiæque vestræ in *Evangelica*
fide jam olim cognitæ parari rursus materiem confidimus.
10 Nam *Suitenses*, qui Religionem nostram si quis amplectatur,
Capitale censem, quid moliantur, quibus hortatoribus tam
hostiles Spiritus in *Orthodoxam Religionem* suscepient, latere
neminem potest, cui modò indignissima illa fratum nostro-
rum in *Pedemontio* facta strages animo nondum excidit.

[62.p.170:M.68.(v,244.)]

To the Evangelic Cities of Switzerland.

IN what condition your Affairs are, which is not the best, we are abundantly inform'd, as well by your publick Acts transmitted to us by our Agent at *Geneva*, as also by your Letters from *Zurick*, bearing date the 27th. of *December*.

- 5 Whereby, although we are sorry to find your Peace, and such a lasting League of Confederacy broken; nevertheless since it appears to have happen'd through no fault of yours, we are in hopes that the Iniquity and perverseness of your Adversaries are contriving new occasions for ye to make known your long-
10 ago experienc'd Fortitude and Resolution in Defence of the *Evangelick* Faith. For as for those of the Canton of *Schwits*, who account it a Capital Crime for any person to embrace our Religion, what they are might and main designing, and whose instigations have incens'd 'em to resolutions of Hostility
15 against the Orthodox Religion, no body can be ignorant, who has not yet forgot that most detestable Slaughter of our Brethren in *Piemont*. Wherefore, most beloved Friends, what you were always wont to be, with God's assistance still continue, Magnanimous and Resolute; suffer not your Privileges, your
20 Confederacies, the Liberty of your Consciences, your Religion it self to be trampled under foot by the Worshippers of Idols; and so prepare your selves, that you may not seem to be the Defenders onely of your own Freedom and Safety, but be ready likewise to Aid and Succour, as far as in you lies, your
25 Neighbouring Brethren, more especially those most deplorable *Piedmontois*; as being certainly convinc'd of this, that a

Quapropter, Dilectissimi Amici, quod soletis esse, aspirante
 Deo fortis estote; jura vestra atque foedera, immo conscientiae
 libertatem, Religionemque ipsam idolorum cultoribus obcul-
 candam concedere nolite; vosque ita parate ut non propriæ
 5 duntaxat libertatis atque salutis propugnatores esse videa-
 mini, sed ut fratribus quoque vicinis, *Pedemontanis* presertim
 illis ærumnosissimis, quibus potestis rebus, opitulari atque
 adesse positis: hoc certò persuasi per illorum corpora ac neces
 ad vestra latera illum nuper aditum fuisse patefactum. De
 10 me Scitote, incolumitatem vestram resque prosperas non
 minùs mihi curæ ac solicitudini esse quam si in hac nostra
 Rep. coortum hoc incendium, quam si in nostras cervices ex-
 peditæ *Suitensium* secures illæ (sicuti reveræ sunt in omnes
 Reformatos) strictique enses essent. Ut primum itaque à
 15 vobis de statu rerum vestrarum, & obstinato Hostium animo
 certiores facti sumus, adhibitis in Consilium viris quibusdam
 honestissimis & Ecclesiæ aliquot Ministris pietate spectatissi-
 mis, de subsidio vobis mittendo, quantum quidem rationes
 nostræ in præsentia ferre possunt, ea decrevimus, quæ Com-
 20 missarius noster *Pellus* vobiscum communicabit. De cætero
 vestra omnia consilia causamque imprimis hanc vestram justis-
 simam sive pace sive Bello tuendam, Deo Opt. Max. fautori
 commendare non desinimus.

Vestrarum Amplitudinum ac Dignitatum Studiosissimus

25 *OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliae &c.*

Westmonasterio. Jan. 1655.

Passage was lately intended to have bin open'd over their Slaughter'd bodies to your sides. As for our part, be assur'd, that we are no less anxious and solicitous for your Welfare and Prosperity, then if this conflagration had broken forth in our
5 Republick; or as if the Axes of the *Schwits Canton* had bin sharpen'd for our Necks, or that their Swords had bin drawn against our Breasts, as indeed they were against the bosoms of all the Reformed. Therefore so soon as we were inform'd of the condition of your Affairs, and the obstinate Animosities of
10 your Enemies, advising with some sincere and honest Persons, together with some Ministers of the Church most eminent for their Piety, about sending to your Assistance such Succour as the present posture of our Affairs would permit, we came to those Results, which our Envoy *Pell* will impart to your con-
15 sideration. In the mean time we cease not to implore the Blessing of the Almighty upon all your Counsels, and the Protection of your most just Cause as well in War as in Peace.

Westminster, Jan.—1655 [/ 1656].

Your Lordships and Worships most Affectionate, *Oliver*
20 *Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.*

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliae &c.

Serenissimo Principi

CAROLO GUSTAVO

Dei Gratia Suecorum, Gothorum, Vandalarumque
Regi, Magno Principi *Finlandiae* &c.

Serenissime Rex,

CUM amicorum inter se mutua omnia, tam adversa quam prospera, atque communia debere esse nemo non intelligat, quòd jucundissimam amicitiæ partem Majestas Vestra, gaudium nempe suum impertitum nobis 5 per suas literas voluerit, non potest id quidem nobis non esse longè gratissimum: quandoquidem & hoc singularis indicium humanitatis Vereque Regia est, ut nec vivere, ita ne gaudere quidem sibi soli velle nisi amicos quoque & fœderatos eâdem, quâ se, lætitia affectos esse sentiat. Itaque Regi tam præstanti 10 & natum esse Filium Principem, quem Paternæ virtutis atque gloriæ speremus hæredem, meritò gaudemus, & idem quod Regi olim fortissimo, *Philippo Macedoni* sive felicitatis sive decoris domi simul & foris contigisse gratulamur: Cui eodem tempore & natus *Alexander* filius, & *Illyricorum* gens poten- 15 tissima subacta memoratur. Nam & *Poloniae Regnum* vestris armis ab imperio *Papano* quasi cornu quoddam avulsum & cum *Duce Brandenburgico* pax piorum votis omnium exop-

[63.p.174:M.69.(v,246.)]

*Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England &c.
to the most Serene Prince Charles Gustavus, by the
Grace of God King of the Swedes, Goths and Van-
dals, Great Prince of Finland, &c.*

Most Serene King,

SEEING it is a thing well known to all men, that there ought to be a Communication of concerns among Friends, whether in Prosperity or Adversity; it cannot be, but most grateful to us, that your Majesty should vouchsafe to impart unto us by your Letters the most pleasing and delightful part of your Friendship, which is your joy. In regard it is a mark of singular Civility, and truly Royal, as not to live onely to a man's self, so neither to rejoice alone, unless he be sensible that his Friends and Confederates partake of his gladness. Certainly then, we have reason to rejoice for the Birth of a young Prince Born to such an excellent King, and sent into the world to be the Heir of his Father's Glory and Virtue; and this at such a lucky season, that we have no less cause to Congratulate the Royal Parent with the memorable Omen that befel the Famous *Philip of Macedon*, who at the same time receiv'd the Tydings of *Alexander's* Birth, and the Conquest of the *Illyrians*. For we make no question, but the wresting of the Kingdom of *Poland* from Papal Subjection, as it were a Horn dismembred from the Head of the Beast, and the Peace so much desir'd by all Good men, concluded with the Duke of *Brandenburgh* will be most highly conduced to

tata, frendentibus licet adversariis, facta, quin ad Ecclesiæ pacem atque fructum permagnum sit momentum habitura non dubitamus. Det modò finem Deus tam præclaris initii dignum; det modò filium, virtute, pietate, rebusque gestis 5 patri similem: id quod & auguramur sanè & à Deo Opt. Max. tam vestris rebus jam antè propitio, ex animo precamur

Majestatis Vestræ Studiosissimus

OLIVERIUS Prot. Reip. Angliæ &c.

Westmonasterio. Feb. 1655.

[64.p.112.(S.112.C.123.)]

DANIAE REGI.

Serenissime ac Potentissime Princeps,

10 **Q**UESTI sunt per libellum supplicem suo aliorumque mercatorum *Londinensium* nomine nobis exhibitum *Joannes Fremannus & Philippus Travesius* hujus Reip. cives, se circiter mensem *Octobris* 1653. cum in navem quandam *Sunderburgensem*, cui nomen *Salvatori*, 15 *Nicolao Weinshinks* magistro, merces varias, pannum lanuum, aliquamque vestem textilem ac mercimonia plus tribus millibus librarum æstimata imposuissent, magistro mandasse, ut per *Fretum Balticum* recto cursu *Dantiscum* navigaret utque ad *Elsenoram* vectigal solveret, eique etiam pecuniam 20 ad eam rem curasse: supradictum tamen magistrum perfidiosè, & contrà quam ipsi à mercatoribus mandatum erat, prætervectum *Elsenoram* nullo portorio soluto *Balticum* per-navigasse. Navisque per hanc causam cum toto onere non

the Tranquility and Advantage of the Church. Heaven grant
a conclusion correspondent to such signal beginnings; and
may the Son be like the Father in Vertue, Piety, and Renown,
obtain'd by great Atchievements. Which is that we wish may
5 luckily come to pass, and which we beg of the Almighty, so
propitious hitherto to your Affairs. *Westminster, Feb. [7.] 1655.*

Your Majesty's most Affectionate, Oliver Protector of
the *Commonwealth of England, &c.*

[64.p.176:M.70.(v,250.)]

To the King of Danemark.

Most Serene and Potent Prince,

JOHN Freeman and Philip Travess, Citizens of this Re-
publick, by a Petition presented to us, in their own and
the Name of several other Merchants of London, have
made a complaint, That whereas about the Month of March
in the year 1653. they Freighted a certain Ship of Sunderburgh,
call'd the *Saviour, Nicolas Weinskinks* Master, with Woollen
Cloth, and other Commodities to the Value of above Three
thousand Pound, with Orders to the Master, That he should
Sail directly up the *Baltick* for *Dantzick*, paying the usual
Tribute at *Elsenore*, to which purpose in particular they gave
him Money; nevertheless that the said Master, Perfidiously
and contrary to the Orders of the said Merchants, slipping by
Elsenore without paying the usual Duty, thought to have pro-
ceeded in his Voyage, but that the Ship for this reason was

sine magno mercatorum damno publicata atque retenta est. Quorum in gratiam jampridem ad Legatum Majestatis vestræ *Londini* tunc temporis commorantem scripsimus; qui, ut ipsi ajunt, pollicitus est, ut primum ad Majestatem vestrā rediisset, daturum operam, uti ratio mercatorum haberetur. Verum cum is postea aliis in regionibus à Majestatis Vestræ negotia obiret, & ante discessum ejus & postea frustra se eum adiisse ostendunt; unde procuratorem suum mittere coacti sunt, qui jus suum *Hafniæ* persequeretur, navemque illam ac bona liberari, sibique reddi flagitaret: verum exinde nullum se fructum perceperisse, nisi ut ad damna vetera novas impensas, & Susceptum frustra laborem adjungerent: cum fisco damnata, & retenta hactenus sint bona, tametsi ex lege *Daniæ*, quemadmodum ipsi in libello suo demonstrant, magister quidem navis ob suum delictum est ipse puniendus, navisque, non bona, proscriptioṇi sunt obnoxia: eoque gravius accidisse sibi hoc malum existimant, quod, sicuti nobis perlatum est, vectigal illud quod *Elsenoræ* solvere debuissest est admodum exiguum. Quapropter, cum mercatores nostri nullam proscriptioni causam præbuisse videantur, confessusque ipse magister paulo ante obitum sit, suo solum delicto illatum hoc mercatoribus detrimentum esse, cumque Pater defuncti jam magistri ipse per libellum supplicem Majestati Vestræ exhibi-

immediately Seiz'd and detain'd with all her Lading. After due consideration of which Complaints, we Wrote in favour of the Merchants to your Majesty's Ambassador residing at *London*, who promis'd, as they say, that as soon as he return'd
5 to your Majesty, he would take care that the Merchants should be taken into consideration. But he being sent to Negotiate your Majesty's Affairs in other Countries, the Merchants attended upon him in vain, both before and after his departure, so that they were forc'd to send their Agent to prosecute their
10 Right and Claim at *Copenhagen*, and demand Restitution of the Ship and Goods; but all the Benefit they reap'd by it, was onely to add more expences to their former damages, and a great deal of labour and pains thrown away; the Goods being condemn'd, to Confiscation, and still detain'd: Whereas by the
15 Law of *Danemark*, as they set forth in their Petition, the Master is to be Punish'd for his Offence, and the Ship is to be Condemn'd but not the Goods. And they look upon this misfortune to lye the more heavy upon 'em, in regard the Duty which is to be paid at *Elsenore*, as they tell us, is but very small.
20 Wherefore seeing our Merchants seem to have given no cause of Proscription, and for that the Master confess'd before his death, that this damage befel them onely through his neglect; and the Father of the Master deceas'd, by his Petition to your Majesty, as we are given to understand, by laying all the blame
25 upon his Son, has acquitted the Merchants, we could not but believe the detaining of the said Ship and Goods to be most unjust; and therefore we are confident, that so soon as your Majesty shall be rightly inform'd of the whole matter, you will

bitum, sicuti nos accepimus, culpam omnem in filium suum contulerit, mercatores absolverit, haud sane potuimus quin navis illius bonorumque retentionem iniquissimam esse arbitraremur; adeoque confidimus, simulatque Majestas Vestra
 5 hac de re certior facta erit, fore ut non modo has ministrorum suorum injurias improbet, verum etiam ipsos rationem reddere, bonaque illa suis Dominis eorumve procuratoribus quamprimum restitui damnaque inde data sarciri jubeat. Quod & nos à Majestate vestra majorem in modum petimus,
 10 utpote rem usque adeo æquam & rationi consentaneam, ut æquiorem petere aut expectare in causa tam justa nostrorum civium non posse videamur, haud minus æqua vestris subditis, quoties data occasio erit, reddituri.

[65.p.114.(S.109.C.44)]

Serenissimo Principi

JOANNI QUARTO

Lusitanæ &c Regi.

Serenissime Rex,

QUAM pacem & amicitiam cum *Anglicanâ Republicâ* Majestas vestra, Legatione amplissimâ ac splendidissimâ jampridem ad nos missâ, expetivit, eam à Parlamento, quæ tum potestas rebus præfuit, inchoatam, & à nobis summo semper studio exoptatam, Deo inprimis favente, proque eâ quam accepimus Reipublicæ administratione, feliciter tandem confecimus, & in perpetuum, uti spes est, sanximus. Itaque Legatum vestrum extraordinariam Dominum *Ioannem Rodericum de Sá Meneses*, Comitem *Pennaguiadanum*, virum cum Majestatis vestræ judicio comprobatum, tum humanitate, ingenio, prudentiâ, fide præ-

not only disapprove of these Oppressions of your Ministers,
but give command that they be call'd to an account, that the
Goods be restor'd to the Owners or their Factors, and Repara-
tion made 'em for the Losses they have sustain'd. All which
5 we most earnestly request of your Majesty, as being no more
then what is so just and consentaneous to reason, that a more
equitable demand or more legal satisfaction cannot well be
made, considering the Justice of our Merchants Cause, and
which your own Subjects would think but fair and honest
10 upon the like occasions. [Feb. 1655/6.]

[65.p.180:M.47.(iv,636.)]

*To the most Serene Prince, John the Fourth, King of
Portugal, &c.*

Most Serene King,

THE Peace and Friendship which your Majesty desir'd,
by your Noble and Splendid Embassy, sent to us some
time since, after certain Negotiations begun by the
Parliament, in whom the Supreme Power was vested at that
15 time, as it was always most affectionately wish'd for by us,
with the assistance of God, and that we might not be wanting
in the Administration of the Government which we have now
taken upon us, at length we brought to a happy conclusion,
and as we hope, as a sacred Act, have ratifi'd it to perpetuity.
20 And therefore we send back to your Majesty, your extraordi-
nary Ambassador, the Lord *John Roderigo de Sita Meneses*,
Count of *Pennaguiada*, a person both approv'd by your Maj-

stantissimum à nobis repertum, cum expleti muneris egregiâ laude, & reportatâ secum pace, vobis reddimus. Quod autem per literas secundo die *Aprilis Ulyssipone* datas, Majestas vestra quanti nos faciat quamque impensè dignitati nostræ 5 faveat, nosque Rempublicam suscepisse gubernandam quantum opere lætata sit, haud obscuris indiciis singularis benevolentiaz testatur, id vero mihi gratissimum esse, ex meis in Majestatem vestram paratissimis omni tempore officiis, dabo operam ut facilè posthac omnes intelligent. Neque segniùs 10 interea pro incolumentate vestrâ, vestrique regni felici statu, rerumque prospero successu conceptis ad Deum precibus contendò.

Majestatis Vestrae Studiosissimus

OLIVERIUS Reipub. Angliæ, Scotiæ,
Hyberniæ, &c. Protector.

[66.p.115.(S.49.C.150.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Excelsi & Præpotentibus

FOEDERATI BELGII

Ordinibus

S. D.

Excelsi & Præpotentes Domini, amici charissimi,

15

 STENDUNT nobis mercatores quidam, cives nostri *Thomas Busselus, Richardus Bearus* aliique socii navem quandam suam *Edmundi & Ioannis* nomine insignitam dum ab ora *Brasiliana Olyssiponem* con-

esty's judgment, and by us experienc'd to excel in Civility, In-genuity, Prudence and Fidelity, besides the merited applause which he has justly gain'd by accomplishing the ends of his Embassy, which is the Peace which he carries along with him

5 to his Country. But as to what we perceive by your Letters dated from *Lisbon* the second of *April*, that is to say, how highly your Majesty esteems our Amity, how cordially you favour our Advancement, and rejoice at our having taken the Government of the Republic upon us, which you are pleas'd to
10 manifest by singular Testimonies of Kindness and Affection, we shall make it our business, that all the world may understand, by our readiness at all times to serve your Majesty, that there could be nothing more acceptable or grateful to us. Nor are we less earnest in our Prayers to God for your Majesty's
15 safety, the welfare of your Kingdom, and the prosperous suc-cess of your Affairs.

[July. 10. 1654.]

Your Majesty's most Affectionate, *Oliver, &c.*

[66.p.182:M.71.(v,250.)]

*Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England,
&c. To the High and Mighty States of the United
Provinces.*

Most High and Mighty Lords, our dearest Friends,

20 **C**ERTAIN Merchants, our Countrey-men, *Thomas Bassel, Richard Beare*, and others their Co-Partners, have made their complaints before us, That a certain Ship of theirs, the *Edmund and John*, in her Voyage from the

tenderet ab navi quadam prædatoria *Flissingensi* cui nomen
Rubro *Leoni*, Magister *Lambertus Bartelsonus*, oppugnatam
se dedidisse; verum ea lege & pacto (id quod ipsum *Lamberti*
chirographum obsignatum testabitur) ut navis, & quæcun-
que in illa fuissent *Anglorum* bona, *Flissingæ* restituerentur:
èd cum appulsum est, navem quidem & nauticorum peculia
reddita, mercatorum *Anglicorum* bona adempta eorumque
auctionem statim esse factam: se mercatores nempe quibus hoc
damni datum est, cum in foro *Flissingensium* suas res repe-
rent, iniquissima sententia lata, litem cum grandibus impensis
post quinquennium perdidisse, ab iis nimirum judicibus ab-
judicatam, quorum nonnulli cum in illa navi prædatoria
suas rationes collatas habuissent; & judices & adversarii &
rei simul erant: nihil jam sibi superesse spei nisi in vestra
æquitate & incorrupta fide, ad quam nunc demum confugi-
unt: eam sibi fore propensiorem existimarunt, si nostra com-
mendatio accessisset. Et hominibus condonandum hoc sanc-
est, si in hac tanta fortunarum suarum dimicatione omnia
timentibus, quid ab summa auctoritate atque potentia vestra
sibi metuendum, quam quid apud integros præsertim judices
de sua causa sit bene sperandum sæpius in mentem veniat:
nos quin religione, justitiâ, integritate vestrâ potius quam
rogatu nostro adducti, quod æquum, quod justum, quod vobis
denique dignum est judicaturi sitis, non dubitamus. Deus vos
vestramque Rempub. ad gloriam suam, suæque Ecclesiæ præ-
sidium conservet.

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Westmonasterio. April. I. 1656.

Coast of *Brasile* to *Lisbon*, was set upon by a Privateer of *Flushing*, call'd the *Red-Lyon*, Commanded by *Lambert Bartelson*, but upon this condition, which the Writing Sign'd by *Lambert* himself testifies, That the Ship and whatsoever Goods

5 belong'd to the *English* should be restor'd at *Flushing*: where when the Vessel arriv'd, the Ship indeed with what peculiarly belong'd to the Seamen was restor'd, but the *English* Merchants Goods were detain'd and put forthwith to Sale: For the Merchants who had receiv'd the Damage, when they had su'd

10 for their Goods in the Court of *Flushing*, after great Expences for Five years together, lost their Suit, by the pronouncing of a most unjust Sentence against 'em by those Judges, of which some being interested in the Privateer, were both Judges and Adversaries, and no less Criminal altogether. So that now they

15 have no other hopes but onely in your Equity and uncorrupted Faith, to which at last they fly for Succour; and which they believ'd they should find the more inclinable to do 'em Justice, if assisted by our Recommendation. And men are surely to be pardon'd, if afraid of all things in so great a struggle for their

20 Estates, they rather call to mind what they have reason to fear from your Authority and high Power, then what they have to hope well of their Cause, especially before sincere and upright Judges: Though for our parts we make no question, but that induc'd by your Religion, your Justice, your Integrity, rather

25 then by our Intreaties, you will give that Judgment which is Just and Equal and truly becoming your selves. God preserve both you and your Republick to his own Glory and the defence and Succour of his Church. *Westminster, April 1. 1656.*

Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.

[67.p.117.(S.50.C.70.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ, &c.

Serenissimo Principi

CAROLO GUSTAVO

*Suecorum, Gothorum, Vandalarumque Regi, Magno
Principi Finlandiæ, Duci Esthoniac, Careliæ, Bre-
mæ, Verdaæ, Stetini, Pomeraniæ, Cassubiaæ & Van-
daliæ, Principi Rugiæ, Domino Ingræ, Wissmaricæ,
necnon Comiti Palatino Rheni, Bavariæ, Jul. Cliviæ
& Montium Duci &c.*

Serenissime Princeps,

PERFUNCTUS Legatione suâ apud nos *Petrus Iulius Coictus*, atque ita perfunctus ut suâ debitâ laude non inornatus à nobis dimittendus sit, ad Majestatem vestram revertitur. Fuit enim cùm vestro præcipuè nomine, quod jure apud nos plurimi esse debet, nobis gratissimus, tum suo etiam merito, suo nempe munere diligentissimè obito, haud parum acceptus. Quam igitur commendationem vestram de eo accepimus, eam (siquid ad eam accedere testimonio ullo potest) & ab ipso impletam, & à vobis meritissimè datam, libentes utique testamur: quemadmodum & is poterit nostrum erga Majestatem Vestram singulare studium & obseruantiam, eâdem fide atque integritate ad vos referre, verisimeque exponere. Extremum illud est ut Majestati vestræ felicitatem omnem victoriarumque cursum contra omnes hostes Ecclesiæ perpetuum, à Deo Opt. Maximoque optemus.

Majestatis Vestræ Studiosissimus

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Westmonasterio. April. 17. 1656.

[67.p.185:M.74.(v,252.)]

*Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England,
Scotland, and Ireland, &c. To the most Serene Prince,
Charles Gustavus, King of the Swedes, Goths and
Vandals, Great Prince of Finland, Duke of Esthonia,
Carelia, Breme, Verden, Stettin, Pomerania, Cas-
subia and Vandalia, Prince of Rugia, Lord of Ingria
and Wismaria, Count Palatine of the Rhine, Duke
of Bavaria, Juliers, Cleves and Monts.*

Most Serene Prince,

PETER Julius Coict having accomplish'd the Affairs of his Embassy with us, and so acquitted himself, that he is not by us to be dismiss'd without the Ornament of his deserved Praises, is now returning to your Majesty. For he was 5 most acceptable to us, as well and chiefly for your own sake, which ought with us to be of high consideration, as for his own deserts in the diligent acquittal of his Trust. The Recommendation therefore which we receiv'd from you in his behalf, we freely testifie to have bin made good by him, and deservedly 10 given by your self; as he on the other side is able with the same Fidelity and Integrity to relate and most truly to declare our singular Affection and Observance toward your Majesty. It remains for us to beseech the most Merciful and All-powerful God to Bless your Majesty with all Felicity, and a perpetual 15 course of Victory over all the Enemies of his Church.

Westminster, April [19.] 1656.

Your Majesty's most Affectionate, Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of *England, &c.*

[68.p.119.(S.53.C.17.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliae &c.

Serenissimo ac Potentissimo Principi

LUDOVICO

Galliæ Regi.

S. D.

Serenissime Princeps,

ADIERUNT ad nos per libellum supplicem, *Joannes Dethic* urbis *Londini* in hunc annum præfectus, & *Gulielmus Wakefield* Mercator, conquesti, se anno 1649. *calendas* circiter *Octob.* navem quandam cui nomen 5 *Jona Londinensi*, *Jona* quoque cognomento *Lighthaghe* Magistro, suis mercibus, quæ *Ostendam* mitterentur, onerasse: eam navem à prædone quodam *Barkingensi*, cui nomen *White* (is filii Regis *Caroli* defuncti nomine piraticam faciebat) in ipso *Thamesis* ostio oppressam atque inde *Dunkirkam*, 10 quæ eo tempore in ditione *Gallorum* erat, fuisse abductam; cum autem edicto Majestatis Vestræ an. 1647. & an. rursus 1649. aliquot etiam consilii Regii decretis, in gratiam *Parlementi Anglicani*, cautum esse intelligerent; ne naves ullæ aut merces, illius belli tempore, quoquo obtentu *Anglis* creptæ, 15 in Majestatis Vestræ portus quoscunque asportarentur, venalesve essent, misisse se statim *Dunkirkam* procuratorem suum *Hugonem Morellum* negotiatorem, qui à Domino *Lestrado* illius oppidi per id tempus præfæcto, reddi sibi suam navem cum mercibus postularet, cum eas præsertim magnâ ex parte 20 adhuc integras, neque dum permutatas aut divenditas, in ipso oppido deprehendisset: respondit Præfector, se Regis

[68.p.186:M.75.(v,253.)]

Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.

*To the most Serene and Potent Prince, Lewis King
of France.*

Most Serene Prince,

JOHN DETHIC Mayor of the City of London for this Year, and William Wakefield Merchant, have made their Addresses to us by way of Petition complaining, That about the middle of *October 1649.* they freighted a certain Ship, call'd the *Jonas of London,* *Jonas Lightfoot* Master, with Goods that were to be sent to *Ostend;* which Vessel was taken in the mouth of the River *Thames,* by one *White of Barking,* a Pyrate Robbing upon the Seas by Vertue of a Commission from the Son of King *Charles* deceas'd, and carri'd to *Dunkirk,* then under the Jurisdiction of the *French.* Now in regard that by your Majesty's Edict in the year 1647. renew'd in 1649. and by some other Decrees in favour of the Parliament of *England,* as they find it recorded, it was Enacted, That no Vessel or Goods taken from the *English,* in the time of that War, should be carri'd into any of your Majesty's Ports to be there put to Sale, they presently sent their Factor *Hugh Morel* to *Dunkirk,* to demand Restitution of the said Ship and Goods from *M. Lestrade* then Governor of the Town; more especially finding them in the Place for the most part untouched, and neither Exchang'd or Sold. To which the Governor made Answer, That the King had bestow'd that Government upon him of his free Gift for Service done the King in his Wars, and

Galliae dono, ob navatam Reipub. operam, præfecturam eam accepisse; curaturum proinde, uti ea sibi pretium operæ sit. Hoc responso frustratus, post magnum cum temporis tum pecuniaæ dispendium, procurator domum revertitur. Petitores,
 5 quæ restat sibi spes, eam in vestra sola clementiâ atque justitia repositam esse vident; ad quam per nostras literas faciliorem sibi aditum fore crediderunt: ea ne desit hominibus contra jus omne, & repetitâ vestrâ interdictâ spoliatis, rogamus. Quod tamen si impetrabimus, quandoquidem hoc sanè æquis-
 10 sum videtur, ab insitâ æquitate vestrâ, potius quam rogatu nostro, impetratum id esse statuemus.

Majestatis Vestræ Studiosissimus

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Westmonasterio. Maii 1656.

[69.p.121.(S.52.C.151.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Excelsis & Præpotentibus Dominis

FOEDERATI BELGII

Ordinibus

S. D.

Excelsi & præpotentes Domini, amici charissimi,

15 **D**EMONSTRARUNT nobis per libellum supplicem *Joannes Brunus, Nicolaus Gulielmus, aliquique Londinenses, se, cum in navem, cui Bonæ Esperantæ Londinensi nomen inditum erat, in Orientalem In-*

therefore he would take care to make the best of the Reward of his Labour. So that having little to hope from an Answer so unkind and unjust, after a great Expence of Time and Money, the Factor return'd home. So that all the remaining
5 hopes which the Petitioners have, seem wholly to depend upon your Majesty's Justice and Clemency, to which they thought they might have the more easie access by means of our Letters, and therefore that neither your Clemency nor your Justice may be wanting to People despoil'd against all Law and Reason,
10 and contrary to your repeated Prohibitions, we make it our request. Wherein, if your Majesty vouchsafe to gratifie us, since there is nothing requir'd but what is most just and equitable, we shall deem it as obtain'd rather from your innate Integrity, then any intreaty of ours.

15 Your Majesty's most Affectionate, *Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.*

Westminster, May [14.] 1656.

[69.p.189:M.76.(v,254.)]

Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.

To the High and Mighty Lords, the States of the United Provinces.

Most High and Mighty Lords, our dearest Friends,

20 **J**OHN BROWN, Nicholas Williams, and others, Citizens of London, have set forth in their Petition to us, that when they had every one brought in their Proportions and Freighted a certain Ship call'd the *Good-Hope of London*, bound for the *East-Indies*, they gave Orders to their Factor to

diam navigaturam, sortem quisque suam contulisset, procuratori suo negotium dedisse Februario mense 1644. ut bis mille quadringentas libras Belgicas ad illius navis periculum præstandum Amsterodami curaret: ea navis cum in itinere 5 ad oram ipsam Indiæ ab Hollandica quadam, quæ ex navibus Orientalis illius societatis erat, capta esset; qui præstanto periculo se obligaverant pactam pecuniam numerare recusasse; & sextum jam annum posse nostros, qui summa cum assiduitate maximisque impensis jus suum persecuti sunt, dilationibus variis cludere. Quod cum petitoribus grave admodum atque iniquum videatur, & nonnulli ex iis qui se obligarunt vel jam diem obierint vel solvendo non sint, nequid fortè ad priora damna summi discriminis accedat, magnopere à vobis petimus, ut per tot annos in foro jactatis ac propre naufragis 10 istis vestram æquitatem portum esse atque perfugium velitis; utque de causa sua, quam illi justissimam esse confidunt, primo quoque tempore judicium fiat. Vobis interim omnia ad Dei gloriam Ecclesiæque præsidium faustè atque feliciter evenire volumus.

20 *Excelsarum & præpotentium Dominationum vestrum Studiosissimus*

OLIVERIUS Protector Reipub. Angliæ, &c.
Westmonasterio. Maii 1656.

take up at *Amsterdam* Two thousand four hunder'd *Dutch* Pounds, to insure the said Ship; that afterwards this Ship in her Voyage to the Coast of *India* was taken by a Ship belonging to the *East-India Company*; upon which they who had en-
5 gag'd to Insure the said Vessel refus'd to Pay the Money, and have for this Six years by various delays eluded our Merchants, who with extraordinary Diligence and at vast Expences endeavour'd the recovery of their just Right. Which in regard it is an unjust Grievance that lies so heavy upon the Petitioners,
10 for that some of those who oblig'd themselves are Dead or become Insolvent, therefore that no farther Losses may accrue to their former Damages, we make it our earnest request to your Lordships, that you will vouchsafe your Integrity to be the harbour and refuge for People toss'd so many years, and al-
15 most shipwrack'd in your Courts of Justice, and that speedy judgment may be given according to the rules of Equity and Honesty in their Cause which they believe to be most just. In the mean time we wish you all Prosperity to the Glory of God and the Welfare of his Church.

20 Your High and Mighty Lordships most Affectionate, Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of *England*, &c.

Westminster, May [31.] 1656.

[70.p.122.(S.51.C.152.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Excelsis & Præpotentibus Dominis

FOEDERATI BELGII

Ordinibus

S. D.

Excelsi & Præpotentes Domini, amici charissimi,

CONQUERUNTUR apud nos graviter iidem, de quibus antea circa idus Septemb. superioris anni literas ad vos dedimus, *Thomas & Gulielmus Lower* defuncti *Nicolai Lower* hæredes legitimi, se adversariorum suorum sive gratiâ sive opibus oppressos, quamvis causa sua imprimis optima, &, cum id satis non esset, litteris nostris ter deinceps commendati fuissent, impetrare hactenus nullo modo posse ut relictam testamento hæreditatem adire sibi liceat: Ab *Hollandiæ* foro ubi primùm actio instituta erat vestram ad Curiam rejecti, inde in *Zelandiam* transmissi, (quæ tria in loca totidem nostras literas attulerunt) ab *Zelandia* nunc rursus ad vestrum summum judicium haud inviti remittuntur: ubi enim potestas summa est, ibi æquitatem quoque summam esse sperant: si ea spes fallat, elusi atque irriti, post hanc tantam juris obtinendi causâ concursionem suam, quem demum consistendi locum habituri sint, nesciunt: nam de literis nostris, si his jam quartis nos viderint nihil proficere, non est ut in posterum quicquam sibi polliceantur. Nobis certe gratissimum erit si post tot rejectiones, facto sine mora 20 judicio, hæredes plurimum quidem in æquitate atque justitiâ

[70.p.191:M.77.(v,254.)]

*Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.
To the High and Mighty Lords, the States of the
United Provinces,*

Most High and Mighty Lords, our dearest Friends,

THE same Persons in whose behalf we wrote to your Lordships in *September* the last year, *Thomas* and *William Lower*, the lawful Heirs of *Nicholas Lower*, deceas'd, make grievous complaints before us, that they are op-
5 press'd either by the Favour or Wealth of their Adversaries, notwithstanding the Justice of their Cause; and when that would not suffice, although our Letters often pleaded in their behalf, they have not bin able hitherto to obtain Possession of the Inheritance left 'em by their Father's Will. From the Court
10 of *Holland*, where the Suit was first Commenc'd, they were sent to your Court, and from thence hurri'd away into *Zealand* (to which three Places they carry'd our Letters) and now they are remanded, not unwillingly, back again to your Supream Judicature; for where the Supream Power is, there they
15 expect Supream Justice. If that hope fail 'em, eluded and frustrated, after being so long toss'd from post to pillar for the recovery of their Right, where at length to find a resting place they know not. For as for our Letters, if they find no benefit of these the Fourth time Written, they can never promise them-
20 selves any advantage for the future from slighted Papers. However, it would be most acceptable to us, if yet at length, after so many contempts, the injur'd Heirs might meet with

vestrâ, aliquid etiam in autoritate apud vos nostrâ præsidii sibi fuisse intellexerint. Quorum de altero non dubitamus, alterum vel amicitiæ nostræ daturos vos esse confidimus.

Excelsarum & Præpotentum Dominationum Vestrum Studiosissimus

OLIVERIUS Prot. Reip. Angliæ &c.

Westmonasterio. Maii 1656.

[71.p.124.(S.56.C.43.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Serenissimo Principi

JOANNI

Lusitaniae Regi.

Serenissime Rex,

CUM mercatoribus quibusdam *Anglis* à nonnullis
mercatoribus *Lusitanis* ex societate *Brasiliensi* vec-
10 turæ commorationisque nomine *An. 1649. & 1650.*
grandis pecunia debeatur, quæ pecunia à supradictâ societate
jussu Majestatis Vestræ retinetur, expectabant quidem dicti
mercatores uti ea pecunia ex conditionibus proximi fœderis
jampridem sibi numerata esset. Verùm ne amputetur sibi spes
15 omnis ac ratio recuperandi sua debita verentur, ex quo intelli-
gunt statuisse Majestatem Vestram ut quam pecuniam *Brasi-
liensis* societas ipsis debuisse, in ærarium vestrum inferretur,
utque portorii dimidia pars solvendis iis debitibus impende-
retur; atque hoc pacto mercatores legitimum duntaxat lucrum,

some Relief by a speedy and just Judgment, if not out of respect to any Reputation we have among ye, yet out of a regard to your own Equity and Justice. Of the last of which we make no question, and confidently presume you will allow the other to
5 our Friendship.

Your High and Mighty Lordships most Affectionate,
Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of *England*, &c.

Westminster, May [30.] 1656.

[71.p.193:M.80.(v,269.)]

Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of *England*, &c.
To the most Serene Prince, John King of *Portugal*.

Most Serene King,

10 **W**HEREAS there is a considerable Sum of Money owing from certain *Portugal* Merchants of the *Brasile* Company to several *English* Merchants, upon the account of Freightage and Demorage, in the years 1649 and 1650. which Money is detain'd by the said Company by your Majesties Command, the Merchants before-mention'd
15 expected that the said Money should have bin paid long since according to the Articles of the last League, but now they are afraid of being debarr'd all hopes and means of recovering their Debts; understanding your Majesty has order'd, That what Money is owing to 'em by the *Brasile* Company, shall be
20 carri'd into your Treasury, and that no more then one half of the Duty of Freightage shall be expended toward the Payment of their Debts; by which means the Merchants will receive no

sive fœnus pecuniæ suæ accepturi essent; ipsâ sorte interim funditùs intereunte. Quod nos nobiscum reputantes quam durum sit, eorumque justissimis precibus victi, has nostras ad Majestatem vestram literas ipsis concessimus: hoc potis-
 5 simum à vobis postulantes uti præstandum curetis, ut su-
 pradicta societas *Brasiensis* hujus *Reipub.* Mercatoribus quamprimum satisfaciat tam de summâ pecuniæ cuique eo-
 rum debitâ, quam de fœnore quinquennali: cum hoc & per
 se justum sit, & fœderi nuper vobiscum inito consentaneum:
 10 quod & nos eorum nomine à Majestate Vestra peramicè
 petimus. *Majestatis Vestrae Studiosissimus*

OLIVERIUS, Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Ex Palatio Nostro Westmonasterio. die Julii 1656.

[72.p.125.(S.57.C.69.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Serenissimo Principi

CAROLO GUSTAVO

Suecorum, Gothorum, Vandalorumque Regi &c.

Serenissime Rex,

15 CUM amicitiam Majestatis Vestrae tanti Principis, re-
 busque gestis tam clari merito plurimi faciamus,
 tum is cujus operâ fœdus inter nos arctissimum
 sancitum est, Illustrissimus Dominus, *Christiernus Bondus*
 Legatus Vester Extraordinarius necesse est gratus nobis &
 commendabilis hoc nomine imprimis fuerit. Hunc itaque hac

more then the bare Interest of their Money, while at the same time they utterly lose their Principal. Which we considering to be very severe and heavy upon 'em, and being overcome by their most reasonable Supplications, have granted 'em these
5 our Letters to your Majesty; chiefly requesting this at your hands, to take care that the aforesaid *Brasile* Company may give speedy Satisfaction to the Merchants of this Republick, and pay 'em not onely the Principal Money which is owing to 'em, but the Five years Interest; as being both just in it self, and
10 conformable to the League so lately concluded between us; which on their behalf in most friendly manner we request from your Majesty.

Your Majesties most Affectionate, *Oliver* Protector of the Commonwealth, &c.

15 From our Palace at Westminster, July — 1656.

[72.p.196:M.81.(v,270.)]

Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.

To the Most Serene Prince Charles Gustavus, King of the Swedes, Goths, and Vandals, &c

Most Serene King,

A S it is but just that we should highly value the Friendship of your Majesty, a Prince so Potent, and so Renown'd for great Atchievements; so it is but equally reasonable that your Extraordinary Ambassador, the most illustrious Lord *Christiern Bond*, by whose sedulity and care a strict Alliance is most sacredly and solemnly ratifi'd between us, should be most acceptable to us, and no less deeply fix'd in

Legatione laudatissimè perfunctum non sine summa cæterarum etiam virtutum egregiarum laude ad vos dimendum censuimus: ut qui antea in pretio apud vos atque honore fuit nunc uberiores assiduitatis atque prudentiæ suæ fructus 5 ex hac nostra commendatione percepisse se sentiat. Quæ reliqua transigenda sunt, de iis Legationem brevi mittendam ad Majestatem Vestram decrevimus: quam interim Deus in columem defendendæ Ecclesiæ suæ Reique *Sueciæ* columnen 10 conservet.

Majestatis Vestrae Studiosissimus

OLIVERIUS Protector Reipub. Angliæ &c.

Ex Palatio nostro Westmonasterii. Julii An. Dom. 1656.

[73.p.126.(S.60.C.25.)]

OLIVERIUS Prot. Reip. Angliæ &c.

Serenissimo Principi

LUDOVICO

Galliæ Regi.

S. D.

Serenissime Rex, Amice ac Fœderate charissime,

15 DETULERUNT ad nos per libellum supplicem Mercatores quidam *Londinenses* *Richardus Baker* ejusque socii, navem quandam Anglicanam ab se conductam cui nomen vernaculum *The Endeavour* Magister *Guilielmus Joppus*, trecentis atque tredecim vini optimi culeis *ex Tenariffâ Insula Londinum* advehendis onustam, dum inter *Palmam* & supradictam *Insulam* cursum teneret, à quatuor

our esteem. Him therefore, having now most worthily accomplish'd his Embassy, we thought it became us to send back to your Majesty, though not without the high Applause which the rest of his singular Vertues merit; to the end, that he who
5 was before conspicuous in your esteem and respect, may now be sensible of his having reap'd still more abundant fruits of his Sedulity and Prudence from our Recommendation. As for those things which yet remain to be transacted, we have determin'd in a short time to send an Embassy to your Majesty for
10 the settling of those Affairs. In the mean time Almighty God preserve in safety so great a Pillar of his Church, and of *Sweden*-land's welfare.

From our Palace at Westminster, July [30.] 1656.

Your Majesties most Affectionate, *Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.*

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[73.p.197:M.83.(v,271.)]

*Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.
to the most Serene Prince, Lewis King of France.*

Most Serene King, our most dear Friend and Confederate.

CERTAIN Merchants of *London*, *Richard Baker* and others, have made their complaint in a Petition to us,
That a certain hir'd Ship of theirs, call'd the *Endeavour*, *William Jop* Master, Laden at *Tenariff* with Three
20 hunder'd Pipes of rich *Canary*, and bound from thence for *London*, in her Voyage between *Palma* and that Island, upon the 21st. of *November* in the year 1655. was taken by Four French Vessels, seeming Ships of Burthen, but fitted and

navibus *Gallicis*, in speciem quidem onerariis, sed prædatorum in modum armatis, quibus *Ægidius de la Roche Navarchus* erat, *primo ac vigesimo Novembris die An. Dom. 1655.* occupatam fuisse, atque in *Orientalem Indianam*, quo is iter sibi
5 esse prædicabat, cum omni onere ac plerisque nautarum abductam; reliquis quatuordecim ad *Guineam Nigritarum* in littus quoddam expositis. Quod eo consilio *Ægidius* fecisse se dictabat, ne quis eorum ex terra tam longinqua & inhumana forte elapsus testimonio læreret. Fatebatur enim, se
10 neque mandatis instructum, ut *Anglorum* naves caperet, neque alias quas poterat antea cepisse, ut propterea quod inter *Gallos* nostramque *Remp.* per eos ipsos dies convenisse pacem non ignorabat: sed cum in *Portugallia* constitutum sibi esset commeatus accipere, & ab adversis ventis rejectus attingere ea
15 loca non potuisset, coactum se, ad supplendum quæ opus sibi essent, iis uti quæ in ista nave reperisset: credere se proinde, illarum navium dominos de damno satisfacturos. Damnum autem constat supra sedecim mille libras *Anglicas*, id quod ex juratis testibus facile apparebit, Mercatoribus nostris datum.
20 Verùm si tam levibus de causis temerare acta principum religiosissima & quasi ludibrio habere negotiatoribus quibusvis ob sua commoda licuerit, concidet profecto omnis posthac fœderum sanctitas, omnis Principum fides atque authoritas obsolescit, proque nihilo habebitur. Quapropter non rogamus tantum, sed Majestatis Vestræ quām maximè interessc arbitramur, ut qui Regis sui fœdus, jusque jurandum sanctissimum primi omnium tam facile violare sunt ausi, quamprimùm dent pœnas tantæ perfidiæ atque audaciæ debitas; utque

mann'd like Privateers, under the Command of *Giles de la Roche* their Admiral, and carri'd with all her Freight, and the greatest part of the Seamen to the *East-Indies*, whither he pretended to be bound (Fourteen excepted, who were put ashore
5 upon the Coast of *Guiney*) which the said *Giles* affirm'd he did with that Intent, that none of 'em might escape from so Remote and Barbarous a Countrey to do him any harm by their Testimony. For he confess'd he had neither any Commission to take the *English* Vessels, neither had he taken any,
10 as he might have done before, well knowing there was a firm Peace at that time between the *French* and our Republick: But in regard he had design'd to revittle in *Portugal*, from whence he was driven by contrary Winds, he was constrain'd to supply his necessities with what he found in that Vessel; and believ'd
15 the Owners of his Ships would satisfie the Merchants for their Loss. Now the Loss of our Merchants amounts to Sixteen Thousand *English* Pounds, as will easily be made appear by Witnesses upon Oath. But if it shall be Lawful upon such trivial Excuses as these, for Pyrates to violate the most Religious
20 Acts of Princes, and make a sport of Merchants for their particular benefits, certainly the sanctity of Leagues must fall to the ground, all Faith and Authority of Princes will grow out of date and be tramp'l'd under foot. Wherefore we not onely request your Majesty, but believe it mainly to concern your
25 Honour, that they who have adventur'd upon so slight a pretence to violate the League and most Sacred Oath of their Sovereign, should suffer the Punishment due to so much Perfidiousness and daring Insolence; and that in the mean time

illarum interea navium Domini de damno, etiam ipso suorum præjudicio, mercatoribus nostris summam per injuriam illato, satisfaciant. Deus Majestatem Vestram diutissimè conservet, Remque *Gallicam* contra communem utriusque nostrum 5 hostem tueatur atque sustineat.

Majestatis Vestræ Studiosissimus

OLIVERIUS Protector Reipub.

Ex Palatio nostro Westmonasterii.

die Augusti An. Dom. 1656.

[74.p.128.(S.61.C.26.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ

Eminentissimo Domino

CARDINALI MAZZARINO.

Eminentissime Domine,

10 **C**UM dandæ mihi literæ ad Regem essent, eandem quoque ad Eminentiam vestram scribendi occasi-
onem arbitrabar mihi oblatam: cuius enim unius viri prudentia singularis *Gallorum* res maximas, summaque Regni negotia pari fide, consilio, ac vigilantiâ moderatur, eum
15 celari qua de re scribebam non convenire existimabam. Fœdus enim à vobis, quod dubitare nefas esset, sanctissime percus-
sum, eodem penè die spretum ac violatum à *Gallo* quodam *Ægidio* quatuor navium præfecto ejusque sociis nequaquam inscientibus querimur: quemadmodum & ex literis nostris ad
20 Regem datis, & ex ipsis mercatorum nostrorum postulatis facile poterit cognoscere Eminentia vestra; quam præter cæ-
teros non fugit, quanti non magistratum duntaxat, verum

the Owners of those Ships, though to their Loss, should be bound to satisfie our Merchants for the vast Detriment which they have so wrongfully sustain'd. So may the Almighty long preserve your Majesty, and support the Interest of *France* 5 against the Common Enemy of us Both.

From our Palace at Westminster, August — 1656.

Your Majesty's most Affectionate, *Oliver Protector, &c.*

[74.p.200:M.84.(v,272.)]

*Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England,
To his Eminency Cardinal Mazarine.*

Most Eminent Lord,

HAVING an occasion to send Letters to the King, we thought it likewise an offer'd opportunity to Write 10 to your Eminency. For we could not think it proper to conceal the subject of our Writing from the sole and onely person, whose singular Prudence Governs the most important Interests of the *French* Nation, and the most weighty Affairs of the Kingdom with equal Fidelity, Council and Vigilance. 15 Not without reason we complain, in short, to find that League by your self, as it were a crime to doubt, most sacredly concluded, almost the very same day contemn'd and violated by one *Giles a French-man*, a petty Admiral of Four Ships, and his Associates equally concern'd, as your Eminency will readily 20 find by our Letters to the King, and the Demands themselves of our Merchants: Nor is it unknown to your Excellency how much it concerns not only Inferior Magistrates, but even

etiam ipsius Regiæ Majestatis intersit violatores foederum primos eos severius puniri. Verum illi fortasse, quo tendebant, in *Orientalem Indianam* jam nunc appulsi, nostrorum bona contra jus omne atque fidem in recentissimo foedere erepta, 5 veluti prædam ab hostibus captam sibi habent. Illud est interea quod Eminentiam Vestram rogamus, ut quæ ab navium præfecto, tanquam itineri suo necessaria, nostris ablata sunt, ea ab illarum navium Dominis, id quod ipsi prædatores æquum esse censebant restituantur: qua in re Vestram Eminentiam, qua valet autoritate, plurimum posse intelligimus.

Eminentia Vestra Studiosissimus

OLIVERIUS Prot. Reip. Angliæ &c.

Ex Palatio nostro Westmonasterii. die Augusti An. Dom. 1656.

[75.p.130.(S.62.C.153.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Excelsi & Præpotentibus Dominis

FOEDERATI BELGII

Ordinibus

S. D.

*Excelsi & Præpotentes Domini, amici ac
Fœderati charissimi,*

15 **N**ON dubitamus nos quidem quin omnes testimonium hoc nobis perhibituri sint, nullas in contrahendis externis amicitiis rationes defendendâ Religionis veritate potiores unquam nobis fuisse, nec conjun-

Royal Majesty it self, that those first Violators of solemn Alliances should be severely punish'd. But they, perhaps, by this time being arriv'd in the *East-Indies*, whither they pretended to be bound, enjoy in undisturb'd possession the Goods of our

5 People as Lawful Prize won from an Enemy, which they Robb'd and Pilledg'd from the Owners contrary to all Law and the pledg'd Faith of our late sacrd League. However, this is that which we request from your Eminency, That whatever Goods were taken from our Merchants by the Admiral of
10 those Ships, as necessary for his Voyage, may be restor'd by the Owners of the same Vessels, which was no more then what the Rovers themselves thought Just and Equal; which, as we understand, it lies within your Power to do, considering the Authority and Sway you bear in the Kingdom.

15 *From our Palace at Westminster, August — 1656.*

Your Eminencies most Affectionate, *Oliver* Protector of the Commonwealth, &c.

[75.p.203:M.85.(v,272.)]

Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.

To the most High and Mighty Lords, the States of the United Provinces.

Most High and Mighty Lords, our dear Friends and Confederates.

20 **W**E make no doubt, but that all men will bear us this Testimony, That no considerations, in contracting Foreign Alliances, ever sway'd us beyond those of defending the Truth of Religion, or that we

gendifis eorum animis, qui *Protestantium* vel amici ac defensores, vel saltem non hostes essent, antiquius nos quicquam habuisse. Quo graviore animi dolore commovemur, quoties annuntiatum est, *Protestantium* Principes ac Civitates quæ 5 sibi mutuo amicissimæ summèque concordes esse deberent, suspectos inter se esse & non optimè animatos; vos præsertim Regemque *Sueciae*, quibus fortiores *Orthodoxa* fides defensores non habet, neque socios nostra *Respub.* sibi conjunctores, videri non æquè ac consuevistis vobis invicem confidere, 10 immo indicia quædam vel nascentis inter vos dissidii, vel vaillantis amicitiæ haud obscura apparere. Causæ quæ fuerint utrinque, & usque quo progressa animorum alienatio sit, ignotum esse nobis profitemur: veruntamen haud potuimus quin gravem sane molestiam animo caperemus ex ipsis initiis 15 vel minimæ dissensionis inter fratres coortæ, ex qua tantum creari *Protestantium* rebus discrimen necesse sit; quæque si ingravesceret (quod Deus ne siverit) quantum inde *Reformati Ecclesiis* periculum impenderet, quanta triumphandi materies inimicis nostris, & *Hispanis* potissimum daretur, 20 latere vestram prudentiam usumque rerum solertissimum non potest. *Hispano* certe, tantum hinc fiduciæ tantum spiritùs accessit, ut non dubitaverit per Legatum suum apud vos commorantem, sua vobis consilia, idque de summa *Reip.* vestræ

accounted any thing more sacred, then to Unite the Minds of all the Friends and Protectors of the *Protestants*, and of all others, who at least were not their Enemies. Whence it comes to pass, that we are touch'd with so much the more grief of

5 Mind, to hear that the Protestant Princes and Cities, whom it so much behoves to live in Friendship and Concord together, should begin to be so jealous of each other, and so ill dispos'd to mutual Affection; more especially, that your Lordships and the King of *Sweden*, then whom the Orthodox Faith has not

10 more Magnanimous and Courageous Defenders, nor our Republick Confederates more strictly conjoyn'd in Interests, should seem to remit of your confidence in each other; or rather, that there should appear some too apparent signs of tottering Friendship and growing discord between ye. What

15 the causes are, and what progress this alienation of your Affection has made, we protest our selves to be altogether ignorant. However, we cannot but conceive an extraordinary trouble of mind for these beginnings of the least dissention arisen among Brethren, which infallibly must greatly endanger the Protestant Interests. Which if they should gather strength, how prejudicial it would prove to the Protestant Churches, what an occasion of triumph it would afford our Enemies, and more especially the *Spaniards*, cannot be unknown to your Prudence, and most industrious experiance of Affairs. As for the

20 *Spaniards*, it has already so enliven'd their confidence, and rais'd their Courage, that they made no scruple by their Ambassador residing in your Territories, boldly to obtrude their Counsels upon your Lordships, and that in reference to the

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audacissimè obtrudere: & partim injecto renovandi belli metu terrere, partim ostentatâ utilitatis falsâ specie sollicitare vestros animos est ausus, ut relictis ejus hortatu amicis vetustis ac fidelissimis, *Gallo*, *Anglo*, atque *Sueco*, arctissimam cum
5 hoste ac tyranno quondam vestro, pacato nunc scilicet, &, quod maxime metuendum est, blandiente, coire societatem velletis. Sane qui ex hoste inveteratissimo, arreptâ tam levi occasione pro consiliario repente vestro se gerit, quid est quod iste sibi non sumeret, quòd non audaciæ progredetur, si cernere id semel
10 oculis posset quod nunc animo duntaxat concipit atque molitur, discordiam nempe inter *Protestantes* ac bellum intestinum. Nescii non sumus, vos, pro sapientia vestra, qui sit *Europæ* universæ status, quæ *Protestantium* præsertim conditio sæpius cum animis vestris cogitare; *Helvetiorum Pagos*
15 *Orthodoxam* fidem sequentes novorum motuum à popularibus suis fidem *Papæ* sequentibus jam jamque ciendorum expectatione suspensos teneri, ex eo vix dum bello emersos quod Religionis planè causâ ab *Hispano*, qui hostibus eorum & duces dederat & pecuniam suppeditaverat, conflatum est atque
20 accensum; *Vallium Alpinarum* incolis consilia *Hispanorum* eandem rursus machinari cædem atque perniciem quam superiore anno crudelissimè intulerunt; *Protestantes Germanos* sub ditione *Cæsaris* gravissimè vexari, sedesque Patrias ægrè

highest concerns of your Republick; presuming partly with Threats of renewing the War, to terrifie, and partly with a false prospect of Advantage to sollicit your Lordships to forsake your Ancient and most Faithful Friends the *English*,

5 *French* and *Danes*, and enter into a strict Confederacy with your old Enemy, and once your domineering Tyrant, now seemingly atton'd, but what is most to be fear'd, only at present treacherously fawning to advance his own Designs. Certainly he, who of an inveterate Enemy, lays hold of so slight an occa-

10 sion of a sudden to become your Counsellor, what is it that he would not take upon him? where would his Insolency stop, if once he could but see with his eyes, what now he onely ruminates and labours in his thoughts; that is to say, Division and a Civil War among the Protestants? We are not ignorant, that

15 your Lordships, out of your deep Wisdom, frequently revolve in your Minds what the posture of all *Europe* is, and what more especially the condition of the Protestants: That the Cantons of *Switzerland* adhering to the Orthodox Faith, are in daily expectation of new Troubles to be rais'd by their

20 Courtney-men embracing the Popish Ceremonies; scarcely recover'd from that War which for the sake of Religion was kindled and blown up by the *Spaniards*, who suppli'd their Enemies both with Commanders and Money: That the Councils of the *Spaniards* are still contriving to continue the slaughter and destruction of the *Piemontois*, which was cruelly put in execution the last year: That the Protestants under the Jurisdiction of the Emperor are most grievously harass'd, having much ado to keep Possession of their Native Homes: That the

retinere; Regem *Sueciae* quem Deus, uti speramus, fortissimum religionis *Orthodoxae* propugnatorem excitavit, cum potentissimis Reformatæ fidei hostibus bellum anceps atque aspernum totis regni viribus gerere; vestris *Provinciis* in-
5 festa vicinorum *Papistarum*, quorum princeps *Hispanus* est, nuper icta foedera minitari; nos denique indicto *Hispanorum* Regi bello esse occupatos. In hac rerum inclinatione siqua inter vos *Regemque Sueciae* discordia existeret, *Reformatarum* tota *Europæ Ecclesiarum* quam miseranda conditio esset
10 quæ immanium hostium crudelitati ac furori objicerentur? Hæc nos cura haud leviter tangit; eundemque vestrum esse sensum confidimus, proque vestro in communi *Protestantium* causa præclaro semper studio, utque pax inter fratres eandem fidem eandem spem sequentes intemerata servetur, vos, vestra
15 consilia ad has rationes esse accommodaturos, quæ cæteris quibuscumque anteponendæ sunt, nec quod paci inter vos *Sueciaeque* Regem stabiliendæ possit conducere, quicquam esse omissuros. Qua in re si nos usus ullius esse possumus, quantum apud vos vel authoritate vel gratiâ valemus, nostram vobis
20 operam libentissimè profitemur, *Sueciae* quoque Regi eandem deferre paratissimi, ad quem etiam Legationem quamprimum mittere in animo habemus, quæ hac de re quid nostræ sententiæ sit, exponat. Deumque vestros utrinque animos ad moderata consilia flexurum esse speramus, vosque cohibiturum, nequid

King of *Sweden*, whom God, as we hope, has rais'd up to be a most stout Defender of the Orthodox Faith, is at present wagging with all the Force of his Kingdom a doubtful and bloody War with the most Potent Enemies of the Reformed Religion:

- 5 That your own Provinces are threatened with Hostile Confederacies of the Princes your Neighbours, Headed by the *Spaniards*; and lastly, that we our selves are busied in a War proclaim'd against the King of *Spain*. In this posture of Affairs, if any Contest should happen between your Lordships
- 10 and the King of *Sweden*, How miserable would be the condition of all the Reformed Churches over all *Europe*, expos'd to the Cruelty and Fury of unsanctifi'd Enemies? These cares not slightly seize us; and we hope your Sentiments to be the same; and that out of your continu'd Zeal for the common Cause of
- 15 the Protestants, and to the end the present Peace between Brethren professing the same Faith, the same Hope of Eternity, may be preserv'd inviolable, your Lordships will accommodate your Counsels to these Considerations, which are to be preferr'd before all others; and that you will leave nothing
- 20 neglected that may conduce to the establishing Tranquility and Union between your Lordships and the King of *Sweden*. Wherein if we can any way be useful, as far as our Authority, and the Favour you bear us will sway with your Lordships, we freely offer our utmost Assistance, prepared in like manner to
- 25 be no less serviceable to the King of *Sweden*, to whom we design a speedy Embassie, to the end we may declare our Sentiments at large concerning these matters. We hope, moreover, that God will bend your Minds on both sides to moderate

ab alterutrâ parte fiat quod irritare possit, remque ad extrema deducere: sed ut contrâ, pars utraque removere velit quicquid alterutri offensum aut suspiciosum esse queat. Id si feceritis, & hostes frustabimini, & amicis solatio eritis, & vestræ denique saluti *Reipubl.* quam optimè prospicietis. Hoc etiam uti persuasissimum sit vobis rogamus, datus nos esse operam, quoties facultas oblata erit, uti nostrum erga *Fœderatas Belgii Provincias* summum studium benevolentiaque appareat. Deum proinde assiduis precibus obtestamur, ut vestram *Remp.* pace, opibus, libertate, atque imprimis *Christianæ* fidei amore ac vero cultu florentissimam conservare perpetuò velit.

Vestrarum Celsitudinum Potentium Studios.

OLIVERIUS Prot. Reip. Angliæ &c.

Ex Palatio nostro Westmon. die Aug. 1656.

[76.p.134.(S.64.C.32.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Serenissimo Principi

JOANNI

Lusitaniæ Regi

S. D.

Serenissime Rex,

15 **D**IE undecimo *Julii* proximi stylo veteri sanctionem pacis à Majestate Vestra jam ratæ, à Legato vestro Extraordinario *Londini* transactæ, nec non arcanorum & præliminarium articulorum per *Thomam May-*

Counsels and so restrain your Animosities, that no provocation may be given either by the one or the other, to fester your differences to extremity: But that on the other side both parties will remove whatever may give offence, or occasion of jealousy to the other. Which if you shall vouchsafe to do, you will disappoint your Enemies, prove the consolation of your Friends, and in the best manner provide for the welfare of your Republick. And this we beseech you to be fully convinc'd of, that we shall use our utmost care to make appear, upon all occasions, our extraordinary Affection and Good-will to the States of the *United Provinces*. And so we most earnestly implore the Almighty God to perpetuate his Blessings of Peace, Wealth and Liberty upon your Republick, but above all things to preserve it always flourishing in the Love of the Christian Faith, and the true Worship of his Name.

From our Palace at Westminster, Aug. [21.] 1656.

Your High and Mightinesses most Affectionate, *Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.*

[76.p.210:M.86.(v,273.)]

Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, To the most Serene Prince, John King of Portugal.

Most Serene Prince,

20 **U**PON the 11th. of July last, *Old-stile*, we receiv'd by *Thomas Maynard* the Ratification of the Peace Negotiated at *London*, by your Extraordinary Ambassador, as also of the private and preliminary Articles, all

nardum accepimus: perque literas à *Philippo Meadow* nostro
Olyssiponi Internuntio eodem tempore datas, nostram etiam
dictæ pacis & articulorum sanctionem, pro iis mandatis quæ
à nobis eâ de re acceperat, Majestati Vestræ ab ipso redditam
5 intelligimus: cum supradicta sanctionis instrumenta ineunte
Junio proximo vicissim data acceptaque fuissent, adeo ut nunc
inter utramque gentem pax firmissima sancita sit. Quâ ex pace
nos quidem voluptatem haud mediocrem percipimus; prop-
terea quòd eam & communī utriusque gentis utilitati fore arbit-
10 ramur, hostiumque communium haud levi detimento: qui
ut prioris fœderis turbandi rationem aliquam primò invenerunt,
ita nunc ne idem instaurari fœdus posset, intentatum
nihil reliquerunt. Neque dubium nobis est quin suspicionum
utrinque offendionumque inter nos materiam creandi occa-
15 sionem nullam prætermissuri sint. Quas nos quidem, quan-
tum in nobis est, quâm longissimè amovere animo nostro ita
constanter decrevimus, immo ut majorem indies mutuam
fiduciam hæc nostra pariat necessitudo, tam vehementer cupi-
mus, ut eos pro hostibus habituri simus, qui ullis artibus ami-
20 citiam nostram imminuere conabuntur inter nos nostrosque
populos hac pace stabilitam; eundemque esse Majestatis Ves-
træ animum ac voluntatem facilè nobis persuademus: Cum-
que placuerit Majestati Vestræ suis in literis ad nos *quarto &*
vigesimo Junii stylo novo datis, & diebus aliquot post instru-
25 mentum confirmatæ pacis datum atque acceptum nostro Inter-
nuntio traditis, clausularum quarundam hujus fœderis
mentionem facere quas aliquantum immutatas velit, ut quæ

now confirm'd by your Majesty; And by our Letters from *Philip Medows*, our Agent at *Lisbon*, dated the same time, we understand that our Ratification also of the same Peace and Articles, was by him, according to our Orders sent him, deliver'd to your Majesty; And thus, the Instruments of the fore-mention'd Ratification being mutually interchang'd on both sides in the beginning of *June* last, there is now a firm and settl'd Peace between both Nations. And this pacification has given us no small occasion of joy and satisfaction, as believing
5 it will prove to the common benefit of both Nations, and to the no slight detriment of our common Enemies, who as they found out a means to disturb the former League, so they have left nothing neglected to have hinder'd the renewing of this.
10 Nor do we question in the least, that they will omit any occasion
15 of creating new matter for scandals and jealousies between us. Which we however have constantly determin'd, as much as in us lies, to remove at a remote distance from our thoughts; rather we so earnestly desire, that this our Alliance may beget a mutual confidence greater every day then other, that we shall
20 take them for our Enemies, who shall by any artifices endeavour to molest the Friendship by this Peace establish'd between our selves and both our People. And we readily perswade our selves, that your Majesty's thoughts and intentions are the same. And whereas it has pleas'd your Majesty, by your Letters
25 dated the 24th. of *June*, and some days after the delivery by our Agent of the interchang'd Instrument of confirm'd Peace, to mention certain clauses of the League, of which you desir'd some little Alteration, being of small moment to this Repub-

huic *Reipublicæ*, quemadmodum Majestas Vestra censet, levis admodum sint momenti, *Portugallie* Regno maximi, peculiari tractatione agere iis de rebus quæ à Majestate Vestra propo-nuntur, & si quid præterea fœderi stabiendo vel etiam arctius obstringendo conducere alterutri parti videbitur, parati erimus: in qua Majestatis Vestræ, suique populi haud secus atque nostri, ut utrisque æquè satisfiat, rationem habebimus: atque hæc omnia *Olyssiponi* an *Londini* agitanda ac transigenda sint, vestra optio erit. Verùm hoc fœdere jam rato, signisque gentis utriusque ritè obsignato, dato denique vicissim atque accepto, immutare partem ejus ullam idem esset atque totum rescindere; quod Majestatem Vestram minimè velle pro certo habemus. Majestati Vestræ fausta omnia ac prospera exop-tamus.

Majestatis Vestræ Studiosissimus

15

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Ex Palatio nostro Westmonasterii. Augusti die 1656.

lick, as your Majesty believes, but of great importance to the Kingdom of *Portugal*, we shall be ready to enter into a particular Treaty in order to those Proposals made by your Majesty, or whatever else may conduce, in the judgment of both Parties,

- 5 to the farther establishment and more strongly fastning of the League: wherein we shall have those due considerations of your Majesty and your Subjects, as also of our own People, that all may be satisfi'd; and it shall be in your choice, whether these things shall be Negotiated at *Lisbon* or at *London*. How-
10 ever, the League being now confirm'd, and duly Seal'd with the Seals of both Nations, to alter any part of it, would be the same thing as to annul the whole; which we are certainly as-
sur'd your Majesty by no means desires to do. We heartily wish
all things Lucky, all things Prosperous to your Majesty.

15 *From our Palace at Westminster, August — 1656.*

Your Majesties most Affectionate, *Oliver* Protector of the Commonwealth of *England*, &c.

[77.p.136.(S.58.C.33)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Serenissimo Principi

JOANNI

Lusitaniæ Regi

S. D.

Serenissime Rex,

P ERLATUM ad nos est facinus illud inhumanum ac nefarium, quo cædes *Philippi Meadowes* Internuntii apud vos nostri, transigendæ pacis causâ à nobis missi attentata est: cuius atrocitas tanta fuit, ut Divino plane Nū 5 mini atque tutelæ ejus conservatio attribuenda sit. Nosque ex literis Majestatis Vestrae *sextō & vigesimo Maii* proximi ad nos datis, perque *Thomam Maynardum* nobis redditis, permotam facti indignitate Majestatem Vestram de authoribus jussisse quæri intelligimus, ut supplicium de iis, pro eo ac 10 meriti sunt, sumatur. Verùm comprehensos esse ullos ex iis, aut jussa vestra hac in parte quicquam effecisse nondum acceptimus. Quapropter nostrum esse duximus palam significare, tentatum illud facinus barbarum, & partim commissum quām indignè feramus: atque adeo à Majestate Vestra postulamus, 15 ut ab illius facinoris, authoribus, sociis, administris supplicium debitum repetatur: Et quo hoc maturiùs fiat, ut honestissimi integerrimique viri, qui que gentis utriusque paci quām maximè student, huic quæstioni præficiantur, quo res penitus investigari, tamque in authores sceleris quam in minis-

[77.p.213:M.82.(v,271.)]

Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.
To the most Serene Prince, John King of Portugal.

Most Serene King,

WE have receiv'd the unwelcome News of a wicked and inhuman Attempt to have Murther'd our Agent *Philip Medows*, residing with your Majesty, and by us sent upon the blessed Errand of Peace; 5 the hainousness of which was such, that his Preservation is only to be attributed to the Protection of Heaven. And we are given to understand by your Letters dated the 26th. of May last, and deliver'd to us by *Thomas Maynard*, that your Majesty justly incens'd at the horridness of the Fact, has Com- 10 manded inquiry to be made after the Criminals, to the end they may be brought to condign Punishment: But we do not hear that any of the Ruffians are yet apprehended, or that your Commands have wrought any effect in this particular. Where- 15 fore we thought it our duty openly to declare how deeply we resent this barbarous outrage in part Attempted, and in part committed: And therefore we make it our Request to your Majesty, That due Punishment may be inflicted upon the Au- 20 thors, Associates, and Encouragers of this Abominable Fact. And to the end that this may be the more speedily accom- plish'd, we farther demand, That persons of Honesty and Sin- cerity, Well-wishers to the Peace of both Nations, may be en- trusted with the Examination of this Business, That so a due scrutiny may be made into the bottom of this malicious contriv-

tres severius animadverti possit. Id nisi fiat, neque Majestatis Vestrae justitia, neque nostra hujusque Reipub. existimatio vindicari, neque conservandæ inter utramque gentem amicitia ulla ratio firma esse poterit. Majestati Vestrae fœlicia 5 faustaque omnia precamur.

Majestatis Vestrae Studiosissimus

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliae &c.

Ex Palatio nostro Westmonasterii. Aug. die 1656.

[78.p.138.(S.59.C.34.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliae &c.

Illustrissimo Domino

COMITI MIRANO

S. D.

Illustrissime Domine,

10 **S**INGULARE tuum erga me atque hanc Rempub. studium haud mediocriter nos demeruit, tibique devinxit: id vestris ex literis 25. Junii proximi ad me scriptis facile perspexi, tum etiam ex iis quas ab Internuntio nostro Philippo Meadow conficiendæ pacis causâ ad Lusitaniae Regem à nobis misso, accepi: quibus is de eximio vestro studio 15 atque opera in hac pace transigenda abundè nos docuit: hujus novissimam sanctionem & accepi libentissimè, mihiique persuadeo fore, ut neque collatæ in hanc pacem operæ tuæ, neque in *Anglos* benevolentia, neque fidei erga Regem hac in respectatæ unquam te pœnitieat: quandoquidem, annuente Deo,

ance, to the end both Authors and Assistants may be the more severely Punish'd. Unless this be done, neither your Majesty's Justice, nor the Honour of this Republick can be vindicated; neither can there be any stable assurance of the Peace between
5 both Nations. We wish your Majesty all things Fortunate and Prosperous. *From our Palace at White-Hall, August — 1656.*

Your Majesty's most Affectionate, *Oliver, Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.*

[78.p.216:M.87.(v,274.)]

*Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.
To the most Illustrious Lord, the Conde d'Odemira.*

Most Illustrious Lord,

10 **Y**OUR singular Good-will toward us and this Republick, has laid no mean obligation upon us, nor slightly ti'd us to acknowledgment. We readily perceiv'd it by your Letters of the 25th. of June last, as also by those which we receiv'd from our Agent *Philip Meadows*, sent into *Portugal* to conclude the Peace in Agitation; wherein he inform'd us of
15 your extraordinary zeal and diligence to promote the Pacification, of which we most joyfully receiv'd the last Ratification; and we perswade our selves, that your Lordship will have no cause to repent either of your pains and diligence in procuring this Peace, or of your Good-will to the *English*, or your Fidelity toward the King, your Sovereign; more especially consider-
20 ing the great hopes we have, that this Peace will be of high

sperandum est, hanc pacem & utriusque genti permagna immolumenta, & hostibus incommoda haud exigua esse allaturam. Quod solum in hoc negotio triste atque infaustum accidit, fuit illud facinus in Internuntium nostrum *Philippum Meadewes* nefariè susceptum atque tentatum: Cujus in occultos auctores haud segnus inquiri oportuit quam in manifestos sceleris ministros: neque de Regis vestri justitia ac severitate in tanto scelere puniendo neque de tuâ cum primis ad eam rem operâ, ut qui fas piumque colas, & pacis inter utramque nationem studiosus fueris dubitare possum: quæ quidem stare nullo modo potest, si facta hujusmodi nefaria impunita atque inulta ibunt. Verùm tua facinoris illius nota detestatio facit ut necesse mihi non sit plura de hac re in præsentia dicere. Cum itaque de meâ erga te benevolentia quam & rebus omnibus demonstrare paratissimus ero, certiorem te fecerim, extremum illud est, ut te tuaque omnia Divinæ benignitati ac tutelæ à me scias esse commendatissima.

Amplitudinis Vestrae Studiosissimus

OLIVERIUS Prot. Reip. Angliæ &c.

20 *Ex Palatio nostro Westmon. Aug. die 1656.*

Advantage to both Nations, and not a little Inconvenient to our Enemies. The onely Accident that fell out unfortunate and mournful in this Negotiation, was that unhallow'd Villanany nefariously attempted upon the Person of our Agent, *Philip*

5 *Medows*. The conceal'd Authors of which intended piece of Inhumanity, ought no less diligently to be sought after, and made Examples to Posterity, then the vilest of most openly detected Assassinate. Nor can we doubt in the least of your King's Severity and Justice in the Punishment of a Crime so
10 horrid, nor of your Care and Sedulity to see that there be no remissness of Prosecution; as being a person bearing due veneration to the Laws of God, and Sanctity among men, and no less zealous to maintain the Peace between both Nations; which never can subsist if such inhuman Barbarities as these
15 escape unpunish'd and unrevenge'd. But your abhorrency and detestation of the Fact is so well known, that there is no need of insisting any more at present upon this unpleasing subject. Therefore, having thus declar'd our Good-will and Affection to your Lordship, of which we shall be always ready to give ap-
20 parent demonstrations, there nothing remains, but to implore the Blessings of Divine Favour and Protection upon you, and all yours.

From our Palace at Westm. Aug. — 1656.

25 Your Lordship's most Affectionate, Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of *England*, &c.

[79.p.139.(S.63.C.72.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Serenissimo Principi

CAROLO GUSTAVO

Suecorum, Gothorum, Vandalorumque Regi, &c.

Serenissime Rex, amici ac Fœderate charissime,

CUM eundem nobiscum animum, idem consilium in Majestate Vestrâ inesse animadvertam, *Protestantium* fidei defendendæ contra hostes ejus, hoc tempore, si unquam aliâs, infestissimos, unde est quod tam prospesis successibus vestris victoriarumque nuntiis penè quotidie lætemur, tum illud sanè vehementer doleo, quod unum lætiam hanc nostram turbat atque corrumptit, perferri ad nos, inter læta cætera, vestram cum *Fœderatis Belgii Provinciis* amicitiam pristinam non satis constare; remque eo deductam inter vos, in mari præsertim *Baltico*, ut ad discordiam spectare videatur. Cujus causas quidem ignorare me fateor; eventum certe (nisi Deus avertat) *Protestantium* summæ rei periculosisimum fore facile perspicio. Quapropter pro illâ arctissimâ necessitudine quæ cum utrisque vestrum nobis intercedit, proque eo, quo duci omnes imprimis debemus, Religionis Reformatæ studio atque amore, nostrum esse censuimus, quemadmodum *Fœderatos Belgii Ordines* ad pacem & æquanimitatem magnopere hortati sumus, ita nunc Majestatem Ves-

[79.p.218:M.88.(v,274.)]

*Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England &c.
to the most Serene Prince Charles Gustavus, King of
the Swedes, Goths and Vandals, &c.*

Most Serene King, our dearest Friend and Confederate,

B EING assur'd of your Majesty's concurrence both in
Thoughts and Councils, for the defence of the Protestant Faith against the Enemies of it, if ever, now at this
time, most dangerously vexatious, though we cannot but re-
5 joyce at your prosperous Successes, and the daily Tidings of
your Victories, yet on the other side we cannot but be as deeply
afflicted to meet with one thing that disturbs and interrupts
our joy; we mean, the bad News, intermix'd with so many welcome Tydings, that the Ancient Friendship between your Maj-
esty and the *States of the United Provinces*, looks with a dubi-
ous Aspect, and that the mischief is exasperated to that
height, especially in the *Baltick Sea*, as seems to bode an un-
happy rupture. We confess our selves ignorant of the Causes;
but we too easily foresee that the Events, which God avert, will
15 be fatal to the Interests of the Protestants. And therefore, as
well in respect to that most strict Alliance between us and your
Majesty, as out of that Affection and Love to the Reformed Religion,
by which we all of us ought chiefly to be swai'd, we
thought it our duty, as we have most earnestly exhorted the
20 *States of the United Provinces* to Peace and Moderation, so

tram hortari. Satis superque hostium *Protestantibus* ubique est: nunquam acrioribus odiis inflammati conspirasse in exi-
tium nostrum undique videntur. Testes *Alpinæ Valles* haud ita pridem miserorum cæde ac sanguine redundantes; testis
5 *Austria* edictis nuper & proscriptionibus *Cæsarii* concussa; testis *Helvetia*; quid enim attinet pluribus verbis tot calamitatum recentium memoriam luctumque revocare? Hæc omnia
loca quis nescit *Hispanorum & Romani Pontificis* consilia incendiis, cladibus, vexationibus Orthodoxorum per hoc bien-
10 nium miscuisse. Si ad hæc tot mala *Protestantium* Fratrum inter se dissensio accesserit, inter vos præsertim quorum in
virtute, opibus, constantia præsidium *Ecclesiis Reformatis* constitutum est maximum, quantum humanæ opis est, peri-
clitari *Religionem ipsam Reformatam*, atque in summo discri-
15 mine versari necesse erit. Quod contra, si universum *Prote-
stantium* nomen eâ quâ decet inter se fratnâ consensione
perpetuam pacem coluerit, nihil omnino erit quod pertime-
scamus quid hostium vel artes vel vires incommodare nobis
possint; quos sola nostra concordia vel propulsabit vel frustra-
20 bitur. Quapropter Majestatem Vestram majorem in modum
oro atque obsecro, ut ad confirmandam cum *Fœderatis Pro-
vinciis* amicitiam pristinam, si qua in parte collapsa est aut

now to perswade your Majesty to the same. The Protestants have Enemies every where enow and to spare, inflam'd with inexorable revenge; they never were known to have conspir'd more perniciously to our destruction, witness the Valleys of
5 *Piemont*, still reeking with the Blood and Slaughter of the Miserable; witness *Austria*, lately turmoil'd with the Emperor's Edicts and Proscriptions; witness *Switzerland*; But to what purpose is it in many words to call back the bitter lamentations and remembrance of so many Calamities? Who so ignorant,
10 norant, as not to know that the Counsels of the *Spaniards*, and the *Roman Pontiff*, for these Two years have fill'd all these Places with Conflagrations, Slaughter, and Vexation of the *Orthodox*. If to these mischiefs there should happen an access of Dissention among Protestant Brethren, more especially between
15 Two Potent States, upon whose Courage, Wealth and Fortitude, so far as human Strength may be reli'd upon, the Support and Hopes of all the Reformed Churches depend, of necessity the Protestant Religion must be in great jeopardy, if not upon the brink of destruction. On the other side, if the
20 whole Protestant Name would but observe perpetual Peace among themselves with that same Brotherly Union as becomes their Profession, there would be no occasion to fear what all the Artifices or Puissance of our Enemies could do to hurt us, which our fraternal Concord and Harmony alone would easily
25 repel and frustrate. And therefore we most earnestly request and beseech your Majesty to harbour in your Mind propitious thoughts of Peace, and inclinations ready bent to repair the breaches of your Pristin Friendship with the *United Provinces*,

imminuta, propensum atque benignum animum afferre velit. Siquid est in quo mea opera, fides, diligentia ad compositionem usui esse possit, eam omnem vobis profiteor atque defero: Deus modò aspiret, faustumque esse jubeat, quod cum
5 summâ felicitate cursuque perpetuo rerum prosperarum Majestati Vestræ exopto.

Majestatis Vestræ Studiosissimus

OLIVERIUS Protector Reipub. Angliæ &c.

Ex Palatio nostro Westmonasterii. die Aug. 1656.

[80.p.142.(S.65.C.148.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ, &c.

ORDINIBUS HOLLANDIÆ.

Excelsi & Præpotentes Domini, amici charissimi,

10 **D**EMONSTRATUM est nobis à Gulielmo Coopero Pastore Londinensi, civéque nostro, Joannem le Maire Amsterodamensem Socerum suum, ante annos circiter triginta tres rationem quandam excogitasse, qua Reip. vestræ redditus, sine ullo populi onere, multo auctiores
15 fierent; factaque cum Joanne van den Brook societate partiendi inter se præmii quod ex illo invento suo reportassent, id autem erat parvi Sigilli in Provinciis constitutio, ob hoc Celsitudines Vestras Præpotentes supradicto van den Brook ejusque posteris tria millia Geldricorum (quæ trecentas libras valent)

if in any part it may have accidentally suffer'd the decays of mistakes or misconstruction. If there be any thing wherein our Labour, our Fidelity and Diligence may be useful toward this Composure, we offer and devote all to your service. And may
5 the God of Heaven favour and prosper your Noble and Pious Resolutions, which together with all Felicity, and a perpetual course of Victory we cordially wish to your Majesty.

From our Palace at Westm. Aug.—1656.

10 Your Majesty's most Affectionate, *Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.*

[80.p.222:M.89.(v,274.)]

*Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.
To the States of Holland.*

Most High and Mighty Lords, our dearest Friends,

IT has bin represented to us, by *William Cooper* a Minister of *London*, and our Countrey-man, That *John le Maire* of *Amsterdam*, his Father-in-Law, about Three and thirty years ago devis'd a Project, by which the Revenues of your Republick might be very much advanc'd without any burthen to the People, and made an agreement with *John Vandenbrook* to share between 'em the reward which they should obtain for their Invention, which was the setling of a *little Seal* to be made use of in all the Provinces of your Territories, and for
15 which your *High and Mightinesses* promis'd to pay the said *Vandenbrook* and his Heirs the yearly Sum of 3000 *Gilders*, or 20 *300 English Pounds*. Now although the use and method of

in singulos annos pensitanda spopondisse: jam verò, etsi inventa illa parvi sigilli ratio facilis admodum & expedita reperta est, magnosque ex eo tempore reditus *Celsitudinibus Præpotentibus* vestris, nonnullisque vestris *Provinciis* retulit,
 5 tamen ad hodiernam usque diem, quamvis multâ sollicitatione petitum, illius pacti præmii nihildum adnumeratum esse: unde postquam supradictis *van den Brook & le Maire* longarum dilationum pertæsum est, actionem illam in supradictum *Gulielmum Cooperum* civem nostrum jure esse trans-
 10 latam: qui cum fructum industriaꝝ Soceri sui percipere cupiat, ad nos per libellum supplicem se contulit, ut hanc ejus postulationem *Celsitudinibus vestris Præpotentibus* commendare vellemus; quod ei non esse denegandum censuimus. Quapropter *Celsitudinis Vestras Præpotentes* amicè rogamus, uti petitio-
 15 nem supradicti *Gulielmi Cooperi* ea de re benignè audire velitis, pactumque industriaꝝ præmium atque stipendium tam justum, & pro numero tot annorum præteriorum & annua deinceps pensione solvendum curare. Quod cum non dubitemus quin
Celsitudines Vestrae Præpotentes libenter facturæ sint, utpote
 20 & justum & munificentiaꝝ vestra dignum, parati & nos vicissim erimus, vestris quoque popularibus in postulatis suis, quoties nobis edentur, æquè propenso animo favere.

Vestrarum Celsitudinum Præpotentium Studiosissimus

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliaꝝ &c.

25 *Ex Palatio nostro Westmonasterii. die Septemb. An. Dom. 1656.*

this *Little Seal* has bin found very easy and expeditious, and that ever since great Incomes have thereby accrû'd to your *High and Mightinesses* and some of your *Provinces*, nevertheless nothing of the said Reward, tho with much importunity
5 demanded, has bin paid to this day; so that the said *Vanden-brook* and *le Maire* being tir'd out with long delays, the Right of the said Grant is devolv'd to the foresaid *William Cooper*, our Countrey-man; who desirous to reap the fruit of his Father-in-Law's Industry, has petition'd us, That we would recom-
10 mend his just demands to your *High and Mightinesses*, which we thought not reasonable to deny him. Wherefore, in most friendly wise, we request your *High and Mightinesses* favourably to hear the Petition of the said *William Cooper*, and to take such care, that the Reward and Stipend, so well deserv'd,
15 and by contract Agreed and Granted, may be paid him annu-ally from this time forward, together with the Arrears of the years already pass'd. Which not doubting but your *High and Mightinesses* will vouchsafe to perform, as what is no more then just and becoming your Magnificence, we shall be ready
20 to shew the same favour to the Petitions of your Countrey-men upon any occasions of the same nature, whenever presented to us.

From our Palace at White-Hall, September [10.] 1656.

Your High and Mightinesses most Affectionate, *Oliver*
Protector of the Commonwealth, &c.

[81.p.144.(S.66.C.16.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Serenissimo Principi

LUDOVICO

Galliæ Regi.

Serenissime Rex, amice ac Fœderate charissime,

INVITI facimus ut Majestatem Vestram de suorum injuriis post pacem instauratam toties interpellamus: verùm & vos factas nolle confidimus, & nos nostrorum querimoniis deesse non possumus. Navem *Antonium Diepensem* 5 ante fœdus jure captam, ex Judicium sententia Curiæ nostræ maritimæ præsidentium facile constat. Ejus prædæ partem quatuor millia plus minus coriorum *Robertus Brunus Mercator Londinensis* ab iis qui auctioni præfuerunt, quod & ipsi testantur, coëmit: ex iis circiter ducenta cum *Diepam* advecta 10 post ratam pacem Coriario cuidam *Diepensi* vendidisset pecuniamque redegisset, eà pecuniâ in manibus procuratoris sui occupatâ atque retentâ, litem sibi impingi, suumque jus illo in foro se obtinere non posse queritur. Quocirca Majestatem Vestram rogandum censuimus, ut ad Consilium suum de re 15 tota referri velit, pecuniamque illam iniquissimâ lite extricari. Etenim si ante pacem facta & judicata, post pacem rursus in controversiam atque judicium vocabuntur, quis sit fructus fœderum futurus, non videmus. Verùm hujusmodi querelarum nullus finis erit, nisi in fœdifragos hosce tam frequen-

[81.p.225:M.90.(v,275.)]

Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.
To the most Serene Prince, Lewis King of France.

Most Serene King, our dearest Friend and Confederate,

AGAINST our will it is that we so often trouble your Majesty with the wrongs done by your Subjects, after a Peace so lately renew'd. But as we are fully perswaded that your Majesty disapproves their being committed,
5 so neither can we be wanting to the complaints of our People. That the Ship *Anthony* of *Dieppe* was Legally taken before the League, manifestly appears by the Sentence of the Judges of our Admiralty Court. Part of the Lading, that is to say, Four thousand Hides, *Robert Brown*, a Merchant of *London* fairly
10 bought of those who were entrusted with the Sale, as they themselves testify. The same Merchant, after the Peace was confirm'd, carri'd to *Dieppe* about Two hundred of the same Hides, and there having Sold 'em to a Currier, thought to have receiv'd his Money, but found it Stopt and Attach'd in
15 the hands of his Factor; and a Suit being commenc'd against him, he could obtain no favour in that Court. Wherefore, we thought it proper to request your Majesty, that the whole matter may be referr'd to your Council, that so the said Money may be discharg'd from an unjust and vexatious Action. For if Acts
20 done and adjudg'd before the Peace, shall after Peace renew'd be call'd into question and controversy, we must look upon assurance of Treaties to be a thing of little moment. Nor will there be any end of these complaints, if some of these Violators

tes exemplum aliquod severitatis maturè statuatur: id quod Majestati Vestræ quamprimum curæ fore speramus. Quam Deus interim tutelâ suâ sanctissimâ dignetur.

Majestatis Vestræ Studiosissimus

5

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliae &c.

Ex Palatio nostro Westmonasterii.

die Septemb. An Dom. 1656.

of Leagues be not made severe and timely Examples to others.
Which we hope your Majesty will speedily take into your Care.
To whom God Almighty in the mean time vouchsafe his most
Holy Protection.

5 *From our Palace at White-Hall, September—1656.*

Your Majesty's most Affectionate, *Oliver* Protector of the
Commonwealth of *England*, &c.

[82.p.145.(S.70.C.42.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Serenissimo Principi

JOANNI

Lusitaniæ Regi.

Serenissime Rex,

TRANSACTÂ jam feliciter inter hanc Rempub. *Lusitaniæque* Regnum pace, nec non ad commercium quod attinet, recte atque ex ordine cautum atque sancitum cum sit, necessarium esse duximus *Thomam Maynardum*, à quo hæ literæ perforuntur, ad Majestatem Vestram mittere; qui Consulis munere negotiatorio vestra in ditione, ad mercatorum res rationesque ordinandas fungatur. Cum autem hoc sæpius usu venire possit, ut adeundi Majestatem Vestram fieri sibi copiam nonnunquam postulet, tam de commercio quam aliis de rebus quæ nostrâ hujusque Reip. interesse possint, à Majestate vestra petimus, ut illi, quoties auditio opus sit, benignum velitis aditum atque aurem præbere; id vestræ erga nos benevolentia pro argumento singulari atque indicio habebimus: interim Majestati vestræ Deum Opt. Max. fortunare omnia volumus.

Majestatis vestræ studiosissimus

OLIVERIUS Protector Reipub. Angliæ &c.

Ex Aula nostra Westmonasterii. die Octob. 1656.

[82.p.227:M.91.(v,289.)]

Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.
To the most Serene Prince, John, King of Portugal.

Most Serene King,

THE Peace being happily concluded between this Republick and the Kingdom of *Portugal*, and what refers to Trade being duly provided for and ratifi'd, we deem'd it necessary to send to your Majesty *Thomas Maynard*, from whom you will receive these Letters to reside in your Dominions, under the Character and Employment of a *Consul*, and to take care of the Estates and Interests of our Merchants. Now in regard it may frequently so fall out, that he may be enforc'd to desire the Privilege of free Admission to your Majesty, as well in matters of Trade, as upon other occasions for the Interest of our Republick, we make it our request to your Majesty, That you will vouchsafe him favourable Access and Audience, which we shall acknowledge as a singular demonstration and testimony of your Majesties Good-will toward us. In the mean time we beseech Almighty God to bless your Majesty with all Prosperity.

From our Court at Westm. October — 1656.

Your Majesties most Affectionate, Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of *England*, &c.

[83.p.146.(S.69.C.73.)]

SUECORUM REGI.

Serenissime Potentissimeque Rex,

TAMETSI ea est solita Majestatis vestræ & spontanea in viros bene meritos benevolentia, ut omnis eorum commendatio supervacanea possit videri, tamen nobilem hunc virum *Gulielmum Vavasorem Equitem auratum*,
 5 Majestatis Vestræ sub signis merentem, & ad vos jam proficiente noluimus sine nostris ad Majestatem Vestram literis dimittere. Quod eo libentiū fecimus, posteaquam significatum nobis est, jampridem eum, Majestatis Vestræ auspicia secutum, multis in præliis vestrâ causâ suum sanguinem pro-
 10 fudisse: adeo ut *Suecorum Reges proximi ob militarem ejus peritiam, operamque sæpe in bello strenuè navatam, eum agro & annuis pensionibus veluti virtutis præmio remuneraverint.* Neque verò dubitamus quin Majestati vestræ in hodiernis bel-
 15 lis permagno sit usui futurus, cum sit fide ac bellicarum rerum scientia jamdiu spectatâ. Eum itaque Majestati Vestræ, pro eo ac meritus est, commendatum cupimus; simulque rogamus, ut quæ illi præterita stipendia processerint, solvantur. Hoc nobis erit gratissimum; nec gratificari vicissim Majestati Ves-
 træ, quoties facultas erit, gravabimur, cui fausta omnia ac
 20 prospera exoptamus.

Majestatis vestræ studiosissimus

OLIVERIUS Protector Reipublicæ Angliæ.

Ex Palatio nostro Westmonasterii.

die Octob. An. Dom. 1656.

[83.p.228:M.92.(v,289.)]

To the King of the Swedes.

Most Serene and Potent King,

ALTHOUGH your Majesty's wonted and spontaneous Favour and Good-will toward all deserving men be such, that all recommendations in their behalf may seem superfluous, yet we were unwilling to dismiss without 5 our Letters to your Majesty, this Noble Person, *William Vavassour Knight*, serving under your Banners, and now returning to your Majesty: Which we have done so much the more willingly, being inform'd, that formerly following your Majesty's fortunate Conduct, he had lost his Blood in several Combats to 10 assert the Noble Cause for which you Fight. Insomuch, that the succeeding Kings of *Swedeland* in remuneration of his Military Skill, and bold Atchievements in War, rewarded him with Lands and Annual Pensions, as the Guerdons of his Prowess. Nor do we question but that he may be of great use 15 to your Majesty in your present Wars, who has bin so long conspicuous for his Fidelity and Experience in Military Affairs. 'Tis our desire therefore that he may be recommended to your Majesty according to his merits, and we also farther request, That he may be paid the Arrears that are due to him. This, as it 20 will be most acceptable to us, so we shall be ready, upon the like occasion, whenever offer'd, to gratify your Majesty, to whom we wish all Happiness and Prosperity.

Your Majesty's most Affectionate, *Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.*
[Oct. 22. 1656.]

[84.p.148.(S.68.C.87.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Serenissimo Principi

JOANNI

Lusitaniæ Regi.

S. D.

Serenissime Rex, Amice ac Fœderate Charissime,

EXHIBUIT nobis libellum supplicem *Thomas Ewans Naucerus*, civis noster, in quo ostendit, se An. 1649.
 & 1650. cum navi sua, cui nomen *Scipioni*, quadrin-
 gentarum amphorarum, & cui ipse præfuit, societati *Brasi-
 liensi* operam navasse; eam navem cum onere toto & apparatu,
 Majestatis Vestræ jussu ereptam sibi esse: unde damnum
 homini factum, præter amissum ex tanta sorte sexennii
 lucrum, Commissarii ex fœdere ad decidendas controversias
 utrinque dati plus septem millibus librarum nostrarum, sive
 bis totidem *Milreis Lusitanicis* æstimarunt; quemadmodum
 & ad nos retulerunt. Quod detrimentum tam grave cum su-
 pradicatum *Thomam* vehementer afflixerit, coactus ad repe-
 tendas ex fœderes suas, *Olyssipponem* navigare, petiit sup-
 pliciter à nobis, ut literas nostras hac de re ad Majestatem
 vestram sibi daremus: nos, tametsi in communi causa merca-
 torum, quibus à Societate *Brasiliensi* debebatur, superiore
 anno scripsimus, tamen ne cui nostram opem poscenti de-
 fuisse videamur, Majestatem vestram pro amicitia rogamus,
 ut hujus nominatim hominis ratio habeatur; utque velit Ma-

[84.p.230:M.93.(v,289.)]

Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.
To the most Serene Prince, John King of Portugal.

Most Serene King, our dearest Friend and Confederate,

THOMAS EVANS, a Master of a Ship, and our Coun-
trey-man, has presented a Petition to us, wherein he
sets forth, that in the years 1649. and 1650. he serv'd
the *Brasile* Company with his Ship the *Scipio*, being a Vessel
of Four hunder'd Tuns, and of which he was Master: that the
said Ship was taken from him, with all the Lading and Furni-
ture by your Majesties Command; by which he has receiv'd
great Damage, besides the loss of Six years gain arising out of
such a Stock. The Commissioners by the League appointed on
both sides for the deciding controversies, valu'd the whole at
Seven thousand of our Pounds, or twice as many *Milreys* of
Portugal Money, as they made their report to us. Which Loss
falling so heavy upon the foresaid *Thomas*, and being con-
strain'd to make a voyage to *Lisbon* for the Recovery of his
Estate, he humbly besought us that we would grant him our
Letters to your Majesty in favour of his demands. We there-
fore, although we Wrote the last year in behalf of our Mer-
chants in general to whom the *Brasile* Company was Indebted,
nevertheless that we may not be wanting to any that implore
our aid, request your Majesty, in regard to that Friendship
which is between us, that consideration may be had of this man
in particular, and that your Majesty would give such Orders
to all your Ministers and Officers, that no obstacle may hinder

jestas vestra suis omnibus ita præcipere, ut ne quid obstare possit quo minus is in ea urbe, quod sibi à Societate Brasiliensi vel aliunde debetur, sine ullo impedimento exigere, & sine morâ possit recuperare. Deus Majestatem vestram perpetua felicitate 5 augeat; nostramque amicitiam faxit quam diuturnam.

Majestatis Vestrae Studiosissimus

OLIVERIUS Protector Reipub. Angliæ &c.

Ex Palatio nostro Westmonasterii. die Octob. An. Dom. 1656.

[85.p.149.(S.67.C.135.)]

OLIVERIUS Prot. Reip. Angliæ &c.

Illustri & Magnifico

Civitatis Hamburgensis Senatui.

S. D.

Amplissimi, magnifici & spectabiles Viri,

Amici Charissimi,

RAVEM detulerunt ad nos querimoniam Jacobus
 10 & Patricius Hays cives hujus Reip. se, sui fratriis
Alexandri, qui intestatus diem obiit, hæredes legiti-
 tum cum sint, atque ita ipsius Curiæ vestræ sententiâ ante
 annos duodecim secundùm se latâ contra fratris viduam pro-
 nuntiati fuissent, bonaque defuncti fratris cum fructibus ex-
 15 ceptâ solùm viduæ dote, adjudicata sibi ex eo judicio essent, non
 potuisse tamen hactenus, neque pro suo jure, neque literis

him from demanding and recovering without delay, what is owing to him from the *Brasile Company*, or any other persons. God Almighty Bless your Majesty with perpetual Felicity, and grant that our Friendship may long endure.

5 *From our Palace at Westm. October — 1656.*

Your Majesty's most Affectionate, *Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.*

[85.p.232:M.94.(v,290.)]

Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.

*To the Illustrious and Magnificent Senate of Ham-
borough.*

Most Noble, Magnificent, and Right Worshipful,

10 **J**AMES and *Patrick Hays*, Subjects of this Commonwealth, have made grievous Complaint before us, That they being Lawful Heirs of their Brother *Alexander*, who dy'd Intestate, were so declar'd by a Sentence of your Court pronounc'd in their behalf against their Brother's Widow; and the Estates of their deceas'd Brother, together with the Profits, onely the Widow's Dowre excepted, being adjudg'd to them by vertue 15 of that Sentence; nevertheless, to this very day they could never reap any benefit of their Pains and Expences in obtaining the said Judgment, notwithstanding their own declar'd Right, and Letters formerly Written by King *Charles* in their behalf; for that the great Power and Wealth of *Albert van Eyzen*, one 20 of your Chief Magistrates, and with whom the greatest part of the Goods was deposited, was an Opposition too Potent for them to surmount, whilst he strove all that in him lay that the

Caroli olim Regis eâdem de re scriptis ullum laborum suorum ac sumptuum ex ea sententia fructum consequi: obesse sibi scilicet potentiam atque opes *Alberti van Eizen Decurionis* apud vos primarii, apud quem bonorum pars maxima depo-
 5 sita est; cum agere omnia, ne ea bona hæredibus restituantur. Elusi, ac dilationibus confecti, summam denique ad inopiam redacti supplicant nobis ne se negligamus tantis injuriis fœderatâ in civitate oppressos. Quod nos cum officii imprimis nostri intelligamus esse, ut nequis civis noster præsidium suis
 10 rebus, atque susceptum patrocinium in nobis requirat, petimus quod à civitate vestra videamur facile impetrare posse, ut sententiam ipsimet vestram hisce fratribus ratam esse velitis; neque per causam provocationis ad *Spirensem Cameram*, vel
 15 primò simulatæ vel nunc irritæ, moram justitiæ fieri diutiùs patiamini. Nam de summa ipsius causæ juris peritorum nos-
 trorum sententias requisivimus; unâque descriptas obsigna-
 tasque ad vos misimus. Quod si rogando nihil proficitur, erit
 necessariò, idque ex consueto jure gentium, quod tamen mi-
 nimè vellemus, ad reciproca deveniendum: id ne accidat, vos
 20 pro vestra prudentia provisuros esse confidimus.

Amplitudinum Vestrarum Studiosissimus

OLIVERIUS Protector Reipub. Angliæ &c.

Ex Palatio nostro Westmonasterii.

die Octob. 16. An. Dom. 1656.

Goods might not be restor'd to the Heirs. Thus disappointed and tir'd out with delays, and at length reduc'd to utmost Poverty, they are become suppliants to us that we would not forsake 'em, wrong'd and oppress'd as they are in a Confederated

- 5 City. We therefore believing it to be a chief part of our duty, not to suffer any Countrey-man of ours in vain to desire our Patronage and Succour in distress, make this request to your Lordships, which we are apt to think we may easily obtain from your City, That the Sentence pronounc'd in behalf of the
10 two Brothers may be Ratifi'd and duly Executed according to the intents and purposes for which it was given; and that you will not suffer any longer delay of Justice, by any Appeal to the Chamber of *Spirie*, upon any pretence whatever: For we have requir'd the Opinions of our Lawyers, which we have sent to
15 your Lordships fairly Written and Sign'd. But if intreaty and fair means will nothing avail, of necessity (and which is no more then according to the customary Law of Nations, though we are unwilling to come to that extremity) the severity of Retaliation must take its course; which we hope your Prudence
20 will take care to prevent.

From our Palace at Westm. Octob. 16. 1656.

Your Lordships most Affectionate, *Oliver* Protector of the Commonwealth of *England*, &c.

[86.p.151.(S.71.C.18)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ

Serenissimo ac Potentissimo Principi

LUDOVICO Galliae Regi S. D.

Serenissime Potentissimeque Rex, Amice

ac Fœderate Charissime,

PERVENISSE ad Majestatem Vestram literas nostras arbitramur, *Maii quarto decimo* superioris anni datas: in quibus *Joannem Dethicum*, eodem anno *Londini* urbis præfectum, & *Guilielmum Wakefeild* mercatorem per libellum supplicem nobis ostendisse scripsimus, navem *Jonam* suis mercibus onustam, quæ *Ostendam* veherentur, *Dunkirkam*, quæ tum temporis in *Galica* ditione erat, à prædone quodam *Caroli Stuarti* filii auspiciis piraticam faciente ex ipso *Thamesis* ostio fuisse abreptam: se, cum ex edictis vestris 10 vestrique consilii decretis, quibus erat cautum, nequa navis *Anglorum* ab hostibus *Parlamenti* capta vestris portibus recipetur, venalisve esset, à Domino *Lestrado* illius oppidi præfecto postulassent ut redi sibi navem suam atque bona juberet, responsum ab eo tulisse, sanè neque viro primario 15 dignum, neque eo qui Regi suo satis dicto audiens videretur, se scilicet ab Rege *Gallie* ob navatam in bello operam hanc præfecturam præmio accepisse; curaturum proinde uti ea quām maximè quæstui sibi sit: per fas videlicet ac nefas; id enim minime laborare videbatur. Quasi verò hanc præfectu-

[86.p.235:M.95.(v,290.)]

*Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England,
&c. To the most Serene and Potent Lewis, King of
France.*

*Most Serene and Potent King, our dearest Friend and
Confederate.*

WE are apt to believe that your Majesty receiv'd our Letters dated the 14th of *May*, of the last year, wherein we wrote that *John Dethic*, Mayor of *London* that year, and *William Waterford*, Merchant, had by their Petition set forth, That a certain Vessel, call'd the *Jonas*, freighted with Goods upon their Accompt, and bound for *Dunkirk*, then under the Jurisdiction of the *French*, was taken at the very Mouth of the *Thames*, by a Sea-Rover, pretending a Commission from the Son of the late King *Charles*:
10 Which being directly contrary to your Edicts, and the Decrees of your Council, That no *English* Ship taken by the Enemies of the *Parliament*, should be admitted into any of your Ports, and there put to sale, they demanded Restitution of the said Ship and Goods from *M. Lestradet*, then Governor of the Town,
15 who return'd 'em an answer no way becoming a Person of his Quality, or who pretended Obedience to his Sovereign; That the Government was conferr'd upon him for his good Service in the Wars, and therefore he would make his best advantage of it, that is to say, by right or wrong; for that he seem'd to

ram atque Provinciam Majestatis Vestræ dono accepisset, ut
socios juxtâ spoliaret, vestraque edicta in eorum gratiam pro-
mulgata pro nihilo haberet. Quod enim Rex *Gallia*, si maximè
ab hostibus factum contra nos voluisset, facti tamen parti-
cipes suos esse vetuit, id regius præfectus contra regium inter-
dictum non modo fieri est passus, ut nos vestris in portubus
diriperemur, prædæque essemus, verum etiam ipse diripuit,
ipse prædæ habuit, seque facti authorem palam professus est.
Hoc itaque responso mercatores infecto negotio irriti atque
10 elusi discessere: nosque hæc itidem superiore anno Majestati
vestræ per literas significavimus successu licet haud multo
meliore; nihildum enim responsi ad eas literas habuimus.
Quod non habuerimus accidisse id credimus, propterea quòd
eo tempore Præfectus ille apud exercitum in *Flandria* fuit;
15 nunc in urbe ipsa *Parisiorum* degit, vel potius per urbem
perque aulam nostrorum spoliis locupletatus impunè volitat.
A Majestate igitur vestra nunc denuò id petimus quod ipsius
Majestatis vestræ interest in primis providere, ne quis ad soci-
orum injurias edictorum regiorum contumeliam audeat
20 adjungere: sed neque ad Legatos sive Commissarios de con-
troversiis communibus utrinque dandos rejici propriè hæc
causa poterit; quandoquidem hìc non sociorum jus duntaxat,
sed auctoritas ipsa vestra Regiique nominis reverentia agitur.
Illud enim mirum sit, si mercatores damna sua molestiùs
25 quam Majestas vestra sui ferat imminutionem. Eam si non
ferat, cādem operā simul perficiet, ut neque amicissimorum
de Repub. nostra edictorum pœnituisse, neque in suorum

drive at: As if he had receiv'd that Government of your Majesties free gift, to authorize him in the robbing your Confederates, and contemning your Edicts, set forth in their favour. For what the King of *France* forbids his Subjects any way to

5 have a hand in, that the King's Governor has not only suffer'd to be committed in your Ports, but he himself becomes the Pirate, seizes the Prey, and openly avouches the Fact. With this Answer therefore the Merchants departed, altogether baffl'd and disappointed; and this we signifi'd by our Letters to your

10 Majesty the last year with little better success; for as yet we have receiv'd no Reply to those Letters. Of which we are apt to believe the reason was, because the Governor was with the Army in *Flanders*; but now he resides at *Paris*, or rather flutters unpunish'd about the City, and at Court, enrich'd with the

15 Spoils of our Merchants. Once more therefore, We make it our Request to your Majesty, which it is your Majesty's Interest in the first place to take care of, That no person whatever may dare to justify the wrongs done to your Majesty's Confederates by the contempt of your Royal Edicts. Nor can this Cause be

20 properly referr'd to the Commissioners appointed for deciding Common Controversies on both sides; since in this Case, not only the Rights of Confederates, but your Authority it self, and the Veneration due to the Royal Name, are chiefly in dispute. And it would be a wonder, that Merchants should be more

25 troubled for their Losses, then your Majesty provok'd at Incroachments upon your Honour. Which while you disdain to brook, with the same labour you will demonstrate that you neither repent of your Friendly Edicts in favour of our Repub-

injuriis connivisse, neque nostræ postulationi non tribuisse
quod par sit videatur.

Majestati vestræ voluntate, amicitia, fœdere devinctissimus
OLIVERIUS Protector Reipub. Angliæ &c.

5 *Ex Aula nostra Westmonasterio. die Novemb. An. 1656.*

[87.p.154.(S.72.C.126.)]

OLIVERIUS Prot. Reip. Angliæ &c.

Serenissimo potentissimoque Principi

FREDERICO III.

Daniæ, Norvegiæ, Vandalorum, Gothorumque Regi;
Duci Slesvici, Holsatiæ, Stormariæ, & Dithmarsiæ;
Comiti in Oldenburg & Delmenhorst &c.

S. D.

Serenissime potentissimeque Rex, Amice
ac Fœderate Charissime,

LITERAS Majestatis Vestræ sexto decimo Februarii Hafniâ datas ab ornatissimo viro *Simone de Petkum*,
Oratore apud nos vestro, accepimus. Iis perlectis, &
voluntatis erga nos vestræ præclara significatio, & ipsius rei,
10 de qua scriptum erat, pondus usque èd nos permovit, ut statim ad Majestatem Vestram mittere qui mandatis nostris
instructus, nostra consilia vobis hac de re plenissime expo-
neret, in animo haberemus. Et quanquam idem nobis etiam-
num animus manet, hactenus tamen idoneum aliquem cum
15 iis mandatis dimittere, quæ gravissimum hujusmodi nego-

lick, nor conniv'd at the Injuries done by your Subjects, nor neglected to give due respect to our demands.

From our Court at Westminster, Novemb. — 1656.

5 Your Majesty's most bounden by Good-will, by Friend-
ship and Solemn League, *Oliver Protector of the Com-
wealth, &c.*

[87.p.239:M.96.(v,290.)]

*Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England,
&c. To the most Serene and Potent Prince, Frederic
III. King of Danemark, Norway, the Vandals and
Goths; Duke of Sleswich, Holsatia, Stormatia and
Dithmarsh; Count in Oldenburgh and Delmen-
horst, &c.*

*Most Serene and Potent King, our dearest Friend and
Confederate,*

W E receiv'd your Majesty's Letters, dated the 16th
of February, from *Copenhagen*, by the most
worthy *Simon de Pitkum*, your Majesty's Agent
here residing. Which when we had perus'd, the Demonstrations
of your Majesty's Good-will towards us, and the Importance
of the Matter concerning which you write, affected us to
that degree, that we design'd forthwith to send to your Majesty
some person, who being furnish'd with ample Instructions
from us, might more at large declare to your Majesty our
Counsels in that Affair. And tho we have still the same Resolu-
tions, yet hitherto we have not been at leisure to think of a
Person proper to be entrusted with those Commands, which

tium postularet, non potuimus; quemadmodum jam brevi facturos nos esse speramus. Interea non omittendum diutiùs existimavimus Majestatem Vestram certiorem facere, præsentem rerum in *Europa* statum haud mediocri nos curâ ac cogitatione sollicitos tenuisse: cum ab aliquot jam annis summo cum dolore videamus *Protestantium* Principes ac civitatum Primores (quos ex communi *Religionis* atque salutis vinculo omnem sese mutuò confirmandi ac defendendi inire rationem oporteret) inser se indies magis magisque infirmè animatos, quid quisque moliatur, quidve struat, suspectum habere; metum amicis, spem hostibus præbentes, inimicitias atque dissidia potius hac rerum inclinatione portendi, quam firmum invicem animorum consensum, ad præsidium mutuum ac defensionem. Atque hæc quidem sollicitudo eo altiùs animo nostro insedit, quo magis in Majestate Vestra, Regeque *Sueciae* adhuc aliquid residere mutuæ suspicionis videtur; vel saltem non eam existere voluntatum conjunctionem quam communis nostrum omnium in *Orthodoxam* religionem amor ac studium flagitaret; dum Majestati vestræ injecta forte aliqua suspicio est, fore ut ab Rege *Sueciae* detrimentum aliquod ditionis vestræ commerciis afferatur; suspicante vicissim *Suecorum* Rege, ne per vos & bellum, quod nunc gerit, difficilius, & contrahendarum societatum ratio impeditior sibi reddatur. Non præterit Majestatem Vestram, pro ea summa prudentia quam adhibere suis omnibus in rebus solet, quantum discriminis *Protestantium* summæ rei impen-deat, si istiusmodi suspiciones inter vos diu versentur; quanto

the weight of the matter requires; tho in a short time we hope to be more at liberty. In the mean while, we thought it not convenient any longer to delay the letting your Majesty understand, that the present Condition of Affairs in *Europe* has employ'd the greatest part of our Care and Thoughts; while for some years, to our great grief, we have beheld the Protestant Princes and Supream Magistrates of the Reformed Republicks, (whom it rather behoves, as being engag'd by the common Tye of Religion and Safety, to combine and study all the ways imaginable conduced to mutual defence) more and more at weakning variance among themselves, and jealous of each other's Actions and Designs; putting their Friends in fear, their Enemies in hope, that the Posture of Affairs bodes rather Enmity and Discord, then a firm agreement of mind to defend and assist each other. And this sollicitude has fix'd it self so much the deeper in our thoughts, in regard there seems to appear some sparkles of jealousy between your Majesty and the King of *Sweden*; at least, that there is not that conjunction of Affections, which our Love and Good-will in general toward the Orthodox Religion so importunately requires; your Majesty, perhaps, suspecting that the Trade of your Dominions will be prejudic'd by the King of *Sweden*; and on the other side, the King of *Sweden* being jealous, that by your means the War, which he now wages, is made more difficult, and that you oppose him in his contracting those Alliances which he seeks. 'Tis not unknown to your Majesty, so eminent for your profound Wisdom, how great the Danger is that threatens the Protestant Religion, should such Suspicions long

magis, quod Deus avertat, siquod hostilitatis indicium erumperet. Utcunque hæc se habeant, nos, quemadmodum & *Suecorum Regem, & Fæderati Belgii Ordines* ad pacem & moderata consilia magnopere hortati sumus (adeoque redin-
5 tegrari inter eos pacem atque concordiam vehementer gaudemus, nam & capita quoque illius fœderis à *Dominis Ordinibus* transmissa ad nos sunt) ita nostras esse partes duximus, nos-
træque amicitiæ quam maxime convenire, ut qui sensus
noster his de rebus sit, Majestatem Vestram ne celaremus
10 (præsertim cum ut ita faciamus, Majestatis Vestræ literis ami-
cissimis tam studiose invitemur; id quod etiam benevolentiæ
erga nos vestræ pro argumento singulari sanè habemus atque
amplectimur) vestræque Majestati ante oculos poneremus,
quantam nobis necessitatem, qui *Protestantium Religionem*
15 sequimur, divina providentia imposuerit colendi inter nos
pacem, idque nunc maxime, cum hostes nostri accerrimè, si
unquam alias, rem gerere, & conjurasse undique in perniciem
nostram videntur. *Valles Alpinas* miserorum nuper Incola-
rum cæde ac sanguine madentes commemorare nihil attinet;
20 nec conquassatam per eosdem dies *Cæsareis* proscriptionibus
atque edictis *Austriam*; nec denique contra *Helvetios Pro-
stantes Helvetiorum Papistarum* infestos impetus. Quis nescit
Hispanorum dolos ac machinationes per hosce aliquot annos
hæc loca omnia incendiis, ruinis, cladibus *Protestantium* per-
25 miscuisse? Si ad hæc mala *Reformatorum* Fratrum inter se

continue between two such Potent Monarchs; more especially, which God avert, if any symptom of Hostility should break forth. However it be, for our parts, as we have earnestly exhorted the King of *Sweden*, and the *States* of the *United Provinces* to Peace, and moderate Counsels (and are beyond expression glad to behold Peace and Concord renew'd between them; for that the Heads of that League are transmitted to us by their Lordships, the *States-General*) so we thought it our duty, and chiefly becoming our Friendship, not to conceal

10 from your Majesty what our Sentiments are concerning these matters, (more especially being so affectionately invited so to do by your Majesty's most Friendly Letters; which we look upon, and embrace, as a most singular Testimony of your Good-will toward us) but to lay before your eyes, how great a

15 necessity Divine Providence has impos'd upon us all, that profess the Protestant Religion, to study Peace among our selves, and that chiefly at this time, when our most embittered Enemies seem to have on every side conspir'd our destruction. There's no necessity of calling to remembrance the Valleys of

20 *Piemont* still besmear'd with the Blood and Slaughter of the miserable Inhabitants; nor *Austria*, tormented at the same time with the Emperor's Decrees and Proscriptions; nor the impetuous Onsets of the Popish upon the Protestant *Switzers*. Who can be ignorant, that the Artifices and Machinations of

25 the *Spaniards*, for some years last past, have fill'd all these places with the confus'd and blended havock of Fire and Sword? To which unfortunate Pile of Miseries, if once the Re-

dissensio velut cumulus accedat, inter vos præsertim qui nos-
 trarum virium tanta pars estis, & in quibus tantum præsidii
 ac roboris *Protestantium* dubiis temporibus comparatum atque
 repositum est; quod ad opem humanam attinet, pessum ire
 5 *Protestantium* res, & in extremo discrimine atque occasu ver-
 sari necesse erit. Quod contra, si pax constet inter vos vicinos,
 cæterosque *Orthodoxos* Principes, si concordia fraternæ omni
 ex parte studeatur, non erit cur, Deo bene juvante, vel vim vel
 versutiam nostrorum hostium pertimescamus; quorum cona-
 10 tus nostra Sola consensio vel dissipabit vel frustrabitur. Neque
 vero dubitamus quin Majestas Vestra ad hanc pacem beatam
 impertiri suam operam, quam potest maximam, & libens
 velit & velle desitura non sit. Qua in re ipse etiam communica-
 15 re consilia cum Majestate vestra atque conjungere paratis-
 simus ero; utpote & veram amicitiam professus, & cui non
 solum pactam inter nos tam auspicatò servare pacem delibe-
 ratum omnino sit, verum etiam necessitudinem hanc, quæ
 nunc intercedit, prout Deus facultatem dabit, arctiori vinculo
 20 constringere. Idem Deus interim Majestati Vestræ secunda ac
 prospera omnia concedat.

*Majestati Vestræ amicitiâ, fœdere ac voluntate
 conjunctissimus*

OLIVERIUS Prot. Reip. Angliae &c.

Dabantur ex Aula nostra Westmonasterii.

25 *Decembris An. 1656.*

formed Brethren should come to add their own Dissentions among themselves, and more especially two such Potent Monarchs, the chiefest part of our strength, and among whom so large a Provision of the Protestants Security and Puissance lies

- 5 stor'd and hoarded up against Times of Danger, most certainly the Interests of the Protestants must go to ruine, and suffer a total and irrecoverable Eclipse. On the other side, If Peace continue firmly fix'd between two such powerful Neighbours, and the rest of the Orthodox Princes; if we would but make it our
10 main study to abide in Brotherly Concord, there would be no cause, by God's assistance, to fear neither the force nor subtily of our Enemies; all whose Endeavours, and laborious Toils, our Union alone would be able to dissipate and frustrate. Nor do we question, but that your Majesty, as you are freely will-
15 ing, so your willingness will be constant in contributing your utmost Assistance to procure this blessed Peace. To which pur-
pose, we shall be most ready to communicate, and join our Counsels with your Majesty; professing a real and cordial Friendship, and not only determin'd inviolably to observe the
20 Amity so auspiciously contracted between us, but as God shall enable us, to bind our present Alliance with a more strict and Fraternal Bond. In the mean time, the same Eternal God grant all things prosperous and successful to your Majesty.

From our Court at White-Hall, Decemb. [4.] 1656.

- 25 Your Majesties most closely united by Friendship, Alli-
ance and Good-will, *Oliver Protector of the Common-
wealth of England, &c.*

[88.p.158.(S.73.C.63.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ, &c.

*Serenissimo Illustrissimoque Principi ac Domino,
Domino*

GULIELMO

*Hassiac Langravio, Principi Herefeldia, Comiti in
Cattimeliboco, Decia Ligenhain, Nidda &
Schaumburgo &c.*

Serenissime Princeps,

Ad literas Celsitudinis vestræ non sic altero pòst anno,
 quod prope jam pudet, rescriptssemus nisi nos
 admodum invitox permulta sanè, eaque gravissi-
 ma, quorum curam, pro nostro in *Repub.* munere, differre
 5 non potuimus, interpellassent. Quæ enim literæ debebant
 esse nobis gratiores, quàm quæ à Principe Religiosissimo, ma-
 joribus quoque Religiosissimis orto, de pace Religionis, deque
 concordia Ecclesiarum concilianda sunt scriptæ; quæ etiam
 literæ eundem planè animum, idem pacis *Christianæ* promo-
 10 vendæ studium non solum suo, verum etiam universi ferè
 orbis *Christiani* opinione ac judicio, & ipsæ nobis tribuunt, &
 universim attributum esse gratulantur? Et nos quidem per
 tria hæc olim regna quid hoc in parte simus conati, quidque
 hortando, ferendo, præcundo, divino maximè auxilio, effe-
 15 rimus, & norunt nostri plerique, & in summa conscientiæ
 tranquilitate sentiunt. Eandem præsertim *Germaniæ* totius

[88.p.245:M.97.(v,291.)]

Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.

*To the most Serene and Illustrious Prince and Lord,
the Lord William, Lantgrave of Hess, Prince of
Herefeldt, Count in Catzenellebogen, Decia Ligen-
hain, Widda and Schaunburg, &c.*

Most Serene Prince,

WE had return'd an Answer to your Letters sent us now near a Twelvemonth since, for which we beg your Highnesses pardon, had not many, and those the most Important Affairs of the Republick under 5 our care, constrain'd us to this unwilling silence. For what Letters could be more grateful to us, then those which are written from a most Religious Prince, descended from Religious Ancestors, in order to settle the Peace of Religion, and the Harmony of the Church? Which Letters attribute to us the same 10 Inclinations, the same Zeal to promote the Peace of Christendom, not only in your own, but in the Opinion and Judgment of almost all the Christian World, and which we are most highly glad to find so universally ascrib'd to our selves. And how far our Endeavours have been signal formerly through- 15 out these Three Kingdoms, and what we have effected by our Exhortations, by our Sufferings, by our Conduct, but chiefly by Divine Assistance, the greatest part of our People both well know, and are sensible of, in a deep tranquility of their Consciences. The same Peace we have wish'd to the Churches of 20 Germany, whose Dissentions have been too sharp, and of too

Ecclesiis, ubi acriùs ferè, jamque diu nimis dissidetur, pacem optavimus; perque nostrum *Dureum* hoc idem multos jam annos frustra molientem siquid eam in rem nostrâ operâ conferre posset ex animo detulimus. In eadem nos etiamnum 5 sententia permanemus; eandem illis *Ecclesiis* fraternalm inter se charitatem optamus: sed quam sit hoc arduum conciliandæ pacis negotium inter ipsos pacis, ut præ se ferunt, filios, summo cum dolore satis superque intelligimus. Nam ut utrique *Reformati* nempe & *Augustani*, in unius Ecclesiæ communio 10 nem aliquando coalescant, sperandum vix est; suam utrique sententiam ne possit vel voce vel scriptis defendere, prohiberi sine vi non poterunt; vis autem cum pace Ecclesiasticâ consistere non potest: hoc tantùm se sinant exorari qui dissentunt, ut humanius saltem & moderatius velint dissentire, nihiloque 15 minus inter se diligere; utpote non hostes sed fratres in levioribus licet dissentientes, in summa tamen fidei conjunctissimos. Hæc nos inculcando, hæc suadendo nunquam defatigabimur; quod ultrà est, humanis neque viribus neque consiliis datur: Deus quod suum solius est suo tempore perficiet. 20 Tu interim, Serenissime Princeps, præclararam in Ecclesias declarationem animi tui, sempiternum sanè monumentum & majoribus tuis dignum & omnibus posthac principibus imitandum reliquisti. Nos *Celsitudini* vestræ, pro eo ac merita

too long endurance; and by our Agent *Dury*, for many years in vain endeavouring the same Reconciliation, we have cordially offer'd whatever might conduce on our part to the same purpose. We still persevere in the same Determinations, and

5 wish the same Fraternal Charity one among another, to those Churches. But how difficult a task it is to settle peace among those Sons of Peace, as they give out themselves to be, to our extream grief, we more then abundantly understand. For that the Reformed, and those of the *Augustan* Confession, should

10 cement together in a Communion of one Church, is hardly ever to be expected: 'Tis impossible by force to prohibit either from defending their Opinions, whether in private Disputes, or by publick Writings. For Force can never consist with Ecclesiastical Tranquility. This only were to be wish'd, that they

15 who differ, would suffer themselves to be entreated, that they would disagree more civilly and with more moderation; and notwithstanding their Disputes, Love one another; not imbitter'd against each other as Enemies, but as Brethren, dissenting onely in Trifles, though in the Fundamentals of Faith most

20 cordially agreeing. With inculcating and perswading these things, we shall never be wearied; beyond that, there is nothing allow'd to human Force or Counsels: God will accomplish his own work in his own time. In the mean while, you, most Serene Prince, have left behind ye a noble testimony of

25 your Affection to the Churches, an eternal Monument becomming the Vertue of your Ancestors, and an Exemplar worthy to be follow'd by all Princes. It only then remains for us to implore the Merciful and Great God to Crown your Highness

est, felicitatem cæteris in rebus quantum ipsa cupit, mentem, ea quam nunc habes, haud meliorem (quid enim potest esse melius?) à Deo Optimo Maximo præcamur.

Westmonasterio. die Martii An. Dom. 1656.

[89.p.160.(S.74.C.102.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Serenissimo Principi

DUCI CURLANDIÆ.

Serenissime Princeps,

5 **D**E benevolentia Celsitudinis erga nos vestræ & aliàs, & tum quidem abunde nobis constituit cùm Oratorem nostrum ad *Moscoviac Ducem* iter facientem, & in ditione vestra per aliquot dies commorantem hospitio benignè accepisti: nunc justitiæ ac æquitatis suæ haud leviora
 10 indicia daturam esse Celsitudinem vestram & suopte ingenio & nostro rogatu confidimus. Cum enim *Joannes Jamesonus Scotus*, navis cuiusdam vestræ Magister fidelem naucleri operam septennioque cognitam vobis navaverit, seque illam navem *Balenam* sibi commissam, in ostio fluminis, ut mos est,
 15 Gubernatori vestro appellendam in portum tradidisset, cumque imperiè suo munere fungentem quod solum potuit sapientius monuisse multis testibus probaverit, non ejus profecto

with all the Prosperity in other things which you can wish for; but not to change your Mind, then which you cannot have a better, since a better cannot be, nor more Piously devoted to his Glory.

5 *Westm. March—1656[7].*

[89.p.249:M.98.(v,292.)]

*Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.
To the most Serene Prince, the Duke of Curland.*

Most Serene Prince,

WE have bin abundantly satisfi'd of your Affection to us, as well at other times, as when you kindly entertain'd our Ambassador in his Journey to the Duke of Muscovy, for some days together making a
10 stop in your Territories: Now we are no less confident that your Highness will give us no less obliging Testimonies of your Justice and Equity, as well out of your own Good nature, as at our request. For we are given to understand, That one
15 *John Johnson*, a Scotchman, and Master of a certain Ship of yours, having faithfully discharg'd his Duty for 7 years together in the Service of your Highness, as to your Highness is well known, at length deliver'd the said Ship, call'd the *Whale*, in the Mouth of the River, according as the Custome is, to one of your Pilots, by him to be carried safe into Harbour. But it so
20 fell out, that the Pilot being ignorant of his Duty, though frequently Warned and Admonish'd by the said *Johnson*, as he has prov'd by several Witnesses, the said Ship ran aground and split to pieces, not through any fault of the Master, but through

culpâ, sed Gubernatoris vel imperitia vel pervicacia fractam esse navem nemini non liquet. Quod cum ita sit, à Celsitudine vestra majorem in modum petimus, ut supradicto *Joanni Magistro* neque illud naufragium imputare, neque eum idcirco stipendio debito velit privare; cuius spe solâ, jam altero naufragio bonis omnibus amissis, se utcunque in extrema inopia sustinet & solatur.

Ex Aula nostra, Westmonasterio.

die Martii An. Dom. 1657.

[90.p.161.(S.75.C.95.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Amplissimis Consulibus ac Senatoribus

REIP. GEDANENSIS

S. P. D.

Amplissimi, magnifici Viri, amici Charissimi,

RBEM vestram industriâ, opibus & optimarum artium studiis florentem cum nobilissimis quibusque urbibus semper esse duximus conferendam: nunc posteaquam in hoc bello, quod vestris jamdiu in finibus geritur, *Polonorum* sequi partes quam *Suecorum* maluistis, sanè & Religionis causâ quam colitis & commercii, quod cum *Anglis* vetustum jam habetis, optavimus ut ea vobis maxime consilia placent, quæ cum Dei gloria urbisque vestræ dignitate ac splendore viderentur esse conjunctissima. Quocirca petimus pro amicitia quæ vobis cum *Anglorum* Gente multo usu fir-

the want of Skill, or Obstinacy of the Pilot. Which being so, we make it our earnest request to your Highness, That neither the said Shipwrack may be imputed to the foremention'd *Johnson*, the Master, nor that he may upon that account be depriv'd
5 of the Wages due to him; by the onely enjoyment of which, he having lately suffer'd another misfortune at Sea, he hopes however to support and comfort himself in the extremity of his Wants.

From our Court at Westm. March — 1657.

[90.p.251:M.99.(v,292.)]

Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.

To the most Noble the Consuls and Senators of the Republick of Dantzick.

Most Noble and Magnificent, our dearest Friends,

10 WE have always esteem'd your City, flourishing in Industry, Wealth, and studious Care to promote all useful Arts and Sciences, fit to be compar'd with any the most Noble Cities of *Europe*. Now in regard that in this War, that has long bin hovering about your Confines,
15 you have rather chosen to side with the *Polanders*, then with the *Swedes*; we are most heartily desirous, that for the sake of that Religion which you embrace, and of your ancient Commerce with the *English*, you would chiefly adhere to those Counsels, which may prove most agreeable to the Glory of
20 God, and the Dignity and Splendour of your City. Wherefore we intreat ye, for the sake of that Friendship which has bin long establish'd between your selves and the *English* Nation,

mata jamdiu constat, & siqua in gratia apud vos nostrum quoque nomen est, ut insignem inter primos *Succorum Duces Conismarcum*, egregium præsertim bello virum casu & suorum proditione mari interceptum belli lege, non acerbissimè adhuc gesti, dimittere velitis, sin id minus vestris rationibus convenire arbitramini, ut leniore saltem ac liberiore custodiâ habendum censeatis. Utrum horum vobis faciendum decreveritis, id profecto imprimis quod existimatione urbis vestræ dignum est decernetis; deinde ab omnibus præclaris belli ducibus magnam gratiam inibitis; nos denique, quicquid id vestrâ interesse putatis, haud mediocri sanè beneficio devincietis.

Vestrarum amplitudinem Studiosissimus

OLIVERIUS Protector Reipub. Angliæ &c.

15 *Ex Aula nostra Westmonasterio.*

. Aprilis An. Dom. 1657.

and if our Reputation have obtain'd any favour or esteem among ye, to set at Liberty Count *Conismark*, conspicuous among the Principal of the *Swedish* Captains, and a Person singularly fam'd for his Conduct in War, but by the Treachery
5 of his own People surpris'd at Sea; wherein you will do no more then what the Laws of War, not yet exasperated to the heighth, allow; or if you think this is not so agreeable to your Interests, that you will however deem him worthy a more easy and less severe Confinement. Which of these two Favours so
10 ever you shall determin to grant us, you will certainly perform an act becoming the Reputation of your City, and highly oblige besides the most famous Warriers and most eminent Captains of all Parties; and lastly, lay upon our selves an obligation not the meanest; and perhaps it may be worth your Interest to
15 gratify us.

From our Court at Westm. April [10.] 1657.

Your Lordships most Affectionate, *Oliver, &c.*

[91.p.163.(S.76.C.99.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip.
Angliæ, Scottiæ, Hiberniæ &c.

*Serenissimo ac Potentissimo Principi ac Domino
IMPERATORI Ducique magno universæ RUSSIÆ,
Soli Domino Voladomæri, Moschoæ, Novogrodi,
Regi Cazani, & Astracani, Syberiæ, Domino Vobscœ,
Magno Duci Smolenchi, Tuerscoiæ, & aliarum,
Domino ac Magno Duci Novogrodæ, Inferiorum-
que Regionum Chernigoi, Rezanscoæ & aliarum,
Domino omnis Plagæ Septentrionalis, item Domino
Everscoæ, Cartalinscæ, aliarumque permultarum.*

S. P. D.

ANGLORUM Genti cum imperii vestri populis, vetus
amicitia, magnusque usus, id quod nemo nescit,
amplissimumque commercium jamdiu fuit; illa
verò virtus singularis, *Imperator Augustissime*, qua majori-
bus suis Majestas vestra longè prælucet, & quæ de ea est vicino-
rum omnium Principum opinio, Potissimum nos movet, ut
Majestatem Vestram & eximio studio colamus, eique com-
municata cupiamus, quæ & rei Christianæ & rationibus vestris
haud parum conducere, nec minus nominis vestri gloriæ
servire posse existimemus. Quapropter ornatissimum virum
Dominum Richardum Bradshaw, summa fide, integritate,
prudentia, usque rerum, ex aliis etiam Legionibus, nobis
cognitum, ad Majestatem Vestram misimus Oratorem; qui

[91.p.253:M.100.(v,292.)]

Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, &c. To the most Serene and Potent Prince and Lord, Emperor and great Duke of all Russia, sole Lord of Volodomaria, Moscow and Novograge, King of Cazan, Astracan and Syberia, Lord of Vobscow, great Duke of Smolensko, Tuerscoy, and other Places. Lord and great Duke of Novogrod, and the Lower Provinces of Chernigoy, Rezansco and others. Lord of all the Northern Climes; also Lord of Eversco, Cartalinsca, and many other Places.

ALL men know how Ancient the Friendship, and how vast the Trade has bin for a long train of years between the *English* Nation and the People of your Empire: But that singular Vertue, most *August Emperor*, which in your Majesty far outshines the Glory of your Ancestors; and the high Opinion which all the Neighbouring Princes have of it, more especially moves us to pay a more then ordinary Veneration and Affection to your Majesty, and to desire the imparting of some things to your Consideration, which may conduce to the Good of *Christendome* and your own Interests. Wherefore, we have sent the most Accomplish'd *Richard Bradshaw*, a person of whose Fidelity, Integrity, Prudence, and Experience in Affairs, we are well assur'd, as having bin employ'd by us in several other Negotiations of this nature, under the Character of our Agent to your Majesty; to the end he

& singulare erga vos nostrum studium, summamque obser-
vantiam vobis exponat, & supradictis de rebus agere cum Ma-
jestate Vestra possit. Eum itaque ut benignè nostro nomine
acciatis, eique ut, quoties commodum erit, liberum aditum,
5 auresque benignas, fidem denique in iis omnibus quæ pro-
prouerit aut transegerit, eandem atque nobismetipsis, si corām
adfuissetsemus, præbere velitis rogamus; adeoque Majestati
vestræ atque *Imperio Russico* fausta omnia à Deo Opt. Max.
precamur. *Majestatis Vestræ Studiosissimus*

10 OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Ex Aula nostra Westmonasterii.

die April. An. Dom. 1657.

[92.p.165.(S.79.C.74.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Serenissimo ac Potentissimo Principi

CAROLO GUSTAVO

*Suecorum, Gothorum, Vandalorumque Regi, Magno
Principi Finlandiæ, Duci Esthoniæ, Careliæ, Bre-
mae, Verðæ, Stetini, Pomeraniæ, Cassubiaæ & Van-
daliæ, &c.*

*Serenissime Potentissimeque Rex, amice ac
Fœderate Charissime,*

15 **V**IR nobilissimus Gulielmus Jepsonus Militum Tri-
bunus, & Parlamenti nostri Senator, cui hoc mu-
nus honori erit, quod Majestati Vestræ hasce literas
dabit, certiore eam faciet quanta cum perturbatione ac do-
lore nuntium accepimus belli illius funesti inter Majestatem
vestram Daniaque Regem coorti; quamque nobis cordi ac

may more at large make known to your Majesty our singular Good will and high Respect toward so Puissant a Monarch, and Transact with your Majesty concerning the matters above-mention'd. . Him therefore we request your Majesty favourably to receive in our Name, and as often as shall be requisite to grant him free Access to your Person, and no less gracious Audience; and lastly, to give the same credit to him in all things which he shall Propose or Negotiate, as to our selves if we were personally present. And so we beseech Almighty God
to Bless your Majesty and the *Russian Empire* with all Prosperity.

From our Court at Westm. April [10.] 1657.

Your Majesty's most Affectionate, *Oliver, Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.*

[92.p.255:M.101.(v,370.)]

Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.

To the Most Serene and Potent Prince Charles Gustavus, King of the Swedes, Goths, and Vandals, &c.

Most Serene and Potent King, our dearest Friend and Confederate,

15 **T**HE most Honourable *William Jepson*, Collonel of Horse, and a Senator in our Parliament, who will have the Honour to deliver these Letters to your Majesty, will make known to your Majesty, with what disturbance and grief of Mind we receiv'd the News of the fatal War broke out
20 between your Majesty and the King of *Danemark*, and how much it is our cordial and real endeavour, not to neglect any

studio sit, nullam nostram operam aut officium prætermittere,
quoad Deus facultatem dederit; ut huic ingruenti malo re-
medium aliquod maturè afferatur, eæque simul calamitates
avertantur, quas inferri ex hoc bello religionis causæ com-
5 muni necesse erit; hoc præsertim tempore, quo adversarii
nostrí contra *Orthodoxæ* fidei professionem & professores
cum consilia perniciosissima tum vires arctissimè conjungunt.
Hæc atque alia nonnulla permagni ad utriusque gentis com-
moda rationesque publicas momenti adduxere nos, ut hunc
10 virum ornatissimum Internuntii extraordinarii prædictum
munere ad Majestatem vestram mitteremus: Quem uti amicè
recipiatis, eique, iis in rebus quas cum Majestate vestra nostro
nomine communicaverit, summam fidem adhibeatis rogamus;
cum is sit cuius fidei atque prudentiæ nos quoque plurimum
15 tribuamus. Simul & illud petimus, ut Majestas vestra nostram
ergo se resque suas benevolentiam singularem, atque studium
persuassimum sibi habeat; cuius nos argumenta certissima
per omnem occasionem & propenso animo & officiis paratis-
simis præbebimus.

20 *Majestatis vestræ amicus & Fœderatus conjunctissimus*
OLIVERIUS Protector Reipub. Angliae &c.
Ex Aula nostra Westmonasterii. Aug. An. Dom. 1657.

labour or duty of ours, as far as God enables us, that some speedy remedy may be appli'd to this growing Mischief, and those Calamites averted, which of necessity this War will bring upon the Common Cause of Religion; more especially at this
5 time, now that our Adversaries unite their Forces and pernicious Counsels against the Profession and Professors of the Orthodox Faith. These and some other Considerations of great importance to the Benefit and Publick Interests of both Nations, have induc'd us to send this Gentleman to your Majesty
10 under the Character of our Extraordinary Envoy. Whom we therefore desire your Majesty kindly to receive, and to give Credit to him in all things which he shall have to impart to your Majesty in our Name; as being a Person in whose Fidelity and Prudence we very much confide. We also farther request,
15 That your Majesty will be pleas'd fully to assure your self of our Good-will and most undoubted Zeal, as well toward your Majesty, as for the Prosperity of your Affairs. Of which we shall be readily prepar'd with all imaginable willingness of mind to give unquestionable Testimonies upon all occasions.

20 *From our Court at Westminster, August [20.] 1657.*

Your Majesty's Friend, and most strictly Co-united Confederate, *Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.*

[93.p.167.(S.80.C.128.)]

Excellentissimo Domino

DOMINO de BOURDEAUX

Serenissimi

REGIS GALLIARUM

Legato extraordinario.

Excellentissime Domine,

MERCATORES quidam *Londino-derrienses Samuel Dausonus, Joannes Campsejus, & Joannes Nevinus* per libellum supplicem Serenissimo Domino Protectori ediderunt, se, posteaquam foedus inter
 5 hanc *Rempub. Regnumque Galliae* redintegratum intellexerant, An. Dom. 1655. navem quandam cui nomen *Anglice The Speedwell*, melioris ominis causâ, quam eventus ferebat, impositum, *Joannes Ker Magister* erat, mercibus quibusdam ex portu *Derriensi Burdegalam* convehendis onerasse; eam
 10 navem illic onere exposito, vinoque aliquique mercibus inde impositis, captam in reditu die 24. *Novembris* anni supradicti à duabus *Brestensem* Navibus armatis, quarum alteri, *Adrianus Vindmian Swart*, alteri *Jacobus Jonsonus* præfuit, ab iisdem etiam in portum *Brivatem*, vulgo *Brestensem*, fuisse
 15 abductam; ibique & jure captam judicatam esse, & auctione venditam, cum mille centumque libras nostras æstimatione

[93. Omitted by Phillips; translated 1936.M.108.(v,372.)]

[*The President of the Council*] to *The most excellent Count de Bordeaux, Ambassador Extraordinary of the most serene French King.*

Most excellent Sir,

CERTAIN merchants of Londonderry, Samuel Dawson, John Campsey and John Nevins, have informed the Lord Protector by petition, that after they learned of the renewed alliance between the Kingdom of France and this Republic, in 1655, they loaded a ship called (for sake of a better omen than the event justified) *The Speedwell*; John Ker being master; with certain goods to be conveyed from the port of Derry to Bordeaux. That ship having there sold her cargo and reladen with wine and other merchandise, was on the return voyage on the 24th November, 1655, captured by two armed vessels of Brest, one commanded by Adrian Vindmian Swart, the other by James Jonson, and by them taken into the port of Brest, where it was judged a rightful prize and sold at auction, when it was valued by just estimate at £1100 (besides an additional loss of £1000). To recover this they have tried by all honorable means with the officials of that place, but so far in vain. They according to custom have sued in the Admiralty Court, where those who captured the ship were cited in judgment and given opportunity to defend the fairness of the capture. This was published and proclaimed according to law, and by the public officials of the court duly communicated to the French ambassador. When none ap-

justâ valuisset, extra damnum mille librarum præterea datum: de quibus recuperandis omni se honesta ratione cum illius loci præfectis egisse; id sibi hactenus frustra fuisse: se etiam moribus edictum curiæ maritimæ consecutos esse, quo citarentur in 5 judicium qui navem illam cepissent, autem jure esse captam defendere statuissent. Edictum hoc & recte atque ordine promulgatum & redditum: idque ab ejusdem curiæ ministris publicis mature *Domino Legato Galliæ* significatum esse: cum nemo contra comparuisset, testes aliquot juratos de re judi- 10 canda interrogatos esse. Quæ res cum à Petitoribus ad Celsitudinem Domini *Protectoris* delata sit, ab eoque cognitioni atque sententiæ Concilii mandata, cumque de facto ex testimoniis juratis libello supplici adjunctis abunde constet, Petitoribusque liberum commercium *Burdegalæ* sit datum, mer- 15 cesque illic emptæ atque impositæ vi sint in reditu ereptæ & occupatæ contra foederis fidem, ut supra demonstratum est, quis non videt hoc esse æquissimum, aut navem cum onere Petitoribus restitui, aut de damno cum captæ navis tum juris persequendi plene satisfieri? Peto igitur ab *Excellentia vestra* 20 atque etiam Serenissimi Domini *Protectoris* nomine peto omnem velit operam dare, omniq[ue] opera& authoritatem etiam sui muneric adjungere ut primo quoque tempore horum alterutrum fiat. Cum neque in causa æquiore laborare possit, neque mihi gratiore; qui eo diligentius curasse quod man- 25 datum mihi est videbor, quo *Excellentia vestra* maturius quod suum est præstiterit.

Ex Alba Aula Augusti An. Dom. 1657.

peared, sworn statements were taken concerning the case to be tried. Since this affair was reported to the Lord Protector by the petitioners, and by him turned over to the Council for deliberation and decision, and since the facts stand clear from

- 5 the affidavits accompanying the petition; free right of trade was granted the petitioners at Bordeaux, goods there bought and laden were by force seized and taken on the return voyage, contrary to the treaty, as was shown above; who does not see that it were most just, either to restore ship and cargo to the
10 petitioners, or to satisfy them fully with the value of the loss and costs of action. I therefore beg of your Excellency, and also in the name of the Lord Protector, that you adding the authority of your position to every effort will see to it that one of these things be accomplished at an early moment. You can-
15 not exert yourself in a juster cause, nor in one more acceptable to me, for I shall seem the more seasonably to perform my duty the more seasonably your excellency distinguishes himself in his office.

Whitehall, August. 1657.

[94.p.169.(S.81.C.141.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Serenissimo Principi

Do. FREDERICO WILHELMO

*Marchioni Brandenburgensi Sacri Romani Imperii
Archi-Camerario ac Principi Electori Magdeburgi,
Prussiae, Juliæ, Cliviæ, Montium, Stetini, Pomera-
niae, Cassubiorum Vandolorumque, nec non in Si-
lesia Crosnæ & Carnoviæ Duci Burggravio Norin-
bergensi, Principi Halberstadii & Mindæ, Comiti
Marcæ & Ravensbergi, Domino in Ravenstein.*

S. P. D.

Serenissime Princeps, Amice ac Fœderate Charissime,

CUM ea sit Celsitudinis vestræ singularis virtus & pace
& bello terrarum orbe toto jam clara, ea magnitudo
animi atque constantia, ut amicitiam vestram om-
nes fere Principes Vicini ambiant, amicum & socium nemo
5 fideliores sibi aut constantiores cupiat, ut nos quoque in
eorum numero esse intelligatis qui de vobis vestrisque egregiis
de Rep. Christiana meritis quam optimè quamque præclarè
sentiunt, nobilissimum virum Gulielmum Jepsonum, Tribu-
num Militum, & Parlamenti nostri Senatorem ad vos misi-
10 mus, qui vobis nostro nomine & plurimam salutem dicat, &
rebus vestris felicitatem omnem ominetur atque exoptet; nos-

[94.p.258:M.106.(v,371.)]

*Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England,
&c. To the most Serene Prince, The Lord Frederick
William, Marquess of Brandenburgh, High Cham-
berlain of the Imperial Empire, and Prince Elector,
Duke of Magdeburgh, Prussia, Juliers, Cleves, Monts,
Stettin, Pomerania, of the Cassiubiands and Vandals,
as also of Silesia, Crosna and Carnovia, Burgravae of
Norrinburgh, Prince of Halberstadt and Minda,
Count of Mark and Ravensbergh, Lord in Raven-
stein.*

Most Serene Prince, our dearest Friend and Confederate,

SUCH is the fame of your Highness's Vertue and Prudence both in Peace and War, and so loudly spread through all the World, That all the Princes round about are ambitious of your Friendship; nor does any one desire a
5 more faithful or constant Friend and Associate: Therefore to the end your Highness may know that we are also in the number of those that have the highest and most honourable Thoughts of your Person and Merits, so well deserving of the Commonwealth of *Christendome*; we have sent the most Wor-
thy Col. Will. Jepson, a Senator in our Parliament, in our Name
10 to kiss your Majesties hands, and with all to wish the continuance of all Prosperity to your Affairs, and in Words at large to

tram denique benevolentiam summumque studium erga
vestram serenitatem verbis amplissimis exponat: eique pro-
inde fidem, iis in rebus de quibus vobiscum egerit, eandem
habeatis rogamus, ac si à nobismetipsis testata omnia atque
5 confirmata coram essent.

Ex Aula nostra Westmonasterio. Augusti

An. Dom. 1657.

[95.p.170.(S.82.C.137.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Amplissimis Civitatis

Hamburgensis Consulibus ac Senatoribus

S. P. D.

*Amplissimi, magnifici & spectabiles viri,
amici charissimi,*

CUM Vir ornatissimus Gulielmus Jepsonus, Tribunus
Militum, & Parlamenti nostri Senator, Ad Sueco-
rum Regem Serenissimum à nobis missus vestram
per urbem iter faciat, in mandatis dedimus, uti vos quoque ne
præteriret nostro nomine insalutatos; neque non rogatos, ut si
qua in re vestra authoritate consilio aut præsidio opus sibi esse
judicaverit, ei quibus rebus potestis præstò esse velitis. Id quo
libentius feceritis, eo majorem à nobis iniisse vos gratiam in-
telligetis.

Ex Aula nostra Westmonasterio. die Augusti

An. Dom. 1657.

express our Good-will and Affection to your Serenity; and therefore make it our request, That you will vouchsafe to give him Credit in those matters concerning which he has Instructions to Treat with your Majesty, as if all things were Attested
5 and Confirm'd by our Personal Presence.

From our Court at White-Hall, August — 1657.

[95.p.259:M.104.(v,371.)]

Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.

To the most Noble the Consuls and Senators of the City of Hamborough.

Most Noble, most Magnificent and Worthy,

THE most Accomplish'd, Collonel William Jepson, a Senator in our Parliament, being sent by us to the most Serene King of Sweden, is to Travel through your
10 City; and therefore we have given him in Command, not to pass by your Lordships Unsaluted in our Name; and withall to make it our request, That you will be ready to Assist him upon whatsoever occasion he shall think it requisite to crave the Aid of your Authority and Counsel. Which the more willingly you shall do, the more you shall find you have acquir'd our Favour.

From our Court at Westminster, August — 1657.

[96.p.171.(S.83.C.139.)]

Amplissimis Civitatis

Bremensis Consulibus ac Senatoribus

S. P. D.

*Amplissimi, magnifici & spectabiles viri,
amici charissimi,*

QUI noster animus erga vestram civitatem, quæque
benevolentia cum propter puriorem apud vos
Religionis cultum etiam propter urbis celebrita-
tem sit, & sensistis aliàs, & quoties facultas dabitur sentietis.
Nunc, cum ornatissimus vir *Gulielmus Jepsonus, Tribunus
Militum, & Parlamenti nostri Senator* ad Serenissimum
Regem Sueciae per urbem vestram Oratoris munere instructus
iter faciat, hoc tantum in præsentia voluimus, ut & vos ille
peramanter perque amice nostro nomine salutet, & siquid
10 acciderit in quo vestra ope atque amicitiâ usus sibi esse possit,
id uti à vobis pro nostra necessitudine peteret. Qua in re non
magis defuturos vos esse confido quam de nostro erga vos
amore singulari ac studio dubitare debetis.

Westmonasterio ex Aula nostra.

15 *die Aug. An. Dom. 1657.*

[96.p.260:M.103.(v,371.)]

*To the most Noble the Consuls and Senators of the City
of Breme.*

HOW great our Affection is toward your City, how particular our Good-will, as well upon the account of your Religion, as for the celebrated Splendor of your City, as formerly you have found, so when occasion offers, 5 you shall be farther sensible. At present, in regard the most Accomplish'd Collonel, *William Jepson*, a Senator in our Parliament, is to Travel through *Bremen* with the Character of our *Envoy Extraordinary* to the King of *Sweden*, 'tis our Pleasure that he salute your Lordships lovingly and friendly in our 10 Name: and that if any accident fall out, wherein your Assistance and Friendship may be serviceable to him, that he may have free Admission to desire it, upon the score of our Alliance. Wherein we are confident you will the less be wanting, by how much the more reason you will have to be assur'd of our singular Love and Kindness for your Lordships.

From our Court at White-Hall, August — 1657.

[97.p.172.(S.—C.140.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Amplissimis Civitatis

Lubecensis Consulibus ac Senatoribus

S. P. D.

*Amplissimi, magnifici & spectabiles viri, amici
charissimi,*

GULIELMUS JEPSONUS vir nobilissimus, *Militum Tribunus, & Parlamenti nostri Senator ad Serenissimum Succorum Regem ab urbe vestra haud longe castra habentem publico Munere ornatus proficiscitur. Quapropter ei per urbem vestram aut ditionem iter facienti ut omni adjumento, si opus erit, atque præsidio, pro nostra amicitia atque commercio, adesse velitis rogamus. De cætero & salutatos vos esse nostro nomine peramice volumus, deque nostro erga vos propenso animo ac voluntate esse persuasi-*

10 sissimos.

Westmonasterio ex Aula nostra.

die Aug. An. Dom. 1657.

[97.p.262:M.105.(v,371.)]

*Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.
To the most Noble the Senators and Consuls of the
City of Lubeck.*

*Most Noble, Magnificent, and Right Worshipful our
dearest Friends,*

COLLONEL William Jepson, a Person of great Honour, and a Senator in our Parlament, is to pass with the Character of a Publick Minister from your City to the King of *Sweden*, encamping not far from it. Wherefore 5 we desire your Lordships, that if occasion require, upon the account of the Friendship and Commerce between us, you will be Assistant to him in his Journey through your City, and the Territories under your Jurisdiction. As to what remains, it is our farther pleasure, That you be Saluted in our Name, and 10 that you be assur'd of our Good-will and ready Inclinations to serve your Lordships.

From our Court at Westminster, August — 1657.

[98.p.173.(S.78.C.136.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Amplissimis Civitatis

Hamburgensis Consulibus ac Senatoribus

S. P. D.

*Amplissimi, magnifici & spectabiles viri, amici
charissimi,*

Q UI hasce ad vos literas perfert *Philippus Meadowe*
Oratoris munere à nobis instructus ad Serenissi-
mum *Daniae Regem* per Urbem vestram profi-
ciscitur. Eum, siquid erit, in quo vestram authoritatem adju-
5 mento sibi fore aut præsidio existimaverit, commendatum
vobis magnopere volumus. Nostraque commendatio quo
solet esse apud vos pondere, eodem uti nunc sit rogamus;
vobis vicissim, siquid ejusmodi occurrit non defuturi.

Ex Aula nostra Westmonasterio.

10 *die Aug. An. Dom. 1657.*

[98.p.263:M.107.(v,371.)]

Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.
To the City of Hamborough.

Most Noble, Magnificent, and Right Worshipful,

PHILIP Meadows, who brings these Letters to your Lordships, is to Travel through your City, with the Character of our Agent, to the King of Danemark. Therefore we most earnestly recommend him to your Lordships, that if any occasion should happen for him to desire it, you would be ready to Aid him with your Authority and Assistance: And we desire that this our Recommendation may have the same weight at present with your Lordships as formerly it wont to have; nor shall we be wanting to your Lordships, upon the same Opportunities.

From our Court at White-Hall, August — 1657.

[99.p.174.(S.77.C.105.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Serenissimo Principi

FREDERICO

*Hæredi Norwegiæ, Duci Slesvici, Holsatia, Stormaria,
Ditmarsia, Comiti in Oldenburg &
Delmenhorst.*

Serenissime Princeps, amice Charissime,

MISSUS à nobis Vir Domi nobilis *Gulielmus Jepsonus, Militum Tribunus, & Parlamenti nostri Senator* ad Serenissimum Suecorum Regem, quod paci communi, Reique Christianæ felix faustumque sit, 5 Legationem obit. Ei inter alia negotium dedimus, ut cum in itinere salutem plurimam Serenitati Vestræ nostro nomine dixisset, pristinamque nostram benevolentiam & constantissima studia significasset, ab ea quoque peteret, ut authoritate vestrâ munitus iter tutum atque commodum habere per vestram ditionem possit. Quo beneficio Celsitudo vestrâ nos nostraque vicissim officia majorem in modum demerebitur.

Westmonasterio ex Aula nostra. die Aug. An. Dom. 1657.

[99.p.264:M.102.(v,370.)]

Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.

To the most Serene Prince Frederick Heir of Norway, Duke of Sleswic, Holsatia, and Ditmarsh, Count in Oldenburgh and Delmenhorst.

Most Serene Prince, our dearest Friend,

COLLONEL William Jepson, a Person truly Noble in his Countrey, and a Senator in our Parliament, is sent by us, as our Envoy Extraordinary to the most Serene King of *Sweden*; and may it prove Happy and Prosperous for 5 the common Peace and Interests of *Christendome*. We have given him Instructions, among other things, That in his Journey, after he has Kiss'd your *Serenities* hands in our Name, and declar'd our former Good-will and constant Zeal for your Welfare, to request of your *Serenity* also, That being Guarded 10 with your Authority, he may Travel with Safety and Convenience through your Territories. By which kind act of Civility your Highness will in a greater measure oblige us to returns of answerable Kindness.

From our Court at Westm. August — 1657.

[100. p.175.(S.86.C.115.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ
Serenissimo Principi
 FERDINANDO
 Magno Duci Hetruriæ.

Serenissime Dux magne, amice charissime,

O STENDIT nobis per libellum supplicem Societas Mercatorum nostrorum qui ad oras *Mediterranei Maris Orientales* negotiantur, Præfectum quendam navis *Lodoviculi*, sive *Anglicè The Little Lewis*, nomine 5 *Gulielmum Ellum*, cum *Alexandriæ* in *Egypto* esset, conductum à Satrapa *Memphitico* ut *Oryzam*, *Saccharum* & *caphiam*, ipsius *Turcarum* Principis in usum *Constantinopolim* aut *Smyrnam* comportaret, classi se *Otomanicæ* in itinere subduxisse, &, contra datam fidem, navis totum onus *Liburnum* avertisse: ibi prædâ potum nunc agere. Quod facinus, 10 pessimi sanè exempli, cum *Christianum* nomen probro, Mercatorum fortunas degentium sub *Turca* direptionis periculo objiciat, petimus à *Celsitudine Vestra*, ut illum hominem comprehendi, & in custodiam tradi, navemque & bona retineri jubeat, quoad significatum à nobis erit curasse nos res illas 15 *Turcarum* principi reddendas. *Vestræ Celsitudini* sicubi nostris officiis usus vicissim erit, paratissima omni tempore fore profitemur. *Celsitudinis Vestrae Studiosissimus*

OLIVERIUS Protector Reipub. Angliæ &c.

20 *Westmonasterio ex Aula nostra. die Sept. An. Dom. 1657.*

[100.p.265:M.109.(v,372.)]

Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.
To the most Serene Prince, Ferdinand Great Duke of
Tuscany.

Most Serene Great Duke, our dearest Friend,

THE Company of our Merchants, Trading to the Eastern Coasts of the Mediterranean Sea, by their Petition to us have set forth, That *William Ellis*, Master of a Ship call'd the *Little Lewis*, being at *Alexandria* in *Egypt*, was hir'd by the *Basha* of *Memphis*, to carry Rice, Sugar, and Coffee, either to *Constantinople* or *Smyrna*, for the use of the *Grand Seignior*; but that contrary to his Faith and Promise given, he bore away privately from the *Ottoman Fleet*, and brought his Ship and Lading to *Leghorn*; where now he lives in Possession of his Prey. Which Villanous Act, being of dangerous Example, as exposing the Christian Name to scandal, and the Fortunes of our Merchants living under the *Turks* to Violence and Ransack; we therefore make it our request to your Highness, That you will give Command that the said Master be Apprehended and Imprison'd, and that the Vessel and Goods may remain under seizure, till we shall have given notice of our care, for the restitution of those Goods to the *Sultan*: Assuring your Highness of our readiness to make suitable returns of gratitude whenever opportunity presents it self.

From our Court at Westm. Septemb. — 1657.

Your Highness's most Affectionate, Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of *England*, &c.

[101.p.176.(S.85.C.142.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Serenissimo Principi ac Domino

Do. FREDERICO WILHELMO

Marchioni *Brandenburgensi*, Sacri Romani Imperii
Archi-Camerario, ac Principi Electori *Magdeburgi*,
Prussiae, *Juliae*, *Cliviæ*, *Montium*, *Stetini*, *Pomera-
niae*, *Cassubiorum*, *Vandalorumque*, nec non in *Si-
lesia*, *Crosnae* & *Carnoviæ* Duci, Burggravio *Norin-
bergensi*, Principi *Halberstadii* & *Mindæ*, Comiti
Marcæ & *Ravensbergi*, Domino in *Ravenstein*.

Serenissime Princeps, amice ac Fœderate charissime,

ALTERIS ad Celsitudinem Vestram literis per Oratorem
nostrum *Gulielmum Jephsonum* aut redditis aut
brevi reddendis Legationis ipsi à nobis mandatæ
fidem fecimus; idque sine vestrarum virtutum aliqua men-
tione, nostræque erga vos benevolentia, significatione facere
non potuimus. Verum nequis vestra de rebus Protestantium
egregiè merita, quæ summâ omnium prædicatione celebra-
tur, nos obiter tetigisse tantùm videamur, resumendum nobis
nunc idem argumentum, nostraque officia non libentiùs qui-
dem aut animo propensiore, aliquanto tamen prolixius defe-
renda Serenitati vestræ censuimus. Et meritò sanè, cum ad
aures nostras quotidie perferatur, fidem vestram atque con-
stantiam omnibus tentatam machinis, Sollicitatam technis,

[101.p.267:M.111.(v,373.)]

Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.

To the most Serene Prince, the Lord Frederic William Marquiss of Brandenburgh, &c. [High Chancellor of the Holy Roman Empire, Prince Elector of Magdeburg, Prussia, Julich, Cleves, Berg, Stettin, Pomerania, of the Cassubians and Vandals, and Duke in Silesia, Crosna and Carnovia, Burggrave in Nuremberg, Prince of Halberstadt and Minden, Count of Mark and Ravensburg, Lord in Ravenstein.]

Most Serene Prince, our most dear Friend and Confederate,

BY our last Letters to your Highness, either already or shortly to be deliver'd by our Ambassador *William Jepson*, we have imparted the substance of our Embassy to your Highness; Which we could not do without some mention
5 of your great Vertues, and demonstration of our own Good will and Affection. Nevertheless, That we may not seem too superficially to have glided over your transcending deservings of the Protestant Interests; we thought it proper to resume the same subject, and pay our Respect and Veneration, not more
10 willingly, or with a greater fervency of Mind, but somewhat more at large, to your Highness. And truly most deservedly, when daily Information reaches our ears, That your Faith and Conscience, by all manner of Artifices Tempted and Assail'd,
15 by all manner of Arts and Devices Solicited, yet cannot be shaken, or by any Violence be rent from your Friendship and

labefactari tamen, & ab amicitia fortissimi Regis ac socii, nullo modo posse dimoveri: idque cum eo loco Suecorum res nunc sint, ut in retinenda eorum societate Celsitudinem vestram Reformatæ potius Religionis causa communi, quām suis com-
5 modis duci manifestum sit: cumque hostibus vel occultis vel jam prope imminentibus cincta undique & penè obsessa sit, copiæ ut sint validæ non tamen sint maximæ, eâ tamen firmitate animi ac robore esse, eo consilio ac virtute imperatoriâ, ut unâ vestrâ voluntate niti totius rei summa ac moles, bellique
10 hujus maximi exitus pendere videatur. Quapropter nihil est quod dubitet Celsitudo vestra quin de amicitia nostra summoque studio polliceri omnia sibi possit; qui vel ipsi ab omni laude derelicti nobis videremur, si præclarâ istâ fide atque con-
stantiâ, cæterisque vestris laudibus minùs delectaremur, aut
15 vobisipsis communi Religionis nomine minus deberemus. Quòd si rebus ab ornatissimo Viro *Joanne Friderico Schlezer* Consiliario & Oratore apud nos vestro propositis respondere, pro eo ac studemus, hactenus non potuimus (quanquam is omni assiduitate ac diligentia id agit atque contendit) condi-
20 tioni rerum nostrarum hoc velit imputare Celsitudo vestra rogamus; sibique imprimis persuadere nihil nobis esse antiquius aut optatius, quam ut vestris rationibus cum Religionis

Alliance with a most Magnanimous Prince and your Confederate: And this, when the Affairs of the *Swedes* are now reduc'd to that condition, that in adhering to their Alliance, 'tis manifest that your Highness rather consults the common

- 5 Cause of the Reformed Religion, then your own Advantage. And when your Highness is almost surrounded and besieg'd by Enemies, either privately lurking, or almost at your Gates; yet such is your Constancy and Resolution of Mind, such your Conduct and Prowess becoming a great General, that the bur-
- 10 then and massy bulk of the whole Affair, and the event of this important War, seems to rest and depend upon your sole determination. Wherefore your Highness has no reason to question but that you may rely upon our Friendship and unfeigned Affection; who should think our selves worthy to be forsaken
- 15 of all men's Good word, should we seem careless in the least of your unblemish'd Fidelity, your Constancy, and the rest of your applauded Virtues, or should we pay less respect to your Highness upon the common score of Religion. As to those matters propounded by the most Accomplish'd *John Frederic*
- 20 *Schlever*, your Counsellor and Agent here residing, if hitherto we could not return an Answer, such as we desir'd to do, though with all assiduity and diligence labour'd by your Agent; we intreat your Highness to impute it to the present condition of our Affairs, and to be assur'd, that there is nothing which we
- 25 account more sacred, or more earnestly desire, then to be serviceable and assisting to your Interests, so bound up with the Cause of Religion. In the mean time we beseech the God of

causa tam conjunctis usui quam plurimùm atque subsidio esse possimus. Interim tam clara virtus ac fortitudo ne ullo tempore deficiat aut opprimatur, dignâve laude aut fructu careat Deum Opt. Max. precamur.

5

Celsitudini Vestrae Studiosissimus

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Ex Aula Nostra Westmonasterio. die Sept. An. Dom. 1657.

[102.p.178.(S.88.C.129.)]

Excellentissimo Domino, Domino de Bourdeaux
Serenissimi Galliarum Regis Legato
extraordinario.

Excellentissime Domine,

10 **P**OSTULAVIT à Serenissimo Domino *Protectore*,
Lucas Lucius Mercator Londinensis de sua quadam
navi, cui nomen *Maria*, quæ cum ab *Hibernia Bajonam*
peteret, vi tempestatis ad *fanum divi Joannis de Luz*, appulsa,

Mercy and Power, that so signal a Prowess and Fortitude may never languish or be oppress'd, nor be depriv'd the Fruit and due Applause of all your Pious Undertakings.

From our Court at Westminster, September — 1657.

- 5 Your Highness's most Affectionate, Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of *England*, &c.

[102.p.270:M.112.(v,376.)]

To the most Excellent Lord, M. de Bourdeaux, Extra-ordinary Ambassador from the most Serene King of France.

Most Excellent Lord,

LUCAS Lucie Merchant of *London*, has made his Complaint to the most Serene Lord Protector, concerning a certain Ship of his, call'd the *Mary*; which in her

- 10 Voyage from *Ireland* to *Bayonne*, being driven by Tempest into the Port of *St. John de Luz*, was there detain'd by vertue of an Arrest, at the Suit of one *Martin de Lazan*; nor could she be discharg'd till the Merchants had given security to stand a Tryal for the Property of the said Ship and Lading. For *Martin* pretended to have a great Sum of Money owing to him by the Parliament for several Goods of his which in the year 1642. were Seiz'd by Authority of Parliament, in a certain Ship call'd the *Santa Clara*. But it is manifest, That *Martin* was not the Owner of the said Goods, onely that he Prosecuted the claim 15 of the true Owners *Richald* and *Iriat*, together with his Partner, whose name was *Antonio Fernandez*; and that upon the said *Martin* and *Antonio's* falling out among themselves, the

ibi retenta & occupata est actione *Martini* cuiusdam *De Lazon*; nec restituta donec à procuratoribus Mercatoribus illius satisdaretur, se de illa navi atque onere cum *Martino* lege experturos. Tulit enim præ se *Martinus* deberi sibi grandem à *Parlemento Angliae* pecuniam, mercium quarundam suarum nomine quæ in navi quadam *Sancta Clara anno 1642*. *Parlementi* Auctoritate sunt retentæ. Verùm cum satis constaret, *Martinum* illum earum mercium verum dominum non esse, sed cum *Antonio* quodam *Fernandez* verorum dominorum
10 *Richaldi & Iriati* jus persecui, dissidentibusque inter se *Martino & Antonio*, decreverit Parlamentum uti merces illæ retinerentur quoad lege esset decisum utri eorum reddendæ essent, paratusque fuerit semper *Antonius* lege agere; contrà, neque *Martinus* neque pro eo quisque in judicio hactenus com-
15 paruerit, quæ omnia ex *Lucae Petitoris libellis libello supplici annexis liquent; iniquissimum sanè est, ut is, qui jus suum suppositum cum *Antonio* collegâ suo de alienis bonis experiri apud nos recusat, cogeret nostros homines verosque dominos de suis bonis in aliena ditione contendere: Quin idem
20 æquitati vestræ atque prudentiæ videatur, non dubitat Sere-
nissimus Dominus *Protector*; à quo sum jussus hanc *Lucæ Lucii* causam æquissimam *Excellentia Vestrae* singularem in modum commendare: ne *Martino*, qui jus alienum apud nos persecui negligit, eo obtentu aliis eripiendi jus suum apud vos
25 potestas detur.*

Excellentia Vestrae Studiosissimus.

Westmonasterio. die Octob. An. Dom. 1657.

Parliament Decreed that the said Goods should be stop'd till the Law should decide to which of the two they were to be re-stor'd. Upon this, *Antony* was desirous that the Action should proceed; on the other side, neither *Martin*, nor any body for 5 him, has hitherto appear'd in Court: All which is evidently apparent by *Lucas's* Petition hereto annex'd. So that it seems most unreasonable, That he who refus'd to try his pretended Title with *Antonio*, to other mens Goods, in our own Courts, should compel our People and the true Owners to go to Law 10 for their own in a Foreign Dominion. And that the same is apparent to your Excellency's Equity and Prudence, the most Serene Lord Protector makes no question; by whom I am therefore commanded in a particular manner to recommend this fair and honest Cause of *Lucas Lucy* to your Excellency's 15 consideration; to the end that *Martin*, who neglects to try his pretended Right here, may not under that pretence have an opportunity in the *French* Dominions to deprive others of their Rightful claims.

Westm. Octob. — 1657.

Your Excellency's most Affectionate.

[103.p.180.(S.87.C.113.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Serenissimo

Duci ac Senatui Reip. Venetæ.

Serenissime Dux atque Senatus, amici charissimi,

NUNTII rerum vestrarum contra *Turcas* felicissimè gestarum tam crebri ad nos perferuntur, ut nobis non sæpius ulla de re ad vos scribendum, quam de insigni aliqua victoria gratulandum sit. Hanc recentissimam, & Reip. vestræ quam maxime lætam atque opportunam cupimus, &, quod gloriosissimum est, *Christianorum* omnium sub *Turca* servientium quam maxime liberatricem. Nominatim *Thomam Galileum* navis, cui nomen *The Relief*, olim præfectum, *Serenitati vestræ ac Senatūi*, tametsi non nunc primum, nunc tamen eo libentiùs, quo latiori tempore, quinquennalem captivum commendamus. Ei cùm à vobis imperatum esset, ut cum navi sua Reip. vestræ operam navaret, solus cum multis hostium triremibus congressus, nonnullas depressit, magnamque stragem edidit; tandem combustâ navi captus vir fortis, deque *Veneta Rep.* tam benè meritus, quintum jam annum in misera servitute *Barbarorum* degit. Unde se redimat facultatum nihil est; nam quicquid erat, id à *Celsi-*

[103.p.273:M.113.(v,377.)]

Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.

To the most Serene Duke, and Senate of the Republick of Venice.

Most Serene Duke and Senate, our dearest Friends,

So numerous are the Tydings brought us of your fortunate Successes against the *Turks*, that there is nothing wherein we have more frequent occasion to employ our Pens, then in Congratulating your *Serenities* for some signal Victory. For this so recently obtain'd, we give ye Joy, as being not onely most Auspicious and Seasonable to your Republick, but which is more Glorious, so greatly tending to the Deliverance of all the Christians groaning under *Turkish Servitude*. More particularly we recommend to your *Serenity* and the 10 *Senate Thomas Galily*, formerly Master of the Ship call'd the *Relief*, who for these Five years together has bin a Slave; tho this be not the first time we have interceded in his behalf; yet now we do it the more freely, as in a time of more then ordinary Exultation. He, having receiv'd your Commands to serve 15 your Republick with his Ship, and Engaging alone with several of the Enemies Gallies, Sunk some, and made a great havock among the rest; but at length his Ship being Burnt, the Brave Commander, and so well deserving of the *Venetian Republick*, was taken, and ever since for Five years together, has 20 endur'd a miserable Bondage under the Barbarians. To redeem himself he had not wherewithall; for whatsoever he had, that he makes out, was owing to him by your Highness and the

tudine vestra & Senatu, vel Navis vel bonorum vel stipendii nomine deberi sibi ostendit. Verum ut facultates non deessent; hostes tamen non aliâ lege dimissuros se cum profitentur, quam si suorum aliquis, qui illis in pretio æquè sit, permute-
tur. Petimus itaque magnopere à *Vestra atque Senatus Celsi-*
tudine Serenissima, petit per nos senex miserimus, captivi
pater, mœroris & lachrymarum plenus, quæ nos quidem per-
moverunt; ut primùm quoniam ex tot prosperis præliis *Tur-*
carum tanta copia captorum vobis est, unum aliquem ex eo
10 numero, quem illi accipient, hostem vestro milite fortissimo,
nostro cive, senis mœstissimi filio unico commutare velit. Deinde, ut quod stipendii, vel aliis nominibus ipsi à Rep. de-
betur, id quam primùm velit patri aut procuratori ipsius an-
numerandum curare. Priori quidem rogatu nostro, vel potius
15 æquitate vestrâ effectum est, ut statim re cognitâ, putatisque
rationibus constitutum esset quid debeatur: verum illum sup-
putationem, urgentibus fortasse aliis negotiis, nulla solutio
secuta est. Nunc miseri conditio dilationem salutis diutiùs
non fert: eum, si omnino salvum vultis, danda opera est, ut
20 squalore illo carceris tetrorimo quamprimum liberetur. Id

Senate, upon the account either of his Ship, his Goods, or for his Wages. Now in regard he may not want Relief, and for that the Enemy refuses to discharge him upon any other condition, then by exchange of some other person of equal value
5 and reputation to himself, we most earnestly intreat your Highness and the most Serene Senate, and the Afflicted Old man, Father of the said *Thomas*, full of Grief and Tears, which not a little mov'd us, by our Intercession begs, That in regard so many prosperous Combats have made ye Masters of
10 so many *Turkish* Prisoners, you will exchange some one of their Number, whom the Enemy will accept for so stout a Seaman taken in your Service, our Countreyman, and the onely Son of a most sorrowful Father. Lastly, That whatsoever is due to him from the Republick, upon the score of Wages, or
15 upon any other account, you will take care to see it paid to his Father, or to whom he shall appoint to receive it. The effect of our first request, or rather of your Equity was this, that the whole matter was examin'd, and upon an exact stating of the accounts the Debt was agreed; but perhaps by reason of more
20 important business intervening, no payment ensu'd upon it. Now the condition of the miserable Creature admits of no longer delay; and therefore some endeavour must be us'd, if it be worth your while to desire his welfare, that he may speedily be deliver'd from the noysome Stench of Imprisonment.
25 Which, as you flourish no less in Justice, Moderation and Prudence, then in Military Fame and Victorious Success, we are confident you will see done, of your own innate Humanity and Free will, without any hesitation, without any incitement of

sine mora, sine hortatu etiam nostro humanissimâ voluntate
vestrâ facturos vos esse confidimus: quandoquidem justitiâ,
moderatione, atque prudentiâ non minus quam belli gloriâ
victoriisque floretis: Atque ut diutissimè floreatis, devicto
5 hoste potentissimo, Deum Opt. Max. precamur.

Celsitudinum Vestrarum Studiosissimus

OLIVERIUS Protector Reipub. Angliæ &c.

Westmonasterio ex Aula nostra.

die Octob. An. Dom. 1657.

[104.p.182.(S.89.C.154.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Excelsi & Præpotentibus Dominis

FOEDERATI BELGII

Ordinibus

S. P. D.

*Excelsi & Præpotentes Domini, Amici ac
Fœderati charissimi,*

10 **R**EDIT ad vos Vir illustrissimus *Gulielmus Nuport* Le-
gatus vester annis jam aliquot apud nos extraordina-
rius: sed ita redit, petito ad tempus duntaxat à vobis
commeatu, ut eum brevi reversurum speremus. Èâ enim est
fide, vigilantiâ, prudentiâ, æquitate apud nos in suo munere
15 versatus, ut majorem in unoquoque genere virtutem ac pro-
bitatem neque nos desiderare in Legato, viroque optimo neque
vos possitis; eo animo ac studio ad pacem inter nos & amici-

ours. Now that ye may long flourish, after a most Potent Enemy subdu'd, our daily Prayers implore of the Almighty.

From our Court at Westminster, October [22.] 1657.

Your Highnesses most Affectionate, *Oliver Protector of the
5 Commonwealth of England, &c.*

[104.p.277:M.114.(v,377.)]

Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.

To the High and Mighty Lords, the States of the United Provinces.

Most High and Mighty Lords, our dearest Friends and Confederates,

THE most Illustrious *William Nuport*, your Extraordinary Ambassador for some years residing with us, is now returning to your Lordships; but with this condition, That after this respite obtain'd from your Lordships, he
10 shall return again in a short time. For he has remain'd among us, in the discharge of his Trust, with that Fidelity, Vigilance, Prudence and Equity, that neither you nor we could desire greater Virtue and Probity in an Ambassador, and a Person of unblemished Reputation; with those inclinations and endeav-
15 ours to preserve Peace and Friendship between us, without any

tiam sine fuco & fraude conservandam, ut illo hanc Legationem obeunte quid inter nos offensionis aut scrupuli suboriri queat, aut pullulare, non videamus. Et discessum sanè ejus molestiore animo ferremus, hac præsertim rerum ac temporum inclinatione, nisi persuasissimum nobis hoc esset, neminem melius posse aut fidelius vel rerum utrobique statum, vel nostram erga *Celsitudines vestras* benevolentiam studiumque integrum corām exponere. Quapropter hunc ut Virum undiquaque præstantissimum, deque Rep. & suā & nostrā 10 optime meritum accipere redeuntem velitis rogamus: sicuti & nos verissimo nostrarum laudum testimonio ornatum abeuntem dimisimus prope inviti. Deus ad ipsius gloriam ecclesiæque præsidium *Orthodoxæ* vestris rebus felicitatem, nostræ amicitiæ perpetuitatem concedat.

15

Celsitudinum Vestrarum Studios.

Westmonasterio ex Aula nostra. die Novemb. An Dom. 1657.

fraud or dissimulation, that while he officiates the duty of your Ambassador, we do not find what occasion of scruple or offence can arise in either Nation. And we should brook his departure with so much the more anxiety of mind, considering the
5 present juncture of times and affairs, were we not assur'd, that no man can better or more faithfully declare and represent to your Lordships, either the present condition of Affairs, or our Good-will and Affection to your Government. Being therefore every way so excellent a Person, and so well deserving
10 both of yours and our Republick, we request your Lordships to receive him returning, such as we unwillingly dismiss him, laden with the real Testimonials of our Applauses. Almighty God grant all Prosperity to your Affairs and perpetuate our Friendship, to his Glory, and the support of his Orthodox
15 Church.

From our Court at Westminster November [12.] 1657.

Your High and Mightinesses most devoted.

[105.p.184.(S.91.C.155.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. *Angliae, &c.*

Excelsis & Præpotentibus Dominis

FOEDERATI BELGII

Ordinibus

S. P. D.

*Excelsi & Præpotentes Domini, Amici Nostri ac Fæderati
Charissimi,*

GEORGIUS DUNINGUS Vir nobilis, nobis est multis ac variis negotiis summâ fide, probitate ac solertiâ perspectus jam diu & cognitus. Eum, ut apud vos Oratoris munere fungatur, mittendum censuimus, mandatisque nostris amplissimè instruximus. Eum itaque amico, ut consuevistis, animo recipiatis rogamus; & quoties habere se significaverit, quod nostro nomine vestrum cum *Excelsis Ordinibus* agat, amicè audire, fidemque adhibere; & quæ vos vicissim communicanda nobis censebitis, ea omnia, sicuti rectè potestis, perinde ac si nos ipsi coram essemus, ei committere velitis. De cætero vobis vestræque Reip. ad Dei gloriam ecclesiæque præsidium secundas res omnes ex animo præcamur.

Celsitudinum Vestrarum Studiosissimus

15

OLIVERIUS &c.

Westmonasterio ex Aula nostra. die Decemb. An. Dom. 1657.

[105.p.279:M.115.(v,378.)]

*Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.
To the High and Mighty Lords the States of the
United Provinces.*

*Most High and Mighty Lords, our dearest Friends and
Confederates,*

GEORGE DOWNING is a Person of Eminent Qual-
ity, and after a long trial of his Fidelity, Probity and
Diligence, in several and various Negotiations, well
approv'd and valu'd by us. Him we have thought fitting to
5 send to your Lordships, dignify'd with the Character of our
Agent, and amply furnish'd with our Instructions. We there-
fore desire your Lordship to receive him kindly, and that so
often as he shall signify that he has any thing to impart in our
Name to your Lordships, you will admit him free Audience,
10 and give the same Credit to him, and entrust him with whatso-
ever you have to communicate to us: which you may safely do,
as if our selves were personally present. And so we beseech
Almighty God to bless your Lordships, and your Republick
with all prosperity, to the Glory of God, and the Support of his
15 Church.

From our Court at White-Hall, Decemb. — 1657.

Your High and Mightinesses most Affectionate Oliver, &c.

[106.p.185.(S.92.C.149.)]

ORDINIBUS HOLLANDIÆ.

CUM ea nostræ Reip. cum vestra intercedat necessi-
 tudo, ea sint utrinque negotia, ut sine Oratore atque
 interprete vel hinc inde missa res tantæ ad utilita-
 tem utriusque gentis constitui commodè vix possint, ex usu
 5 communi fore arbitrati sumus, ut *Georgium Duningum Vi-*
rūm nobilem, multis ac variis negotiis summā fide, probitate
ac solertiā spectatum jam diu nobis & cognitum eo munere
instructum mitteremus: qui nostro nomine apud vos maneat,
iis maxime officiis intentus, quibus nostra amicitia sarta tecta
 10 *conservari posse quam diutissimè videatur. Hac de re cum*
ad Excelsos & Præpotentes Ordines scripsimus, tum vos quo-
que qui in Provinciâ vestrâ summæ rei præsidetis & Fœderati
Belgii tanta pars estis certiores faciendo per literas duximus;
ut & nostrum Oratorem eâ ratione quâ convenit accipiatis, &
 15 *quæ ille cum *Excelsis Dominis Ordinibus* transegerit, ea vobis*
persuadeatis peræque firma ac rata nos esse habituros, acsi ipsi
rebus transactis coram interfuissemus. Deus consilia vestra &
facta omnia ad gloriam suam & Ecclesiæ pacem dirigat.

Westmonasterio &c. Decemb. 1657.

[106.p.280:M.116.(v,378.)]

To the States of Holland.

THERE being an Alliance between our Republick and yours, and those Affairs to be transacted on both sides, that without an Agent and Interpreter, sent either by your selves, or from us, matters of such great moment can hardly be adjusted to the advantage of both Nations, we thought it conduced to the common good of both Republicks to send *George Downing*, a Person of Eminent Quality, and long in our knowledge and esteem for his undoubted Fidelity, Probity and Diligence, in many and various Negotiations, dignif'd with the Character of our Agent, to reside with your Lordships, and chiefly to take care of those things, by which the Peace between us may be preserv'd entire and diurnal. Concerning which we have not onely written to the *States*, but also thought it requisite to give notice also of the same to your Lordships, Supreme in the Government of your Province, and who make so considerable a Part of the *United Provinces*; to the end you may give that reception to our Resident which becomes him, and that whatever he Transacts with your *High and Mighty States*, you may assure your selves shall be as firm and irrevocable, as if our selves had bin present in the Negotiation. Now the most Merciful God direct all your Counsels and Actions to his Glory and the Peace of his Church.

Westm. Decemb. — 1657.

[107.p.186.(S.90.C.116.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

*Serenissimo Principi
FERDINANDO
Magno Duci Hetruriæ.*

Serenissime Dux Magne, amice noster plurimum colende,

PERMAGNAM nobis attulere voluptatem literæ *Celsitudinis* Vestræ decimo Novemb. Florentiâ datæ; in quibus benevolentiam erga nos Vestram eo vidimus perspectiorem, quanto res ipsæ verbis, facta promissis certiora 5 benevolentis animi indicia sunt: quæ nempe rogavimus *Celsitudinem* vestram, juberet illum navis *Lodovici parvi* præfectum *Gulielmum Ellum*, qui fidem *Turcis* datam turpissimè fregerat, & ipsum comprehendi, & navem cum mercibus in portu retineri, quoad *Turcarum* quæ essent redderentur, ne 10 nomen *Christianum* per istiusmodi furta labem aliquam susciperet, ea omnia, & summo quidem studio, quod satis intelligimus, scripsit *Celsitudo* Vestra se præstisset. Nos itaque cum pro accepto beneficio gratias agimus, tum hoc porrò nunc petimus, quandoquidem satisfactum iri *Turcis* Mercatores in se receperunt, ut & Præfectus ille custodiâ liberetur, & navis cum mercibus quamprimum dimittatur; ne Turcarum forte rationem potiorem, quam nostrorum civium habuisse videamus. Interim *Celsitudinis* Vestræ spectatâ vo-

[107.p.282:M.117.(v,378.)]

Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.
to the most Serene Prince, Ferdinand Great Duke of
Tuscany.

Most Serene Great Duke, our much Honour'd Friend,

Y OUR Highness's Letters, bearing date from *Florence* the 10th. of *Novemb.* gave us no small occasion of content and satisfaction; finding therein your Good will toward us, so much the more conspicuous, by how much Deeds then Words, Performances then Promises, are the more certain marks of a cordial Affection. For what we requested of your Highness, That you would command the Master of the *Little Lewis, William Ellis*, who most ignominiously broke his Faith with the *Turks*, and the Ship and Goods to be Seiz'd and Detain'd, till Restitution should be made to the *Turks*, least the *Christian Name* should receive any Blemish by Thieveries of the like nature; all those things, and that too with an extraordinary zeal, as we most gladly understood before, your Highness writes that you have seen diligently perform'd. We therefore return our Thanks for the kindness receiv'd, and make it our farther request, That when the Merchants have given security to satisfie the *Turks*, the Master may be discharg'd, and the Ship, together with her Lading, be forthwith dismis'd, to the end we may not seem to have had more care perhaps of the *Turks Interest*, then our own Countreymen. In the mean time we take so kindly this surpassing favour done us by your Highness, and most acceptable to us, that we should

luntate erga nos singulari, & sanè gratissimâ sic libenter
 fruimur, ut ingratitudinis notam non recusemus, nisi pari
 promptitudine vobis vicissim gratificandi occasionem quam
 primum dari nobis exoptamus, ex qua nostram quoque in red-
 5 dendis officiis promptitudinem animi rebus ipsis erga vos de-
 monstrare possimus.

Celsitudinis Vestræ Studiosissimus

OLIVERIUS &c.

Westmonasterio ex Aulâ nostrâ.

10 *Decemb. An. Dom. 1657.*

[108.p.187.(S.93.C.68.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Serenissimo ac Potentissimo Principi

CAROLO GUSTAVO

Suecorum, Gothorum, Vandolorumque Regi.

*Serenissime Potentissimeque Rex, Amice ac Fœderate invic-
 tissime,*

MULTA simul attulere nobis literæ *Majestatis ves-
 tra* 21. Feb. in *Castris Selanicis* datae, cur,
 & privatum nostrâ, & totius reipub. *Christianæ*
 causâ, lætitia haud mediocri afficeremur: primum quod Rex
 15 *Daniae*, non suâ credo voluntate aut rationibus, sed hostium
 communium artibus factus hostis, repentina vestro in inti-
 mum ejus regnum adventu, sine multo sanguine, eò sit re-
 dactus, ut, quod res erat, utiliorem sibi pacem bello contra vos

not refuse to be branded with ingratitude, if we should not ardently desire a speedy opportunity, with the same promptitude of Mind, to gratifie your Highness, whereby we might be enabl'd to demonstrate our readiness to return the same good offices to so noble a Benefactor upon all occasions.

5 *From our Court at Westm. Decemb.—1657.*

Your Highnesses most Affectionate, *Oliver, &c.*

[108. Translation Revised from p. 284 f.: M.118.(v,385.)]

Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.

To the Most Serene and Potent Prince Charles Gustavus, King of the Swedes, Goths, and Vandals.

Most Serene and potent King, most invincible friend and Confederate,

Y OUR Majesty's letter, dated from camp in *Zealand*,
10 February 21, has brought us all at once many reasons
why, for our own sake, and that of the whole Christian
Commonwealth, we should be affected by no ordinary joy.
First, because the King of *Danemark*, made your enemy, I believe,
15 not by his own will or interests, but by the arts of common foes, has been by your sudden advent into the heart of his
kingdom, and without much bloodshed, so reduced that he
has at last, judged peace (as was the fact) more advantageous
to him than the war undertaken against you. Next, since he

suscepto tandem judicaverit: deinde cum is eam nullâ se ratione citius posse consequi existimaret, quam si delata sibi jamdiu ad conciliandam pacem nostrâ operâ uteretur, quòd *Majestas Vestra* solis Internuntii nostri literis exorata, tam 5 facilis pacis concessionē ostenderit, quantum nostrâ amicitiâ atque gratiâ interpositâ apud se valeret: meumque imprimis in hoc tum pio negotio officium esse voluerit, ut pacis tam salutaris *Protestantium* rebus, uti spero, mox futuræ ipse potissimum unus conciliator atque auctor propemodum essem.

10 Cum enim Religionis hostes conjunctas opes vestras alio pacto frangere se posse desperarent, quām si vos inter vos commisissent, habebunt nunc, profectò quod pertimescant, ne armorum animorumque, ut spero, vestrorum hæc inopinata conjunctio ipsis belli hujus conflatoribus in perniciem vertat. Tu 15 interim, Rex fortissime, macte tuâ egregiâ virtute; & quam felicitatem in rebus tuis gestis victiarumque cursu contra Regem nunc socium hostes Ecclesiæ nuper admirati sunt, candem in suâ rursus clade, Deo benè juvante, fac sentiant.

Westmonasterio ex Palatio Nostro.

20 30. die Martii 1658.

thought he could in no way sooner obtain that peace than by using our help, long ago offered him for a conciliation, because Your Majesty moved merely by the letters of our envoy, showed by a grant of peace so easy, how powerful with you
5 was our friendship and interposed good will, and chose that it should be my office in particular, in this pious transaction, to be myself nearly the sole adviser and in chief the author of a peace which is to be, as I hope, speedily so salutary to the interests of Protestants. For whereas the enemies of Religion de-
10 spaired of being able to break your combined strength otherwise than by engaging you against each other, they will now have cause, as I hope, thoroughly to fear that this unlooked-for conjunction of your arms and hearts will turn into destruction for themselves, the kindlers of this war. Do you, mean-
15 while, bravest King, go on and prosper in your conspicuous valor, and make the Church's enemies feel the same good fortune of yours they lately admired in your deeds in the course of victories over the king now your ally, now by God's help, in their own crushing overthrow.

20 *From our Court at Westminster, March 30, 1658.*

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Serenissimo Principi

FERDINANDO

Magno Duci Hetruriæ.

Serenissime Princeps,

Q UOD satisfacturum arbitramur *Celsitudini Vestrae* de nostro classis præfectori qui ad portus vestros nuper est delatus, vestro apud nos Oratori respondimus: Interim per libellum supplicem nobis ostendit 5 *Joannes Hosierus Londinensis*, cuiusdam navis, cui *Dominæ* nomen, Magister, se, cùm anno 1656. mense Aprili, navem suam ex syngrapha (chartam partitam Jus nostrum vocat) *Josepho Armano Italo* cuidam locasset, isque factas in syngrapha pactiones ter apertè fregisset, coactum esse demùm, 10 ne navem suam, totumque onus ejus, sortem denique totam amitteret, more mercatorio declaratâ publicè ejus fraude, & in tabulas publicas relatâ, *Liburni* in jus eum vocare: eum autem, ut fraudem fraude tueretur, adhibitis in societatem duobus aliis negotiatoribus litigiosis, de pecunia *Thomæ* cuiusdam *Clutterbuxi* sex mille octonos, conficto quodam obtentu, petitoris hujus nomine occupasse: se, post multas impensas consumptumque tempus, jus suum *Liburni* obtainere non posse; ne audere quidem, propter adversariorum minas atque insidias, in judicio illic comparere. Petimus itaque à

[109.p.287:M.119.(v,386.)]

*Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.
To the most Serene Prince Ferdinand, Great Duke of
Tuscany.*

Most Serene Prince,

THE Answer which we have given to your Agent here residing, we believe, will fully satisfy your Highness, as to our Admiral, who but lately put into your Ports. In the mean time, *John Hosier*, Master of a Ship, call'd the 5 *Owner*, has set forth in a Petition to us, that in *April*, 1656. he hir'd out his Ship, by a Charter-party Agreement, to one *Joseph Arman*, an *Italian*, who manifestly broke all the Covenants therein contain'd; so that he was enforc'd, lest he should lose his Ship and Lading, together with his whole Principal 10 Stock, openly to set forth the fraud of his Freighter, after the manner of Merchants; and when he had caus'd it to be register'd by a Publick Notary, to sue him at *Leghorne*. *Joseph*, on the other side, that he might make good one Fraud by another, combining with two other Litigious Traders, upon a faign'd 15 Pretence, by Perjury, seiz'd upon Six thousand *Pieces of Eight*, the Money of one *Thomas Clutterbuck*. But as for his part, the said *Hosier*, after great Expences and loss of time, could never obtain his Right and Due at *Leghorn*: Nor durst he there appear in Court, being threaten'd as he was, and way- 20 lay'd by his Adversaries. We therefore request your Highness, that you would vouchsafe your Assistance to this poor Opprest

Celsitudine vestra, ut cùm huic homini oppresso subvenire, tum hujus adversarii insolentiam pro consuetâ suâ justitiâ velit coercere: frustrâ enim authoritate Principum leges essent civitatibus latæ, si vis atque injuria, cùm, ne omnino 5 sint leges, efficere non possint, possint efficere terrore ac minis, ne quis ad eas audeat confugere. Verum in hujusmodi audaciam quin mature animadversura sit *Celsitudo Vestra*, non dubitamus; cui pacem prosperaque omnia à Deo Opt. Max. precamur.

10 *Westmonasterio ex Aula Nostra. die 7. April. An. Dom. 1658.*

[110.p.190.(S.97.C.6)]

*Serenissimo Potentissimoque Principi
LUDOVICO
Galliarum Regi.*

*Serenissime Potentissimeque Rex, Amice ac
Fœderate augustissime,*

MEMINISSE potest *Majestas Vestra* quo tempore inter nos de renovando fœdere agebatur, quod optimis auspiciis initum multa utriusque populi commoda, multa hostium communium exinde mala testantur, accidisse miseram illam *Convallensium* occisionem, quorum causam undique desertam atque afflictam vestræ misericordiæ, atque tutelæ summo cum ardore animi ac miseratione commendavimus. Nec defuisse per se arbitramur *Majestatem Vestram* officio tam pio, immo verò tam humano, pro eâ quâ

Man, and according to your wonted Justice, restrain the Insolence of his Adversary. For in vain are Laws ordain'd for the government of Cities by the Authority of Princes, if Wrong and Violence, when they cannot abrogate, shall be able by
5 Threats and Terror to frustrate the Refuge and Sanctuary of the Laws. However, we make no doubt, but that your Highness will speedily take care to punish a daring Boldness of this nature; beseeching Almighty God to bless your Highness with Peace and Prosperity.

10 *From our Court at Westminster, April 7. 1658.*

[110.p.289:M.120.(v,387.)]

To the most Serene and Potent Prince Lewis, King of France.

Most Serene and Potent King, and most August Friend and Confederate,

Y OUR Majesty may call to mind, that at the same time, when the renewing the League between us was in agitation, and no less auspiciously concluded, as the many Advantages from thence accrewwing to both Nations, and the
15 many Annoyances thence attending the Common Enemy, sufficiently testify, those dreadful Butcheries befel the *Piedmontois*, and that we recommended with great fervency of mind and compassion, their Cause on all sides forsaken and afflicted, to your Commiseration and Protection. Nor do we believe,
20 that your Majesty, of your self, was wanting in a Duty so pious, that we may not say, beseeching Common humanity, as far as

apud *Ducem Sabaudiae* valere debuit vel auctoritate vel gratiâ: nos certè aliique multi Principes ac Civitates, Legationibus, Literis, Precibus interpositis, non defuimus. Post cruentissimam utriusque sexus omnis ætatis trucidationem, pax tandem 5 data est, vel potius inducta pacis nomine hostilitas quædam tector: conditiones pacis vestro in oppido *Pinaroli* sunt latæ; duræ quidem illæ, sed quibus miseri atque inopes dira omnia atque immania perpessi facilè acquiescerent, modo iis, duræ & iniquæ ut sint, staretur; non statur; sed enim earum quoque 10 singularum falsâ interpretatione variisque diverticulis fides eluditur ac violatur; antiquis sedibus multi dejiciuntur, religio patria multis interdicitur, tributa nova exiguntur, arx nova cervicibus imponitur, unde milites crebro erumpentes obvios quosque vel diripiunt vel trucidant: ad hæc nuper novæ 15 copiæ clanculum contra eos parantur; quique inter eos *Romanam Religionem* colunt, migrare ad tempus jubentur; ut omnia nunc rursus videantur ad illorum interencionem misserrimorum spectare, quos illa prior laniena Reliquos fecit. Quod ego per dextram tuam, *Rex Christianissime*, quæ fœdus 20 nobiscum & amicitiam percussit, obsecro atque obtestor, per illud *Christianismi* Tituli decus sanctissimum, fieri ne siveris: nec tantam sæviendi licentiam non dico principi cuiquam

your Authority, and the Veneration due to your Person, could prevail with the Duke of Savoy. Certain we are, that neither our selves, nor many other Princes and Cities were wanting in our Performances, by the Interposition of Embassies, Letters,
5 and Intreaties. After a most bloody Butchery of both Sexes, and all Ages, at length Peace was granted, or rather a certain Clandestine Hostility cover'd over with the name of Peace. The Conditions of Peace were agreed in your Town of *Pignerol*; severe and hard; but such, as those miserable and indi-
10 gent Creatures, after they had suffer'd all that could be endur'd that was oppressive and barbarous, would have been glad of, had they been but observ'd, as hard and unjust as they were. But by false Constructions, and various Evasions, the Assur-
15 ances of all these Articles are eluded and violated: Many are thrust out from their ancient Abodes; many are forbid the Exercise of their Religion; new Tributes are exacted; a new Citadel is impos'd upon them; from whence the Soldiers frequently making Excursions, either plunder or murther all they meet. Add to all this, That new Levies are privately preparing
20 against 'em; and all that embrace the *Protestant Religion* are commanded to depart by a prefix'd day; so that all things seem to threaten the utter extirmination of those deplorable Wretches, whom the former Massaker spar'd. Which I most earnestly beseech and conjure ye, *Most Christian King*, by that
25 *RIGHT HAND*, which sign'd the League and Friendship between us, by that same goodly Ornament of your Title of *MOST CHRISTIAN*, by no means to suffer; nor to permit such liberty of Rage and Fury uncontroul'd, we will not say,

(neque enim in ullum Principem, multo minus in ætatem illius principis teneram, aut in muliebrem matris animum tanta sævitia cadere potest) sed sacerrimis illis sicariis ne permiseris; qui cum Christi Servatoris nostri servos atque 5 imitatores sese profiteantur, qui venit in hunc mundum ut peccatores servaret, ejus mitissimo nomine atque institutis ad innocentium crudelissimas cædes abutuntur: eripe qui potes, quique in tanto fastigio dignus es posse, tot supplices tuos homicidarum ex manibus, qui cruore nuper ebrii, san-
10 guinem rursus sitiunt; suæque invidiam crudelitatis in Principes derivare consultissimum sibi ducunt. Tu verò nec titulos tuos aut Regni fines ista invidiâ, nec Euangeliū *Christi* pacatissimum istâ crudelitate fœdari te regnante patiaris. Memineris hos ipsos avi tui HENRICI *Protestantibus* amicissimi
15 deditios fuisse; cum *Diguierius* per ea loca, quâ etiam commodissimus in *Italiā* transitus est, *Sabaudum* trans *Alpes* cedentem victor est insecurus: deditonis illius instrumentum in actis regni vestri publicis etiamnum extat; in quo exceptum atque cautum inter alia est, Ne cui postea *Convallenses* tra-
20 derentur, nisi iisdem conditionibus quibus eos avus tuus invictissimus in fidem recepit. Hanc fidem nunc implorant, avitam abs te Nepote Supplices requirunt: tui esse, quâm cujus nunc sunt, vel permutatione aliquâ, si fieri possit, malint

in any Prince, (for certainly such barbarous Severity could never enter the breast of any Prince, much less so tender in years, nor into the female thoughts of his Mother) but in those sanctifi'd Cut-throats, who professing themselves to be the
5 Servants and Disciples of our Saviour Christ, who came into this World to save Sinners, abuse his meek and peaceful Name and Precepts to the most cruel slaughter of the Innocent. Res-
cue you that are able, in your towring Station worthy to be able, rescue so many Suppliants prostrate at your feet, from the
10 hands of Ruffians, who lately drunk with Blood, again thirst after it, and think it their safest way to throw the Odium of their Cruelty upon Princes. But as for you, great Prince, suffer not, while you reign, your Titles, nor the Confines of your Kingdom, to be contaminated with this same Heaven-offend-
15 ing Scandal, nor the peaceful Gospel of Christ to be defil'd with such abominable Cruelty. Remember that they submitted themselves to your Grandfather *Henry*, most friendly to the Protestants, when the Victorious *Lesdiguieres* pursu'd the retreating *Savoyard* o're the *Alpes*. There is also an Instrument
20 of that Submission register'd among the Publick Acts of your Kingdom, wherein it is excepted and provided among other things, That from that time forward the *Piemontois* should not be deliver'd over into the Power of any Ruler, but upon the same Conditions upon which your Invincible Grandfather re-
25 ceiv'd them into his Protection. This Protection of your Grandfather, these Suppliants now implore from you as Grandchild. 'Tis your Majesty's part, to whom those People now belong, to give 'em that protection which they have chosen, by some ex-

atque optarint: id si non licet, patrocinio saltem, miseratione
atque perfugio. Sunt & rationes regni quæ hortari possint ut
Convallenses ad te configuentes ne rejicias; sed nolim te, *Rex*
tantus cùm sis, aliis rationibus ad defensionem calamitosorum
5 quām fide à majoribus data, pietate, regiaque animi benigni-
tate ac magnitudine permoveri. Ita pulcherrimi facti laus
atque gloria illibata atque integra tua erit, & ipse Patrem
misericordiæ ejusque filium *Christum Regem*, cuius nomen
atque doctrinam ab immanitate nefaria vindicaveris, eo magis
10 faventem tibi atque propitium per omnem vitam experieris.
Deus Opt. Max. ad gloriam suam, tot innocentissimorum
hominum *Christianorum* tutandam salutem, vestrumque ve-
rum decus *Majestati Vestrae* hanc mentem injiciat.

Westmonasterio. Maii An. Dom. 1658.

change of Habitation, if they desire it, and it may be done: Or if that be a Labour too difficult, at least to succour 'em with your Patronage, your Commiseration, and your admittance into Sanctuary. And there are some Reasons of State to encour-

- 5 age your Majesty not to refuse the *Piemontois* a safe *Asylum* in your Kingdom: But I am unwilling that you, so great King, should be induc'd to the defence and succour of the miserable by any other Arguments then those of your Ancestor's pledg'd Faith, your own Piety, Royal Benignity and Magnanimity.
- 10 Thus the Immaculate and intire Glory of a most Egregious Act will be your own, and you will find the Father of Mercy, and his Son, *King Christ*, whose Name and Doctrine you have vindicated from nefarious Inhumanity, so much the more favourable and propitious to your Majesty, all your days. The
- 15 God of Mercy and Power infuse into your Majesty's Heart a Resolution to defend and save so many Innocent Christians, and maintain your own Honour.

Westm. May [26.] 1658.

[111.p.193.(S.96.C.147.)]

Civitatibus

HELVETIORUM

Euangelicis.

Illustres atque Amplissimi Domini, Amici Charissimi,

DE Convallensibus Vicinis Vestris afflictissimis, quām
 sint à Principe suo gravia & intolleranda religionis
 causā passi, cùm propter ipsam rerum atrocitatem
 horret prope animus recordari, tum ad vos ca scribere quibus
 5 notiora multo sunt, supervacuum duximus. Exempla etiam
 literarum vidimus quas Legati vestri pacis jamdudum *Pinarolianæ* hortatores atque testes ad *Allobrogum* Ducem illiusque
Taurinensis consilii Præsidem scripserunt; in quibus ruptas
 esse omnes pacis conditiones, illisque miseris fraudi potiùs
 10 quām securitati fuisse singulatim, ostendunt atque evincunt.
 Quarum violationem ab ipsā statim pace datā in hunc usque
 diem continuatam, & indies graviorem nisi æquo animo pa-
 tiuntur, nisi se conculcandos planè & pessumandos, proster-
 nunt atque abjiciunt, religione etiam ejuratā, impendet eadem
 15 calamitas, eadem strages, quæ ipsos cum conjugibus ac liberis
 tertio ab hinc anno sic miserabilem in modum attrivit atque
 affixit, & subeunda iterum si est, funditus eradicabit. Quid
 agant miseri? quibus nulla deprecatio, nulla respiratio, nul-

[III.p.295:M.121.(v,389.)]

*To the Evangelick Cities of the Switzers.**Illustrious and most Noble Lords, our dearest Friends,*

HOW heavy and intolerable the Sufferings of the *Piemontois*, your most afflicted Neighbours, have bin,
and how unmercifully they have been dealt with
by their own Prince, for the sake of their Religion, by reason
5 of the Felness of the Cruelties, we almost tremble to remem-
ber, and thought it superfluous to put you in mind of those
things, which are much better known to your Lordships. We
have also seen Copies of the Letters, which your Embassadors,
Promoters and Witnesses of the Peace, concluded at *Pignerol*,
10 wrote to the Duke of *Savoy*, and the President of his Council
at *Turin*; wherein they set forth, and make it out, that all the
Conditions of the said Peace are broken, and were rather a
Snare then a Security to those miserable People. Which Violation
15 continu'd from the Conclusion of the Peace to this very
moment, and still growing more heavy every day then other:
unless they patiently endure, unless they lay themselves down
to be trAMPL'd under foot, plash'd like Mortar, or abjure their
Religion, the same Calamities, the same Slaughters, hang over
their Heads, which three years since, made such a dreadful
20 havock of them, their Wives and Children; and which, if it
must be undergone once more, will certainly prove the utter
extirpation of their whole Race. What shall such miserable
Creatures do? in whose behalf no Intercession will avail, to
whom no breathing time is allow'd, nor any certain place of

lum adhuc certum perfugium patuit; res est cum feris aut
cum furiis, quibus priorum cædium recordatio nullam pœni-
tentiam, aut suorum civium miserationem, nullum sensum
humanitatis aut fundendi sanguinis satietatem attulit. Hæc
5 ferenda planè non sunt, sive fratres nostros *Convallenses*
Orthodoxæ Religionis cultores antiquissimos, sive ipsam Re-
ligionem salvam volumus. Et nos quidem locorum inter-
vallo plus nimio disjuncti, quod opis aut facultatis nostræ fuit
& præstitimus ex animo, & præstare non desinemus. Vos qui
10 non modo fratum cruciatibus ac penè clamoribus, verum
etiam eorumdem furori hostium proximi estis, prospicite per
Deum immortalem idque maturè quid vestrarum nunc par-
tium sit; quid auxilii, quid præsidii vicinis ac fratribus alioqui
mox perituris ferre possitis ac debeatis, prudentiam vestram
15 ac pietatem, fortitudinem etiam vestram consulite. Causa
certè eadem est Religio, cur iidem hostes vos quoque perditos
velint, immo cur eodem tempore, eodem superiore anno, fœ-
deratorum vestrorum intestino Marte perditos voluerint.
Vestra duntaxat in manu post opem divinam videtur esse, ne
20 purioris ipsa stirps Religionis vetutissima in illis priscorum
fidelium reliquiis excindatur: quorum salutem in extremum
jam discriminæ adductam si negligitis, videte ne vosmetipsos
paulo post proximæ vices urgeant. Hæc dum fraternè ac
liberè hortamur, ipsi interea non langescimus: quod solum
25 nobis conceditur tam longinquis, cùm ad procurandam peri-

Refuge. They have to do with Wild Beasts, or Furies rather, upon whom the remembrance of their former Murders has wrought no compassion upon their Countrymen, no sense of humanity, nor satiated their ravenous hunger after blood. Most
5 certainly these things are not to be endur'd, if we desire the safety of our Brethren the *Piemontois*, most Ancient Professors of the Orthodox Faith, or the Welfare of our Religion it self. As to our selves, so far remote, we have not been wanting to assist 'em as far as in us lay, nor shall we cease our future
10 Aid. But you, who not only lie so near adjoining, as to behold the Butcheries, and hear the Outcries and Shrieks of the Distressed, but are also next expos'd to the fury of the same Enemies; consider for the sake of the Immortal God, and that in time, what it behoves ye now to do: Consult your Prudence,
15 your Piety, and your Fortitude, what succour, what relief and safeguard you are able, and are bound to afford your Neighbours and Brethren, who must else undoubtedly and speedily perish. Certainly the same Religion is the cause, why the same Enemies seek also your Perdition; why, at the same time the
20 last year, they meditated your ruin, by Intestine Broiles among your selves. It seems to be only in your power, next under God, to prevent the Extirpation of this most Ancient *Scien* of the Purer Religion, in these remainders of the Primitive Believers;
25 ruin, if you neglect, beware that the next Turn be not your own. These Admonitions, while we give ye freely, and out of Brotherly love, we are not quite as yet cast down: For what lies only in our power so far distant, as we have hitherto, so shall

clitantium incolumentem tūm ad sublevandam egentium
inopiam, omnem operam nostram & contulimus & confere-
mus. Deus det utrisque nobis eam domi tranquillitatem ac
pacem, eum rerum ac temporum statum, ut omnes nostras
5 opes atque vires, omne studium ad defendendam ecclesiam
suam contra hostium suorum furorem ac rabiem, convertere
possimus.

Westmonasterio ex Aula nostra.

Maii die An. Dom. 1658.

we still employ our utmost Endeavours, not only to procure the safety of our Brethren upon the precipice of danger, but also to relieve their Wants. May the Almighty God vouchsafe to both of us that peace and tranquility at home, that settlement of Times and Affairs, that we may be able to employ all our Wealth and Force, all our Studies and Counsels in the defence of his Church against the Rage and Fury of her Enemies.

From our Court at White-Hall, May [26.] 1658.

[112.p196.(S.39.C.130.)]

Eminentissimo Domino

CARDINALI MAZARINO

SALUTEM.

Eminentissime Domine,

ILLATÆ nuper *Protestantibus*, qui *Valles* quasdam *Alpinas* in ditione *Ducis Sabaudiae* incolunt, gravissimæ calamitates cædesque cruentissimæ fecêre ut inclusas has literas ad Majestatem Regiam, hasque alteras ad *Eminentiam Vestram* Scripserim. Et quemadmodum de Rege Serenissimo dubitare non possum quin hæc tanta crudelitas, quâ in homines innoxios atque inopes tam barbarè sævitum est, vehementer ei displiceat atque offensa sit; ita mihi facilè persuadeo quæ ego à Majestate Regiâ illorum causâ miserorum peto, ad ea impetranda vestram quoque operam atque gratiam, velut cumulum, accessuram. Cum nihil planè sit quod *Francorum Genti* benevolentiam apud suos omnes vicinos *Reformatæ*

[112.p.299:M.59.(v,189.)]

*To his Eminency Cardinal Mazarin.**Most Eminent Lord,*

THE late most Grievous Cruelties, and most Bloody Slaughters perpetrated upon the Inhabitants of the Valleys of *Piemont*, within the Duke of *Savoy's* Dominions, occasion'd the writing of the inclos'd Letters to his 5 Majesty, and these other to your *Eminency*. And as we make no doubt but that such Tyranny, Inhumanities, so rigorously inflicted upon harmless and indigent People, are highly displeasing and offensive to the most Serene King; so we readily persuade our selves, that what we request from his Majesty in 10 behalf of those unfortunate Creatures, your *Eminency* will employ your endeavour, and your favour to obtain, as an accumulation to our Intercessions. Seeing there is nothing which has acquir'd more good-will and affection to the *French* Nation, among all the Neighbouring Professors of the Reformed Religion, then that Liberty and those Privileges, which by pub-

Religionis cultores majorem conciliaverit, quam libertas illa ac privilegia quæ ex edictis suis atque actis publicis permissa *Protestantibus* atque concessa sunt. Et hæc quidem *Respublica* cum propter alias tum hanc potissimum ob causam *Gal-*
5 *lorum* amicitiam ac necessitudinem majorem in modum ex-
petivit. De qua constituenda jamdiu cum *Legato Regio* apud
nos agitur ejusque tractatio jam penè ad exitum perducta est.
Quid! quòd etiam singularis benignitas *Eminentia Vestrae*,
ac moderatio, quam in summis Regni rebus gerendis erga
10 *Protestantes Galliae* semper testata est, à prudentiâ vestrâ &
magnitudine animi ut hoc sperem atque expectem, facit; qua
ex re & fundamenta arctioris etiam necessitudinis inter hanc
Rempublicam, Regnumque Gallicum Eminentia vestra jece-
rit, meque sibi privatim ad officia omnia humanitatis ac bene-
15 volentiaz vicissim reddenda obligaverit: adeoque hoc velim
Eminentia vestra sibi persuassimum habeat.

Eminentia Vestra Studiosissimus.

lick Acts and Edicts are granted in that Kingdom to the Prot-
estants. And this among others was one main Reason, why
this Republick so ardently desir'd the Friendship and Alliance
of the *French* People. For the settling of which we are now
5 treating with the King's Ambassador, and have made those
progresses, that the Treaty is almost brought to a conclusion.
Besides that, your Eminency's singular Benignity and Modera-
tion, which in the management of the most Important Affairs
of the Kingdom, you have always testifi'd to the Protestants of
10 *France*, encourages us to expect what we promise to our selves
from your Prudence and Generosity; whereby you will not
only lay the foundations of a stricter Alliance between this Re-
publick and the Kingdom of *France*, but oblige us in particular
to Returns of all good Offices of Civility and Kindness: And of
15 this we desire your Eminency to rest assur'd.

Your Eminency's most Affectionate.

[May. 25. 1655.]

[113.p.197.(S.98.C.19.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ
Serenissimo ac Potentissimo Principi
LUDOVICO
Galliarum Regi.

*Serenissime Potentissimeque Rex, Amice ac
 Fœderate Augustissime,*

THOMAM Vice Comitem *Falconbrigium Generum*
 meum in *Galliam* proficiscentem, & ad testificandum
 obsequium suum & observantiam, qua *Majestatem*
Vestrām colit, venire in conspectum vestrum, *Regiamque*
 5 *Manum* osculari cupientem, tametsi propter consuetudinem
 ejus jucundissimam invitus dimitto, tamen cùm non dubitem
 quin ab aula tanti Regis, in quâ tot viri prudentissimi fortissi-
 mique versantur, multo instructior ad res quasque laudassis-
 mas, & quasi consummatus ad nos brevi sit reversurus, obsi-
 10 stendum esse ejus animo ac voluntati non sum arbitratus. Et
 quanquam is est, nisi Ego fallor, qui per se satis commendatus,
 quocunque accesserit, videri possit, tamen si se meā gratiā
Majestati Vestræ aliquanto commendatiorem fuisse senserit,
 eodem me quoque beneficio affectum atque devinctum arb-
 15 trabor. Deus *Majestatem Vestrām* incolumem, nostramque
 amicitiam firmissimam communī orbis *Christianī* bono quam
 diutissime conservet.

*Westmonasterio ex Aula nostra.
 Maii die An. Dom. 1658.*

[113.p.301:M.122.(v,390.)]

*Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.
To the most Serene and Potent Prince, Lewis King
of France.*

*Most Serene and Potent King, our most August Friend and
Confederate,*

IT being the intention of *Thomas Viscount Falconbridge*,
our Son-in-Law, to Travel into *France*, and no less his de-
sire, out of his profound Respect and Veneration to your
Majesty, to be admitted to Kiss your Royal hands; though by
5 reason of his pleasing Conversation we are unwilling to part
with him, nevertheless not doubting but he will in a short time
return from the Court of so great a Prince, celebrated for the
resort of so many Prudent and Courageous Persons, more nob-
ly prepar'd for great Performances, and fully Accomplish'd
10 in whatsoever may be thought most Laudable and Vertuous,
we did not think it fit to put a stop to his generous Resolutions.
And though he be a Person, who, unless we deceive our selves,
carries his own Recommendations about him, wheresoe're he
goes; yet if he shall find himself somewhat the more favour'd
15 by your Majesty for our sake, we shall think our selves Honour'd
and Oblig'd by the same Kindness. God Almighty long
preserve your Majesty in safety, and continue a lasting Peace
between us, to the common Good of the Christian world.

From our Court at White-[Hall] May—1658.

[114.p.199.(S.99.C.20.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ, &c.

Eminentissimo Domino

CARDINALI MAZARINO.

Eminentissime Domine,

CUM Thomam Vicecomitem *Falconbrigium* Gen-
rum meum proficiscentem in *Galliam Serenissimo*
Regi commendaverim, non potui quin ea de re
Eminentiam Vestram certiore facerem, nec non vobis etiam
5 eundem commendarem: id quantum ponderis atque mo-
menti ad superiorem quoque commendationem allaturum sit
non nescius. Quem certè fructum commorationis apud vos
suz, sperat autem non mediocrem hunc fore, percepturus est,
ejus maximam partem favori vestro ac benevolentia non po-
10 terit non debere; cuius prope sola mens ac vigilantia res tantas
eo in regno sustinet ac tuetur. Quicquid ei gratum *Eminentia*
Vestra fecerit, id mihi fecisse se existimet; id ego in multis
vestris erga me humanitè & amicè factis numerabo.

Westmonasterio. Maii An. Dom. 1658.

[114.p.303:M.123.(v,390.)]

Oliver *Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.*
To the most Eminent Lord Cardinal Mazarin.

Most Eminent Lord,

HAVING Recommended to the most Serene King,
Thomas Viscount Falconbridge our Son-in-Law,
desirous to see *France*; we could not but acquaint
your Eminency with it, and Recommend him in like manner
5 to your self; not ignorant of what moment and importance it
will be to our Recommendation first given him. For certainly,
what benefit or advantage he shall reap by residing in your
Countrey, which he hopes will not be small, he cannot but be
beholding for the greatest part of it to your Favour and Good-
10 will; whose single Prudence and Vigilancy, Supports and Man-
ages the grand Affairs of that Kingdom. Whatever therefore
grateful Obligation your Eminency shall lay upon him, you
may be assur'd you lay upon our selves, and that we shall num-
ber it among your many Kindnesses and Civilities already
15 shew'd us.

Westm. May — 1658.

[115.p.200.(S.100.C.31.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Eminentissimo Domino

CARDINALI MAZARINO.

Eminentissime Domine,

CUM illustrissimum virum *Thomam Bellassimum*
Vicecomitum Falconbrigium Generum meum Se-
renissimi Regis adventum in castra ad Dunkirkam
*gratulatum mitterem, eidem præcepi ut *Vestram* quoque*
5 Eminentiam adiret, meoque nomine & plurimam salutem
dicat, & gratias vobis agat, cuius potissimum fide, prudentiâ,
vigilantiâ perfectum est, ut res Gallica tam diversis in parti-
bus, & præsertim in vicinâ Flandriâ contra Hispanum hostem
communem tam prosperè geratur: à quo nunc celeriter, uti
10 spero, fraudum & insidiarum, quibus se maxime tuetur, aperta
atque armata virtus poenas reposcet: quod uti fiat quam cito-
simè, nos certe neque copiis, quantum possumus, neque votis
deerimus.

*Westmonasterio ex Aulâ nostrâ.*15 *Maii An. Dom. 1658.*

[115.p.304:M.124.(v,391.)]

Oliver Protector &c. To the most Eminent Lord Cardinal Mazarin.

Most Eminent Lord,

HAVING sent the most Illustrious *Thomas Bellasis*, Viscount *Falconbridge*, our Son-in-Law, to Congratulate the King upon his arrival in the Camp at *Dunkirk*, I gave him Order to attend and wish your Eminency long Life and Health in our Name, and to return Thanks to your Eminency, by whose Fidelity, Prudence and Vigilancy, it chiefly comes to pass, that the Affairs of *France* are carri'd on with such Success in several parts, but more especially in near-adjoining *Flanders*, against our common Enemy the *Spaniard*; from whom we hope that open and Armed Courage now will soon exact a rigorous account of all his Frauds and Treacheries. Which that it may be speedily done, we shall not be wanting, either with our Forces, as far as in us lies, or with our Prayers to Heaven.

15 From our Court at White-Hall, May — 1658.

[116.p.201.(S.101.C.30.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Serenissimo ac Potentissimo Principi

LUDOVICO

Galliæ Regi.

*Serenissime Potentissimeque Rex, amice ac
Fœderate Augustissime,*

UT nuntiatum est venisse in castra *Majestatem vestram*, tantisque copiis infame illud oppidum piratarum atque asylum *Dunkirkam* obseditse, & magnam cepi voluptatem, & spem certam, fore nunc brevi,
 5 Deo bene juvante, ut infestum minùs posthac latrociniis mare tutiùs navigetur; fore ut *Hispanicas* fraudes, ducem alterum ad Hesdenæ proditionem auro corruptum, alterum ad Ostdam dolo captum virtute bellicâ *Majestas vestra* nunc brevi vindicet. Mitto itaque nobilissimum virum *Thomam Vice-*
 10 *comitem Falconbrigium* generum meum, qui & adventum vestrum in tam propinqua nobis castra gratularetur, & corā exponat quanto nos studio *Majestatis vestræ* res gestas non junctis solum viribus nostris, sed votis etiam omnibus prosequamur, uti Deus Opt. Max. & ipsam incolumem, & nostram
 15 amicitiam firmissimam communi orbis *Christiani* bono quam diutissimè conservet.

Westmonasterio ex Aula nostra.

Maii An. Dom. 1658.

[116.p.305:M.125.(v,391.)]

*Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.
To the most Serene and Potent Prince, Lewis King
of France.*

*Most Serene and Potent Prince, our most August Friend
and Confederate,*

S O soon as the News was brought us, That your Majesty was arriv'd in your Camp, and was sate down with so considerable an Army before *Dunkirk*, that infamous nest of Pyrates, and Place of Refuge for Sea-Robbers, we were
5 greatly over-joy'd, in certain assurance, that in a short time now, with God's Assistance, the Seas will be more open and less infested by those Plundering Rovers; and that your Majesty, by your Military Prowess, will now take speedy Vengeance of the *Spanish Frauds*; by whom one Captain was by
10 Gold corrupted to the Betraying of *Hesden*; another Treacherously Surpriz'd at *Ostend*. We therefore send the most Noble, *Thomas Viscount Falconbridge*, our Son-in-Law, to Congratulate your Majesty's arrival in your Camp so near us, and that your Majesty may understand from his own lips, with what
15 Affection we labour the Prosperity of your Atchievements, not onely with our united Forces, but with our cordial Prayers, that God would long preserve your Majesty, and perpetuate our establish'd Friendship, to the common Good of the Christian world.

20 *From our Court at Westm. May — 1658.*

[117.p.202.(S.95.C.118.)]

Serenissimo Principi

FERDINANDO, Duci Magno Hetruriæ.

Serenissime Dux Magne,

CUM Celsitudo vestra in omnibus quidem literis suis summam erga nos benevolentiam suam nobis semper significaverit, dolemus id præfectis vestrīs ac ministris aut tam obscurè significatum, aut tam malè esse intellectum, ut in Portu *Liburnensi*, ubi maximè quæ vestra sit erga nos benevolentia intelligi oporteret, nos nullum ejus fructum aut indicium percipere queamus; immo alienum potius & hostilem vestrorum in nos animum indies experiamur. Quàm enim non amicis nostra classis *Liburnensibus* usi nuperime sit, quàm nullis adjuta rebus, quàm hostiliter denique accepta bis ab illo oppido discedere coacta sit, cùm ex eo ipso loco multis testibus fide dignis, tum ex ipso Navarcho nostro, cui cùm classem credamus, narrandi fidem derogare non possumus, satis videmur nobis nimisque certò cognovisse.

Priore ejus adventu *Cal. Jan.* post redditas Celsitudini vestræ literas nostras, vestraque omnia humanitatis officia nostris hominibus ultro delata, potentibus ut portus *Ferrarii* commoditate uti liceret, responsum est, id concedi non posse, ne *Rex Hispaniæ* scilicet noster hostis offenderetur. Et tamen quid est quod princeps amicus amico præbere communius possit, quàm littoris ac portus aditum? quid est quod nos expectare ab hu-

[117.p.307:M.126.(v,391.)]

To the most Serene Prince, Ferdinand Grand Duke of Tuscany.

Most Serene Great Duke,

IN regard your Highness in all your Letters, has ever signifi'd your Extraordinary Affection toward us, we are not a little griev'd, that either it should be so obscurely imparted to your Governors and Ministers, or by them so ill interpreted, 5 that we can reap no benefit or sign of it, in your Port of *Leghorn*, where your Friendship toward us ought to be most clearly and truly understood: Rather, That we should find the Minds of your Subjects daily more averse and hostile in their demeanor toward us. For how unkindly our Fleet was lately 10 treated at *Leghorn*, how little accommodated with necessary Supplies, in what a Hostile manner twice constrain'd to depart the Harbour, we are sufficiently given to understand as well from undoubted Witnesses upon the Place, as from our Admiral himself, to whose Relation we cannot but give Credit, 15 when we have thought him worthy to Command our Fleet. Upon his first arrival in *January*, after he had caus'd our Letters to be deliver'd to your Highness, and all Offices of Civility had pass'd between our People and yours; when he desir'd the Accommodation of *Porto Ferraro*; answer was made, it could 20 not be granted, least the King of *Spain*, that is to say, our Enemy should be Offended. And yet what is there which a Prince in Friendship more frequently allows to his Confederate, then free entrance into his Ports and Harbours? Or what is there

jusmodi amicitia possimus quæ hostium nostrorum animum
ne offendat, incommodare nobis quām commodare, aut vel
minimis rebus subvenire paratior sit. Et primo quidem ex sin-
gulis navibus duobus vel tribus nautis duntaxat excensus in
5 terram, sive commercium (quam vos Practicam vocatis) est
datum: mox ut auditum est in oppido, navem quandam *Belgi-
cam*, quæ frumentum in *Hispaniam* portabat, à nostris esse in-
terceptam, quod erat antea commercii statim adimitur; *Long-
landius* qui nostris illic Mercatoribus præsidet, classem adire
10 non permittitur; aquatio, quæ omnibus non planè hostibus
libera est, non nisi sub armatis custodibus iniquo pretio, & qui-
dem egerrimè præbetur: tot nostris Mercatoribus qui non sine
maximo vestrorum emolumento illic versantur, suos ne invi-
stant populares aut ulla re adjuvent interdicitur. Posteriore ejus
15 adventu sub exitum mensis *Martii*, egressus ex navibus nemini
datur: quinto post die cùm naviculam quandam *Neapolitanam*
prætoria navis nostra incidentem in nos fortè excepisset ducenta
plus minus tormenta ab oppido classem versus disploduntur
quorum nullum ictu nos læsit ne attigit quidem: quod argu-
20 mento esse potest quām longè hæc à Portu atque castelli diti-
one in alto gererentur, quæ vestros quasi portu violato sic sine
causa irritarunt: confestim aquatorum nostrorum scaphæ
intra portum oppugnantur; una capitur, detinetur; reposcen-
tibus neque scapham neque homines redditum iri responde-
25 tur, nisi capta illa navis *Neapolitana* reddatur quam constat
libero mari captam, ubi capi licuit. Ita nostri multis modis

that we can expect from a Friendship of this nature, more ready to do us unkindness then befriend us, or aid us with the smallest Assistance, for fear of provoking the displeasure of our Enemies. At first indeed, *Prattick* was allow'd, tho only
5 to Two or Three of our Seamen out of every Ship, who had the Favour to go ashore. But soon after, it being nois'd in the Town, That our Ships had taken a *Dutch* Vessel Laden with Corn for *Spain*, that little *Prattick* we had was Prohibited; *Longland*, the *English* Consul, was not permitted to go aboard
10 the Fleet; The liberty of taking in Fresh water, which is ever free to all that are not open Enemies, was not suffer'd, but under Armed Guards, at a severe rate; and our Merchants which reside in the Town, to the vast emolument of your People, were forbid to Visit their Countreymen, or Assist 'em in the
15 least. Upon his last arrival, toward the latter end of *March*, no body was suffer'd to come Ashoar. The fifth day after, when our Admiral had taken a small *Neapolitan* Vessel which fell into our hands by chance, above Two hunder'd great shot were made at our Fleet from the Town, though without any damage to us. Which was an argument, that what provok'd your Governors without a cause, as if the Rights of your Harbour had bin violated, was done out at Sea, at a great distance from your Town or the Jurisdiction of the Castle. Presently our Long-boats sent to take in Fresh water, were assail'd in the
20 Port, and one taken and detain'd; which being redemand'd, answer was made, That neither the Skiff nor the Seamen should be restor'd, unless the *Neapolitan* Vessel were dismis'd; tho certain it is, that she was taken in the open Sea, where it
25

incommodati sine illo comeatu, quem numeratâ pecuniâ coemerant, abire denuo coguntur. Hæc si *Celsitudinis vestræ* voluntate ac jussu quod speramus non fiunt, petimus id ostendat præfecti illius suppicio, qui amicitias Domini sui violare 5 tam facile in animum induxit: sin est ut sciente ac volente vestrâ Celsitudine commissa hæc sint, cogitet nos, ut benevolentiam vestram plurimi semper fecimus, ita apertas injurias à benevolentia dignoscere didicisse.

Vester quoad licet bonus amicus

10

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Westmonasterio ex Aula nostra. Maii die An. Dom. 1658.

[118.p.205.(S.105.C.21.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Serenissimo potentissimoque Principi

LUDOVICO

Galliæ Regi.

*Serenissime potentissimeque Rex, Amice ac
Fœderate Augustissime,*

QUÒD tam celeriter illustri missâ Legatione *Majestas Vestra* meum officium cumulo rependit, cùm singularem benigitatem, animique magnitudinem testata est suam, tum meo etiam honori ac dignitati quantum faveat, non mihi solùm declaravit, verum etiam universo populo Anglicano: quo nomine Majestati Vestræ, pro eo ac de me merita est, gratias & ago & habeo maximas. De

was lawful to Seize her. So that ours, after many Inconveniences suffer'd, were forc'd at length to set Sail, and leave behind 'em the Provision, for which they had paid ready Money. These things, if they were not done by your Highness's Consent and Command, as we hope they were not, we desire you would make it appear by the Punishment of the Governor, who so easily presum'd to violate his Master's Alliances; but if they were done with your Highness Approbation and Order, we would have your Highness understand, that as we always had a singular value for your Friendship, so we have learnt to distinguish between Injuries and Acts of Kindness.

From our Court at White-Hall, May [14.] 1658.

Your good Friend, so far as we may, *Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.*

[118.p.310:M.127.(v,392.)]

Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.

To the most Serene and Potent Prince, Lewis King of France.

Most Serene and Potent Prince, our most August Confederate and Friend,

15 **B**Y so speedily repaying our profound Respect to your Majesty, with an Accumulation of Honour, by such an Illustrious Embassy to our Court; you have not onely made known to us, but to all the People of *England*, your singular Benignity and Generosity of Mind, but also how much 20 you favour our Reputation and Dignity. For which we return our most cordial Thanks to your Majesty, as justly you have

victoria quam conjunctis nostris copiis Deus contra hostes felicissimam dedit, vobiscum unā lātor; nostrosque in eo prælio neque subsidiis vestris, neque majorum suorum bellicæ gloriæ, neque suæ denique virtuti pristinæ defuisse perquām 5 etiam gratum est. De *Dunkirkā*, quam deditio proximam *Majestas Vestra* sperare se scribit, eam nunc deditam tam citò posse me rescribere insuper gaudeo: neque unius Urbis jactura duplē perfidiam *Hispanum* propediem esse luiturum spero; quod captâ urbe altera effectum esse, velim *Majestas* 10 etiam *vestra* tam citò possit rescribere. Quod reliquum pollicetur meas rationes curæ sibi fore, de eo regi optimo atque amicissimo pollicenti, ejusque Legato excellentissimo atque ornatissimo viro *Duci Crequiensi* idem confirmanti, non difido; Deumque Opt. Max. *Majestati vestræ Reique Gallicæ* 15 domi bellique propitium exopto.

Westmonasterio. die Junii An. Dom. 1658.

merited from us. As for the Victory which God has given, most fortunate, to our United Forces against our Enemies, we rejoice with your Majesty for it; and that our People in that Battel were not wanting to your Assistance, nor the Military

- 5 Glory of their Ancestors, nor their own Pristin Fortitude, is most grateful to us. As for *Dunkirk*, which as your Majesty Wrote, you were in hopes was near Surrender: 'tis a great addition to our joy to hear from your Majesty such speedy Tidings, that it is absolutely now in your Victorious hands; and
- 10 we hope moreover, that the loss of one City will not suffice to repay the twofold Treachery of the *Spaniard*, but that your Majesty will in a short time Write us the welcome News of the Surrender also of the other Town. As to your Promise, That you will take care of our Interests, we mistrust it not in the
- 15 least, upon the Word of a most Excellent King and our most assured Friend, confirm'd withal by your Ambassador, the most accomplish'd Duke of *Crequi*. Lastly, we beseech Almighty God to prosper your Majesty and the Affairs of *France*, both in Peace and War.

20 *Westminster, June — 1658.*

[119.p.206.(S.106.C.22.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Eminentissimo Domino

CARDINALI MAZARINO.

Eminentissime Domine,

CUM Regi Serenissimo per literas gratias agam qui honoris & gratulationis reddendæ causâ, suæque lætitiae de nobilissima recenti victoria mecum communicandæ Legationem Splendidissimam misit, ingratus 5 tamen sim, nisi *Eminentia* quoque *vestre* debitas simul gratias per literas persolvam; quæ ad testandam suam erga me benevolentiam, meique rebus omnibus quibus potest ornandi studium, nepotem suum præstantissimum atque ornatissimum adolescentem unà misit, & siquem haberet apud se propinquorem aut quem pluris faceret, eum potissimum fuisse missurum scribit: additâ etiam ratione, quæ ab judicio tanti Viri profecta ad meam haud mediocrem laudem atque ornamentum pertinere existimo; nempe ut qui sanguine conjunctissimi sibi sunt in me honorando atque colendo *Eminentiam* 15 *suam* imitarentur. Et humanitatis quidem, candoris, amicitiæ *vestrum* in me diligendo exemplum haud postremum fortasse habuerint; summæ virtutis summæque prudentiæ alia in vobis longe clariora; quibus regna resque maximas summa cum gloria administrare discant. Qua res uti possit *Eminentia ves-*

[119.p.312:M.128.(v,393.)]

Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.
To the most Eminent Lord, Cardinal Mazarin.

Most Eminent Lord,

WHILE we are returning Thanks to the most Serene King, who to Honour and Congratulate us, as also to intermix his Joy with ours for the late glorious Victory, has sent a splendid Embassy to our Court; 5 we should be ungrateful, should we not also by our Letters pay our due acknowledgments to your Eminency; who to testifie your Good-will toward us, and how much you make it your study to do us all the Honour which lyes within your power, have sent your Nephew to us, a most Excellent and most Accomplish'd young Gentleman; and if you had any nearer Relation, or any Person whom you valu'd more, would have sent him more especially to us, as you declare in your Letters; adding withal the Reason, which coming from so great a Personage, we deem no small advantage to our Praise and Ornament; 15 that is to say, to the end that they who are most nearly Related to your Eminency in Blood, might learn to imitate your Eminency in shewing Respect and Honour to our Person. And we would have it not to be their meanest strife to follow your Example of Civility, Candour, and Friendship to us; since there 20 are not more conspicuous Examples of extraordinary Prudence and Virtue to be imitated then in your Eminency; from whence they may learn with equal Renown to Govern Kingdoms, and manage the most important Affairs of the World.

tra quam diutissimè quamque felicissimè gerere ad totius Regni Gallici, immo totius Reip. Christianæ commune bonum, vestrumque proprium decus, non defutura mea vota polliceor.

5

Eminentia Vestrae Studiosissimus.

Westmonasterio ex Aula nostra.

die Junii An. Dom. 1658.

[120.p.208.(S.104.C.76.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Serenissimo Potentissimo Principi

CAROLO GUSTAVO

Suecorum, Gothorum, Vandalorumque Regi &c.

Serenissime Potentissimeque Rex, Amice ac

Fæderate Charissime,

10 **Q**UOTIES communium Religionis hostium importuna consilia variasque artes intuemur, toties nobiscum reputamus, quām necessarium orbi Christiano, quamque salutare sit futurum, quo facilius adversariorum conatibus iri obviam possit, Protestantium Principes inter se, & potissimum Majestatem vestram cum Repub. nostra arctissimo fœdere conjungi. Id à nobis quantopere sit, quan-

15 toque studio expetitum, quām denique gratum nobis accidisset, si Suecorum nostræque res ea conditione ac loco fuissent, ut fœdus illud ex utriusque animi sententia sanciri, alterque alteri opportunissimo auxilio esse potuisset, Oratori-

Which that your Eminency may long and happily Administer, to the Prosperity of the whole Realm of *France*, to the common Good of the whole Christian Republick, and your own Glory, we shall never be wanting in our Prayers to implore.

5 *From our Court at White-Hall, June — 1658.*

Your Excellency's most Affectionate.

[120.p.313:M.131.(v,395.)]

Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.

To the most Serene and Potent Prince, Charles Gustavus, King of the Swedes, Goths and Vandals, &c.

Most Serene and Potent Prince, our dearest Confederate and Friend,

A S often as we behold the busy Counsels, and various Artifices of the common Enemies of Religion, so often do we revolve in our Minds, how necessary it
10 would be, and how much for the safety of the Christian world, that the Protestant Princes, and most especially your Majesty, should be united with our Republick in a most strict and solemn Confederacy. Which how ardently and zealously it has bin sought by our selves, how acceptable it would have bin to
15 us, if ours, and the Affairs of *Swedeland*, had bin in that posture and condition, if the said League could have bin sacredly concluded to the good liking of both, and that the one could have bin a seasonable Succour to the other, we declar'd to your Embassadors, when first they enter'd into Treaty with us upon

bus vestris, ex quo primùm illi hoc apud nos egerunt, testatum reddidimus. Neque vero illi suo muneri defuerunt; sed quam cæteris in rebus consueverunt, eandem hac quoque in parte prudentiam ac diligentiam adhibuerunt. Verùm ea nos
5 domi improborum civium perfidia exercuit qui in fidem sæpius recepti, res novas tamen moliri, & cum exilibus, etiam cum hostibus *Hispanis* discussa jam sæpe & profligata consilia repetere non desinunt, ut in propulsandis periculis propriis occupati, neque curam omnem, neque integras opes quod in
10 votis erat, ad communem *Religionis* causam tuendam convertere hactenus potuerimus. Quod licuit tamen, quantumque in nobis situm erat, & anteà studiosè præstitimus, & siquid in posterum *Majestatis vestræ* rationibus conducere videbitur, id non velle solùm, verùm etiam summâ ope vobiscum unà agere
15 per occasiones non desistemus. Interea *Majestatis vestræ* rebus prudentissimè fortissimèque gestis gratulamur atque ex animo lætamur: eundemque uti velit Deus felicitatis atque victoriæ cursum esse quam diuturnum ad sui numinis gloriam assiduis precibus exoptamus.

20 *Westmonasterio ex Aula nostra.*

Junii die An. Dom. 1658.

this Subject. Nor were they wanting in their duty; but the same Prudence which they were wont to shew in other things, the same Wisdom and Sedulity they made known in this Affair. But such was the Perfidiousness of our wicked and restless Countrey-men at home, who being often receiv'd into our Protection, ceas'd not however to machinate new disturbances, and to resume their formerly often frustrated and dissipated Conspiracies with our Enemies the *Spaniards*, that being altogether taken up with the preservation of our selves from sur-
5 rounding dangers, we could not bend our whole care and our entire Forces, as we wish'd we could have done, to defend the common Cause of Religion. Nevertheless what lay in our power, we have already zealously perform'd; and whatever for the future may conduce to your Majesty's Interests, we shall
10 15 not onely shew our selves willing, but industrious to carry on, in union with your Majesty, upon all occasions. In the mean time, we most gladly Congratulate your Majesty's Victories most Prudently and Courageously atchiev'd, and in our daily Prayers implore Almighty God long to continue to your Maj-
20 esty a steady course of Conquest and Felicity, to the Glory of his Name.

From our Court at White-Hall, June [4.] 1658.

[121.p.210.(S.107.C.40.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

*Serenissimo Principi**Lusitaniam Regi.*

S. P. D.

Serenissime Rex, Amice ac Foederate,

OSTENDIT nobis per libellum supplicem *Joannes Buffield Mercator Londinensis*, se anno 1649. merces quasdam *Antonio Joanni & Manucli Ferdinandi Castaneo Tamirensibus* tradidisse, uti iis divenditis 5 carum rationem mercatorum more sibi redderent: tum in *Angliam* dum navigaret, in piratas incidisse, spoliatumque ab iis damnum haud mediocre accepisse: hoc auditio, *Antonium & Manuelem* eò quod hunc interfectum credebant, traditas sibi merces statim pro suis habuisse, adhuc etiam re-10 tinere, rationemque omnem de iis recusare; atque huic fraudi subsecutam paulo post *Anglicarum* mercium proscriptionem obtendere; coactum se demum superiore anno, hyeme mediâ in *Lusitaniam* redire, sua repetere; sed frustra; hos enim neque bona neque rationem ut reddant adduci posse; & quod mirum 15 sanè videatur, privatam illarum mercium possessionem proscriptione publicâ defendere: cùm videret se hominem longinquum detersiore conditione cum *Tamirensibus* in sua patria contendere, ad *Majestatem Vestram* se confugisse; Conserva-

[121.p.315:M.132.(v,396.)]

Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.
To the most Serene Prince the King of Portugal.

Most Serene King, our Friend and Confederate,

JOHN BUFFIELD, of London Merchant, has set forth in
a Petition to us, That in the year 1649. he deliver'd certain
Goods to *Anthony, John, and Manuel Ferdinando Casta-*
neo, Merchants in *Tamira*, to the end that after they had sold
5 'em, they might give him a just account, according to the Cus-
tome of Merchants; after which, in his Voyage for *England*,
he fell into the hands of Pyrates, and being Plunder'd by 'em,
receiv'd no small Damage. Upon this News, *Antony and Man-*
uel, believing he had bin Kill'd, presently look'd upon the
10 Goods as their own, and still detain 'em in their hands refusing
to come to any Account; covering this Fraud of theirs with a
Sequestration of *English* Goods that soon after ensu'd. So that
he was forc'd the last year, in the middle of Winter, to return
to *Portugal* and demand his Goods, but all in vain. For that
15 the said *John* and *Anthony* could by no fair means be per-
swaded, either to deliver the said Goods, or to come to any Ac-
count; and which is more to be admir'd, justifi'd their private
detention of the Goods, by the Publick Attainder. Finding
therefore that being a stranger, he should get nothing by con-
20 tending with the Inhabitants of *Tamira* in their own Coun-
try, he betook himself for Justice to your Majesty; humbly

toris judicium, qui judicandis Anglorum causis constitutus est, supplicem poposcisse; à Majestate Vestra rursus ad forensem illam cognitionem, unde confugerat, rejectum esse. Quod etsi per se iniquum non est, tamen cùm perspicuum sit *Tamires* 5 istos vestro edicto publico ad suam privatam fraudem abuti, à Majestate Vestra majorem in modum petimus, ut causam hujus multis casibus affliti, ad inopiamque redacti ad Conservatorem potius judicem proprium velit pro sua clementia integrum remittere: quo possit inops fortunarum suarum 10 quod superest ab illorum hominum infida societate recuperare: id, re cognitâ, quin Majestati vestræ nobiscum unà maximè placeat non dubitamus.

Westmonasterio ex Aula nostra.

die Augusti 1658.

demanded the judgment of the *Conservator*, appointed to determine the Causes of the *English*; but was sent back to the Cognizance of that Court, from which he had appeal'd. Which though in it self not unjust, yet seeing it is evident that the Merchants of *Tamira* make an ill use of your Publick Edict to justify their own private Couzenage, we make it our earnest request to your Majesty, that according to your wonted Clemency you would rather refer to the *Conservator*, being the proper Judge in these Cases, the Cause of this poor Man, Afflicted by many Casualties, and reduc'd to utmost Poverty; to the end he may recover the Remainder of his Fortunes from the Faithless Partnership of those People. Which, when you rightly understand the business, we make no question, but will be no less pleasing to your Majesty, to see done, then to our selves.

From our Court at Westminster, August, 1658.

[122.p.212.(S.108.C.52.)]

Serenissimo Principi

LEOPOLDO

Austriæ Archiduci, Provinciarum in *Belgio* sub
Philippo Hispaniarum Regi Præsidi.

Serenissime Domine,

CAROLUS HARBORDUS, vir *Equestris* apud nos
Ordinis, per libellum supplicem ad nos detulit, se
bona quædam & supellectilem cum *ex Hollandia*
Brugas in ditionem vestram asportasset, de iis, ne sibi per vim
5 atque injuriam eripiantur, inopinatò periclitari. Ea nempe,
cum à *Comite Suffolchiensi* pro quo se grandi ære alieno ob-
strinxerat, *ex Anglia* Anno 1643. missa ad se idcirco fuissent,
ut haberet, quo sibi satisfaceret, siquid pro illo dissolvere co-
geretur, à *Richardo Grenvillo*, qui & ipse *Equestris Ordinis*
10 esse fertur, occupari, & quo in loco custodiebantur, Effractis
foribus atque articulis possideri: hoc solo titulo, deberi sibi
nescio quid à *Theophilo Suffolchiensi Comite* defuncto, ex
quodam nostræ *Curiæ Cancellariae* decreto, eaque proinde
bona quasi *Theophilii Comitis* essent, eique decreto obnoxia,
15 se referenda in tabulas curasse: cùm ex nostris legibus neque
ipse Comes, qui nunc est, & cuius hæc bona sunt eo decreto
teneatur, neque bona ejus occupari aut retineri debeant: id
quod ex sententiâ ejusdem Curia unà cum hisce literis ad vos
missâ, declaratur, quas quidem literas supradictus *Carolus*
20 *Harbordus* à nobis petiit, uti per eas *Celsitudinem vestram* ro-

[122.p.317:M.53.(v,176.)]

To the most Serene Prince Leopold, Arch-Duke, of Austria, Governour of the Low-Countries under Philip K. of Spain.

Most Serene Lord,

CHARLES HARBORD, Knight, has set forth in his Petition to Us, that having sent certain Goods and Houshold-Stuff out of *Holland* to *Bruges* under your Jurisdiction, he is in great danger of having them arrested out of his hands by Force and Violence. For that those Goods, were sent him out of *England* in the Year 1643. by the Earl of *Suffolk*, for whom he stood bound in a Great Sum of Money, to the end he might have wherewithal to satisfy himself, should he be compell'd to pay the Debt. Which Goods are now in the Possession of *Richard Greenville*, Knight, who broke open the doors of the place where they were in Custody, and made a Violent seizure of the same, under pretence of we know not what due to him from *Theophilus Earl of Suffolk*, by Virtue of a certain Decree of our Court of *Chancery*, to which those Goods, as being the Earls, were justly liable; whereas by our Laws, neither the *Earl* now living, whose Goods they are, is bound by that Decree, neither ought the Goods to be seiz'd or detain'd; which the Sentence of that Court, now sent to your Serenity, together with these Letters, positively declares and proves. Which Letters the said *Charles Harbord* has desir'd of us, to the end we would make it our Request to your Highness, that the said Goods may be forthwith discharg'd from the

gatam vellemus, ut bona illa & recentione omni, & iniquâ istâ Richardi Grenvilli Actione, primo quoque tempore liberentur: cùm hoc contra morem jusque Gentium planè sit, at cuiquam in aliena ditione eâ de re Actio detur, quæ in ea Regione,
 5 ubi causa Actionis orta est, legitimè dari non possit. Hanc causam ut Celsitudini vestræ commendaremus, & ipsa justitiæ ratio, & prædicata passim vestra æquanimitas permovit. Quod siquo tempore usus venerit, ut de jure aut commodis vestrorum apud nos agatur, haud remissa profecto nostra studia,
 10 immo omni tempore propensissima experturos vos esse polliceor.

Celsitudinis Vestrae Studiosissimus

Westmonasterio. OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliae &c.

[123.p.214.(S.122.C.27.)]

Supremæ Curiæ Parlamenti Parisiensis.

15 **N**OS Commissarii Magni Sigilli *Angliae &c.* Supremam Curiam Parlamenti Parisiensis rogatam volumus curare velit uti Miles, Gulielmus, & Maria Sandys defuncti nuper Gulielmi Sandys & Elisabethæ Soamæ Uxorij ejus liberi, natione *Angli*, ætate nondum adultâ, *Parisiis*, ubi nunc in supradictæ *Curiæ* tutela sunt, ad nos quam-
 20 primum redire possint; eosque liberos *Jacobo Mowato Scoto*, Viro probo atque honesto velit committere, cui nos hanc curam delegavimus, ut eos & inde acciperet, & ad nos huc adduceret: recipimusque, occasione hujusmodi oblatâ, jus idem atque æquum subditis *Gallia* quibuscumque ab hac
 25 *Curia* redditum iri.

violent seizure, and no less unjust action of the said *Richard Greenville*, in regard it is apparently against the Custom and Law of Nations, that any Person should be allow'd the liberties to sue in a Foreign Jurisdiction upon a plaint wherein he
 5 can have no relief in the Country where the Cause of Action first arose. Therefore the Reason of Justice it self, and your far Celebrated Equanimity encourag'd us to recommend this Cause to your Highness. Assuring your Highness, that whenever any dispute shall happen in our Courts concerning the
 10 Rights and Properties of your People, you shall ever find us ready and quick in our Returns of Favour.

Your Highnesse's most Affectionate *Oliver Protector of Westminster* [1655?] the Commonwealth of *England, &c.*

[123. Omitted by Phillips; modern translation;
 M.133.(v,397.)]

To the Supreme Court of the Parliament of Paris.

WE, the Commissioners of the Great Seal of England, &c., desire that the Supreme Court of the Parliament of Paris, will, when asked, take care that Miles, William, and Mary Sandys, children of the recently deceased William Sandys, and of Elizabeth Soame, his wife, of English race, and minors, may be able to return to us forthwith from Paris, where they are now under the protection of the said court, and will deliver these children to the worthy and trusty Scotsman, James Mowat, to whom we have given this charge, that he may there receive them, and bring them back to us. And we promise that, on occasion of the same sort offered, there will be a return of like right and equity from this Court to any subjects of France. [1640 or 1650]

LITERÆ RICHARDI Protectoris

Nomine conscriptæ.

[124.p.215.(S.123.C.4.)]

RICHARDUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Serenissimo ac Potentissimo Principi
LUDOVICO
Galliarum Regi.

*Serenissime ac Potentissime Rex, Amice ac
Fœderate,*

CUM Serenissimus Pater meus gloriosæ memoriarum
Oliverius Reip. Angliæ Protector, omnipotente Deo
sic volente, supremum jam diem tertio Septembri
obierit, Ego Successor ejus in hoc magistratu legitimè decla-
5 ratus, tametsi in summo mœrore ac luctu, non potui tamen
quin de re tanta primo quoque tempore Majestatem Vestram
per literas certiorem facerem, quam & mei patris & hujus Reip.
amicissimam hoc nuntio repentina haud lætaturam esse con-
fido. Meum nunc est à *Vestra Majestate* petere, de me sic velit
10 existimare, ut qui nihil deliberatus in animo habeam, quam
societatem & amicitiam quæ gloriosissimo meo parenti vestra
cum Majestate fuit, summâ fide atque constantiâ colere; ejus-

LETTERS

Written in the Name of
RICHARD Protector.

[124.p.319:M.133 bis.(v,570.)]

Richard Protector of the Commonwealth of England,
&c. To the most Serene and Potent Prince, Lewis
King of France.

Most Serene and Potent King, our Friend and Confederate.

So soon as our most Serene Father, Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, by the Will of God so ordaining, departed this Life, upon the Third of September, we being Lawfully declar'd his Successor in the Supreme Magistracy, tho in the Extremity of Tears and sadness, could do no less, then with the first Opportunity by these our Letters make known a Matter of this Concernment to your Majesty; by whom, as you have bin a most Cordial Friend to our Father and this Republick, we are Confident, the Mournful and unexpected Tydings will be as sorrowfully received. Our business now, is to request your Majesty, that you would have such an Opinion of us, as of one who has determin'd nothing more Religiously and constantly then to observe the Friendship and Confederacy, contracted between your Majesty and our Renowned Father; and with the same Zeal and Good-will to confirm and Establish the Leagues by him Concluded,

que fœdera, consilia, rationes vobiscum institutas eodem studio ac benevolentia observare ratasque habere: Legatum proinde apud vos nostrum cādem qua prius potestate præditum volo: quicquid id nostro nomine vobiscum egerit, ita accipere 5 velitis rogo quasi à me ipso actum id esset. *Vestræ* denique *Majestati* comprecor fausta omnia.

Westmonasterio ex Aula Nostra. 5. Septemb. 1658.

[125.p.216.(S.124.C.5.)]

Eminentissimo Domino

CARDINALI MAZARINO.

Eminentissime Domine,

Q UANQUAM nihil mihi acerbius accidere potuit, quām de Serenissimi & præclarissimi Patris mei obitu scribere, tamen cum sciam quanti ille fecerit 10 *Eminentiam Vestram*, quanti vos illum, neque dubitem quin *Eminentia Vestra*, cui summa Rei *Gallicæ* commissa est amici ac fœderati tam constantis tamque conjuncti mortem moles- tissime latura sit, permagni referre arbitratus sum, ut eam quo- 15 que, simul cum Rege, de hoc casu gravissimo per literas mone- rem; vobisque etiam, quoniam id æquum est, confirmarem, me ea omnia sanctissimè præstirum ad quæ præstanta vobis, rataque habenda Serenissimæ memoriarum Pater meus fœdere tenebatur: perficiamque ut illum, utpote vobis amicissimum 20 omniisque laude florentem, cùm amissum meritò doletis, quām minimè tamen quod ad servandam societatis fidem attinet, desideretis: cui etiam ad utriusque Gentis commune bonum

and to carry on the same Counsels and Interests with your Majesty. To which intent, it is our pleasure that our Embassadour Residing at your Court, be empower'd by the same Commission as formerly; and that you will give the same Credit to
5 what he transacts in our Name, as if it had bin done by our selves. In the mean time we wish your Majesty all Prosperity.

From our Court at White-Hall, Septemb. 5. 1658.

[125.p.320:M.134.(v,570.)]

To the most Eminent Lord, Cardinal Mazarine.

10 **T**HO nothing could fall out more bitter and grievous to us, then to write the Mourful News of our most Serene and most Renowned Father's Death; nevertheless, in regard we cannot be ignorant of the high Esteem which he had for your Eminency, and the great Value which you had for him; nor have any reason to doubt, but that your Eminency,
15 upon whose care the Prosperity of *France* depends, will no less bewail the loss of your constant Friend, and most United Confederate, we thought it of great moment, by these our Letters to make known this Accident so deeply to be lamented, as well to your Eminency as to the King; and to assure your Eminency, which is but reason, that we shall most Religiously observe all
20 those things which our Father of most Serene Memory was bound by the League to see confirm'd and ratify'd: and shall make it our business, that in the midst of your mourning for a Friend so Faithful and Flourishing in all Virtuous Applause, there may be nothing wanting to preserve the Faith of our
25 Confederacy. For the Conservation of which on your part also,

vestra quoque ex parte servandæ Deus *Eminentiam Vestram*
quām diutissimè conservet.

Westmonasterio. Septemb. 1658.

[126.p.217.(S.125.C.79.)]

RICHARDUS Protector Reip. Angliae &c.

Serenissimo ac Potentissimo Principi

CAROLO GUSTAVO

Suecorum, Gothorum, Vandalorumque Regi &c.

Serenissime Potentissimeque Rex, Amice ac Fœderate,

5 **C**UM videar mihi Paternam virtutem vix satis posse imitari, nisi easdem quoque amicitias colam & retinere cupiam, quas ipse & virtute sibi quæsivit & sibi esse maxime colendas ac retinendas judicio singulari duxit, non est quod dubitet *Majestas vestra* quin eodem se prosequi studio ac benevolentia debeam quâ Pater meus memorie
 10 serenissimæ est prosecutus. Tametsi igitur in hoc magistratus ac Dignitatis initio non eo loco res nostras reperiam ut in præsentia possim ad quædam capita respondere, quæ Oratores vestri in medium protulerunt, tamen & institutum à patre fœdus cum *Majestate vestra* continuare & arctius etiam con-
 15 jungere mihi quidem magnopere placet; rerumque utrinque statum simulac pleniùs intellexero, ad ea transigenda quæ cum utriusque reip. commodis potissimum conjuncta esse videbuntur, ero equidem semper, ad me quod attinet, promp-

to the good of both Nations, may God Almighty long preserve your Eminency.

Westminster, Sept. [5.] 1658.

[126.p.322:M.135.(v,570.)]

Richard *Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c. To the most Serene and Potent Prince Charles Gustavus, King of the Swedes, Goths and Vandalls, &c.*

Most Serene and Potent King, our Friend and Confederate.

5 **W**HEN we consider with our selves that it will be a difficult matter for us, to be Imitators of our Fathers Vertues, unless we should observe and endeavour to hold the same Confederacies which he by his prowess acquir'd, and out of his singular judgment thought most worthy to be embrac'd and observ'd; your Majesty has no
10 reason to doubt, but that it behoves us to pay the same tribute of Affection and Good-will, which our Father of most Serene Memory always paid to your Majesty. Therefore altho in this beginning of our Government and Dignity, I may not find our Affairs in that Condition, as at present to answer to some par-
15 ticulars, which your Embassadours have propos'd, yet it is our Resolution to continue the League concluded by our Father with your Majesty, and to enter our selves into a stricter Engage-
ment; and so soon as we shall rightly understand the State of Affairs on both sides, we shall always be ready on our part, to
20 treat of those things, which shall be most chiefly for the United Benefit of both Republicks. In the mean time God long pre-

tissimus. Deus interim *Majestatem vestram* ad gloriam suam & *Orthodoxæ Ecclesiæ* tutelam atque præsidium quam diutissimè conservet.

Westmonasterio ex Aula nostra. Octob. 1658.

[127.p.219.(S.126.C.78.)]

RICHARDUS Protector Reip. Angliae &c.

Serenissimo ac Potentissimo Principi

CAROLO GUSTAVO

*Suecorum, Gothorum, Vandalorum Regi, Magno
Principi Finlandiæ, Duci Scaniæ, Esthoniæ, Care-
liae, Bremae, Verdae, Stetini-Pomeraniæ, Cassubiaæ
& Vandaliæ; Principi Rugiæ, Domino Ingriæ &
Wismariæ; nec non Comiti Palatino Rheni, Bava-
riae, Juliaci, Cliviæ & Montium Duci.*

Serenissime, Potentissime Rex, Amice ac Fœderate,

5 **B**INAS accepi à *Majestate Vestra* literas; alteras per nun-
tium suum, alteras Legato nostro *D. Philippo Meadow*
ad me transmissas. Ex quibus non solum dolorem
suum de obitu Patris mei Serenissimi veris animi sensibus
expressum, deque ipso *Majestas Vestra* quām præclarè sen-
10 serit, verum etiam de me quoque ejus in locum suspecto
quantam spem ceperit cognovi. Et ad paternæ quidem laudis
cumulum nihil posthac amplius aut illustrius tanto authore

serve your Majesty to his Glory, and the Defence and Safe-guard of his Orthodox Church.

From our Court at Westminster, Octob. 1658.

[127.p.323:M.136.(v,571.)]

Richard *Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c. To the most Serene and Potent Prince Charles Gustavus, King of the Swedes, Goths and Vandalls, &c.*

Most Serene and Potent King, our Friend and Confederate.

5 **W**E have receiv'd two Letters from your Majesty, the one by your *Envoy*, the other transmitted to us from our Resident, *Philip Meadowes*, whereby we not only understood your Majesties unfaigned Grief for the Death of our most Serene Father, in expressions setting forth the real thoughts of your mind, and how highly your Maj-
10 esty esteem'd his Prowess and Friendship, but also what great hopes your Majesty conceiv'd of our selves advanc'd in his Room. And certainly, as an Accumulation of Paternal Honour in deeming us worthy to Succeed him, nothing more Noble, more Illustrious could befall us then the judgment of such a
15 Prince; nothing more Fortunately Auspicious could happen

accedere potest meis certe in capessenda *Repub.* auspiciis nihil felicius tanto Gratulatore, ad virtutes denique patrias tanquam hæreditatem optimam adeundas nihil quod accendat vehementius tanto hortatore potuit accidere. Ad rationes

- 5 *Majestatis Vestrae* de communi *Protestantium* causa nobiscum initas quod spectat, sic velim existimet, me quidem ex quo ad hæc gubernacula accessi, quanquam eo loco res nostræ sunt, ut summam diligentiam, curam, vigilantiam domi potissimum requirant, nihil tamen antiquius aut deliberatus habuisse aut habere quam paterno fœderi cum *Majestate Vestra* percuesso quantum in me erit non deesse. Classem itaque in mare *Balticum* mittendam cum iis mandatis curavi quæ Internuncius noster quem ad hoc totum negotium amplissimè instruximus, *Majestati Vestrae* communicabit. Quam Deus Opt.
- 10 15 Max. incolumem prosperisque rerum successibus fortunatissimam ad *Orthodoxam fidem* tudandam diutissime conservet.

Westmonasterio ex Aula nostra. die 13. Octob. 1658.

to Us, at our first entrance upon the Government, then such a Congratulator; nothing lastly that could more vehemently incite us to take possession of our Father's Vertues, as our Lawful Inheritance, then the encouragement of so Great a King.

- 5 As to what concerns your Majesties Interests, already under Consideration between us, in reference to the Common Cause of the Protestants, we would have your Majesty have those thoughts of us, that since we came to the Helm of this Republick, tho the Condition of our Affairs be such at present, that
10 they chiefly require our utmost Diligence, Care, and Vigilancy at home, yet that we hold nothing more Sacred, and that there is not any thing more determin'd by Us, then as much as in us lyes, never to be wanting to the League concluded by our Father with your Majesty. To that end, We have taken care to
15 send a Fleet into the *Baltic* Sea, with those Instructions which our Agent, to that Purpose empower'd by us, will Communicate to your Majesty; whom God preserve in long safety, and prosper with success in the Defence of his Orthodox Religion.

From our Court at Westminster, Octob. 13. 1658.

[128.p.221.(S.127.C.77)]

RICHARDUS Protector

Serenissimo ac Potentissimo Principi

CAROLO GUSTAVO,

Suecorum, Gothorum, Vandalorumque Regi &c.

Serenissime, Potentissimeque Rex, Amice ac Fæderate,

MITTO ad Majestatem vestram, quo nihil dignius aut præstantius possum mittere, Virum verè egrægiūm, vereque Nobilem *Georgium Aiscoum*, *Equitem auratum*, non solùm belli, & navalis præsertim sci-
 entiâ multis ex rebus fortiter gestis cognitum jam sæpe atque spectatum, verum etiam probitate, modestiâ, ingenio, doctrinâ præditum, moribus suavissimis nemini non charum, &, quod nunc caput rei est, sub signis *Majestatis Vestrae* virtute bellicâ toto orbe terrarum florentissimæ jam diu mereri cupi-
 entem. Vclimque sic habeat *Majestas Vestra*, quicquid huic Viro muneric commiserit, in quo fides, fortitudo, experientia constare vel etiam prælucere possit, neque fideliori neque fortiori, nec facile peritiori posse se quicquam committere. Quæ autem Ego illi negotia dedero communicanda *Vestrae Majes-
 tati*, in iis expeditum aditum, aurem benignam velit rogo præbere, eamque fidem, quam nobismetipsis coram fuisset habitura; cum denique honorem, quem tali viro & suis meritis & nostrâ commendatione ornatissimo convenire judicaverit.

[128.p.325:M.137.(v,572.)]

Richard Protector, To the most Serene, and Potent Prince, Charles Gustavus, King of the Swedes, Goths and Vandalls, &c.

Most Serene and most Potent King, our Friend and Confederate.

WE send to your Majesty, nor could we send a Present more worthy or more Excellent, the truly Brave and truly Noble, Sir *George Ascuc*, Knight, not only fam'd in War, and more especially for his 5 Experience in Sea Affairs, approv'd and try'd in many desperate Engagements, but also endu'd with singular Probity, Modesty, Ingenuity, Learning, and for the sweetness of his Disposition caress'd by all Men; and which is the sum of all, now desirous to serve under the Banners of your Majesty, so 10 renown'd o're all the World for your Military Prowess. And we would have your Majesty be fully assur'd, that whatsoever high Employment you confer upon him, wherein Fidelity, Fortitude, Experience, may shine forth in their true Lusture, you cannot entrust a Person more Faithful, more Couragious, 15 nor easily more Skilful. Moreover, as to those things we have given him in Charge to Communicate to your Majesty, we request that he may have quick Access, and favourable Audience, and that you will vouchsafe the same Credit to him, as to our selves if personally present: lastly that you will give him 20 that Honour, as you shall judge becoming a Person dignifi'd with his own Merits and our Recommendation. Now God

Deus res vestras ad gloriam suam & *Orthodoxæ Ecclesiæ* præsidium felici exitu fortunet.

Westmonasterio ex Aula nostra. die Octob. 1658.

[129.p.222.(S.128.C.75.)]

RICHARDUS Protector Reip. Angliae &c.

Serenissimo Potentissimoque Principi

CAROLO GUSTAVO,

Suecorum, Gothorum, Vandalorumque Regi &c.

*Serenissime Potentissimeque Rex, amice ac
Fœderate Charissime,*

5 **D**ETULIT ad nos per libellum supplicem *Samuel Piggottus, Londinensis Mercator*, se nuper naves duas, (quarum alteri nomen *Postæ*, Magister, *Tideus Jacobus*; alteri *The Water Dog*, magister *Garbrand Peters*) *Londino in Galliam* negotiandi causa misisse; eas inde sale onustas *Amsterodamum* petisse; *Amsterodamo* alteram 10 saburrâ tantùm, alteram halece impositas cuius cum *Petro quodam Heinsbergo* Societas erat in mare *Balticum Stetinum usque Pomerania*, quæ in vestra ditione est, ad exponendam illic halecem navigasse; verùm utrasque hasce naves accepisse se alicubi maris *Baltici* à copiis quibusdam vestris detineri; ta- 15 metsi ut huic malo occurreret cum utraque nave syngrapham sigillo curiæ maritimæ obsignatam unà curaverit mittendam, qua & navium harum & mercium, exceptâ halecis parte supradictâ, unum sc esse ac legitimum dominum demonstraret.

Almighty prosper all your Affairs with happy Success, to his own Glory and the Safeguard of his Orthodox Church.

From our Court at White-Hall, Octob. 1658.

[129.p.326:M.138.(v,575.)]

Richard Protector of the Commonwealth of England,
&c. To the most Serene and Potent Prince, Charles
Gustavus, King of the Swedes, Goths and Vandalls,
&c.

*Most Serene and Potent King, our dearest Friend and
Confederate.*

SAMUEL Piggot, of London, Merchant, in a Petition
5 deliver'd to Us, sets forth, that he lately sent from
London into France, upon the account of Trade, two
Vessels, the one call'd the *Post, Tiddie Jacob* Master, the other
the *Water-Dog, Garbrand Peters*, Master. That from France,
being laden with Salt, they Sail'd for *Amsterdam*; at *Amster-*
10 *dam*, the one took in Ballast only; the other laden with Her-
rings, in Copartnership, with one *Peter Heinbergh*, Sail'd away
for *Stettin* in *Pomerania*, which is under your Jurisdiction,
there to unlade her Freight; but now he hears that both those
Vessels are detain'd somewhere in the *Baltick* Sea by your
15 Forces; notwithstanding that he took care to send a Writing
with both those Ships, Seal'd with the Seal of the Admiralty-
Court, by which it appear'd that he alone was the Lawful
Owner of both the Vessels and Goods, that part excepted

Cujus rei cùm fidem apud nos plenam fecerit, peto magnopere à *Majestate Vestra* (quandoquidem duarum navium jactura sine summo hominis detimento fortunarumque forte omnium naufragio vix posse accidere videtur) uti mandet
 5 suis atque imperet illarum navium liberam primo quoque tempore dimissionem. Deus Majestatem Vestram ad gloriam suam, Ecclesiæque Orthodoxæ præsidium quām diutissimè servet incolumem.

Westmonasterio ex Aula Nostra,

10 *Jan. 27. An. Dom. 1658.*

[130.p.224.(S.129.C.11.)]

RICHARDUS Protector Reip. Angliae &c.

Celsis & Potentibus Dominis

OCCIDENTALIS FRISIÆ

Potestatibus

S. D.

Celsi & Potentes Domini, amici ac Fœderati

Charissimi,

GRAVEM ad me detulit querelam per libellum supplicem *Maria Grinderia* vidua, cum sibi à *Thoma Killegræo* vestro milite pecunia bene magna ante annos octodecim debeatur, se eum ne nullo modo adducere 15 per Procuratorem posse, neque ut debitum solvat, neque ut de jure suo, si quid sit, velit lege experiri; id ne à procuratore

which belong'd to *Heinbergh*. Of all which, in regard he has made full proof before us, we make it our Request to your Majesty (to prevent the Ruin and utter Shipwreck of the Poor man's Estate by the loss of two Ships at one time) that you 5 would Command your Officers to take care for the speedy discharge of the said Vessels. God long-preserve your Majesty to his own Glory, and the safeguard of his Orthodox Church.

[Westminster, from our Court at White Hall, January 28,
1658/9.]

[130.p.327:M.139.(v,575.)]

Richard Protector of the Commonwealth of England,
&c. To the High and Mighty Lords, the State of
Westfriezland.

Most High and Mighty Lords, our Dearest Friends and
Confederates.

10 MARY Grinder Widow, in a Petition presented to us, has made a most grievous Complaint, that whereas *Thomas Killigrew*, a Commander in your Service, has ow'd her for these Eighteen Years a considerable sum of Money, she can by her Agents neither bring 15 him to pay the said Money, nor to try his Title at Law to the same, if he has any. Which that he may not be compell'd to do by the Widow's Attorney, he has Petition'd your Highnesses, that no body may be suffer'd to sue him for any Money that he owes in *England*. But should we signify no more then only

viduæ cogi possit, petisse eum à Celsitudinibus vestris per libellum supplicem ne cui liceat eum lege persecui ullius pecuniæ ab se in *Angliae* debitæ. Ego verò si Celsitudinibus vestris hoc tantum significavero, viduam esse, egenam esse, multorum 5 matrem parvolorum, cuius iste omnes prope fortunas avertere conatur, non committam ut apud vos, quibus divina præcepta atque adeo de viduis pupillisque non opprimendis notissima esse confido, graviore ullâ utendum cohortatione putem, ne hoc fraudandi privilegium petitioni istius concedere velitis:
10 id quod nunquam concessuros vos esse mihi persuadeo.

Westmonasterio ex Aula nostra. Jan. 27. 1658.

[131.p.225.(S.130.C.3.)]

RICHARDUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Serenissimo potentissimoque Principi

LUDOVICO

Galliæ Regi.

*Serenissime potentissimeque Rex, Amice ac
Fœderate Augustissime,*

ACCEPIMUS, idque non sine dolore, quasdam in *Provincia Protestantes* Ecclesias ab homine quodam male feriato ita indignè fuisse in sacris concionibus 15 interpellatas, ut ea res magistratibus, ad quos hujus causæ cognitio *Gratianopoli* ex lege pertinebat, gravi animadversione digna censeretur: sed Coventum Cleri, qui iis in locis proximè habebatur, à *Majestate Vestra* impetrasse, ut res integra *Parisios* ad Concilium Regium revocaretur: A quo dum

this to your Highness, That she is a Widow, that she is in great want, the Mother of many small Children, which her Creditor endeavours to deprive of almost all that little support they have in this World, we cannot believe, we need to make use of
5 any greater Arguments to your Lordships, so well acquainted with those Divine Precepts forbidding the Oppression of the Widow and the Fatherless, to persuade ye not to grant any such privilege upon a bare Petition, to the Fraudulent Sub-verter of the Widow's Right: and which for the same reason
10 we assure our selves you will never admit.

From our Court at Westminster, Jan. 27. 1658.

[131.p.329:M.140.(v,575.)]

*Richard Protector of the Commonwealth of England,
&c. To the most Serene and Potent Prince, Lewis
King of France.*

*Most Serene and Potent Prince, our most August
Confederate and Friend,*

WE have bin given to understand, and that, to our no small grief, That several Protestant Churches in *Provence*, were so maliciously Affronted and
15 Disturb'd by a certain turbulent Humourist, that the Magistrates at *Grenoble*, who are the proper Judges of such Causes, thought him worthy of exemplary Punishment: But that the Convention of the Clergy which was held not far from those places, obtain'd of your Majesty, that the whole matter should
20 be remov'd up to *Paris*, there to be heard before your Royal Council. But they not having as yet made any determination

nihil hactenus decernitur, Ecclesias illas & præsertim *Aquariensem*, convenire ad colendum Deum prohiberi. Vehementer itaque à *Majestate Vestra* etiam atque etiam peto, primùm, ut quorum preces ad DEUM pro salute sua rebusque Regni 5 prosperis non interdicit, eorum coitus publicos ad præcandum interdicere ne velit: deinde ut in illum hominem rei divinæ interpellatorem ex sententia illorum judicum, quibus hujusmodi causarum legitima atque consueta cognitio *Gratianopoli* data est, animadvertatur. Deus *Majestatem Vestram* quām 10 diuturnam atque in columem conservet; ut si hæc nostra vota vobis accepta sunt, Deoque grata esse existimatis, eadem ab illis etiam *Protestantibus Ecclesiis* quibus nunc interdicitur, pro vobis publice fieri, sublato illo interdicto, quām primum velitis. *Westmonasterio. 18. Feb. Anno 1658.*

in the Business, those Churches, and more especially that of *Yvoire*, are forbid to meet for the Worship of God. Most earnestly therefore we request your Majesty, That in the first place you would not prohibit those from Preaching in Publick,
5 whose Prayers to God for your Safety and the Prosperity of your Kingdom, you are so free to suffer; then that the Sentence given against that impertinent Disturber of Divine Service, by the proper Judges of those Causes at *Grenoble*, may be duly put in execution. God long preserve your Majesty in Safety and
10 Prosperity; to the end that if you have any good Opinion of our Prayers, or think 'em prevalent with God, you may be speedily induc'd to suffer the same to be publickly put up to Heaven by those Churches, now forbid their wonted Meetings.

Westminster, Feb. 18. 1658[/9].

[132.p.226.(S.131.C.132.)]

Eminentissimo Domino

CARDINALI MAZARINO.

Eminentissime Domine Cardinalis,

PROFICISCITUR in *Galliam*, ibique ad tempus com-
morari cogitat Illustrissima Domina defuncti nuper
Ducis Richmondiaæ Uxor cum *Duce Filio* Adolescen-
tulo. *Eminentiam* itaque *Vestram* magnopere rogo, ut siquid
5 acciderit in quo iis vestrâ authoritate, favore, patrocinio, ut-
pote peregrinis, usus esse possit, ita eorum dignitatem tueri,
vobisque haud vulgariter commendatam rebus omnibus ha-
bere velitis, ut ad vestram humanitatem erga omnes, præser-
tim tam illustri genere oriundos, eximiam, sentiant nostris
10 literis quod accedere potuit cumuli accessisse: simul & hoc
sibi persuadeat *Eminentia Vestra* commendationem suam,
si quid à me hujusmodi postulabit, apud me non minus va-
litarum.

Westmonasterio. 29. Feb. 1658.

[132.p.330:M.141.(v,576.)]

*To the most Eminent Lord Cardinal Mazarine.**Most Eminent Lord Cardinal,*

THE most Illustrious Lady, late Wife of the deceased Duke of *Richmond*, is now going into *France*, together with the young Duke her Son, with an intention to reside there for some time. We therefore most earnestly
5 request your Eminency, That if any thing fall out, wherein your Authority, Favour and Patronage, may be assisting to 'em, as Strangers, you would vouchsafe to Protect their Dignity, and to indulge the Recommendation of it not the meanest, in such a manner, that if any addition can be made to your
10 Civility toward all people, especially of Illustrious Descent, we may be sensible our Letters have obtain'd it. Withal, your Excellency may assure your self, your Recommendation, whenever you require the like from us, shall be of equal force and value in our Esteem and Care.

15 *Westminster, Feb. 19. 1658[/1659].*

[133.p.227.(S.133.C.41.)]

RICHARDUS Protector Reip. Angliae &c.
Serenissimo ac Potentissimo Principi

JOANNI
Portugalliae Regi.

*Serenissime Potentissimeque Rex, Amice ac
Fœderate,*

TAMETSI multa sunt quæ ad Regem amicum & *Reip. nostræ* conjunctissimum necessariò scribam, nihil est tamen quod faciam libentius quam quod nunc facio, ut *Majestati vestræ, Regnoque Portugalliae* insignem hanc proximam de communi hoste *Hispano* victoriam gratuler: qua non ad vestram tantummodo, verum etiam ad *Europæ* totius pacem ac respirationem, permagnum, atque in multis fortasse annos, allatum esse momentum nemo est quin intellicat. Alterum est in quo victoriarum certissimum pignus justitiam *Majestatis vestræ* agnoscam, qua ex articulo fœderis 24. per arbitros *Londini* datos, mercatoribus nostris est satisfactum, quorum naves onerarias *Brasiliensis Societas* conduxit. Unus est *Alexander Bencius, Mercator Londinensis*, cui, cùm navis ejus, quæ *Tres fratres* vulgo nominatur, magistro *Joanne Wilkio*, duas navigationes conducta onerataque navaverit, pactum stipendum persolvere Societas recusat: cùm cæteris qui semel tantum navigarunt, jampridem persolutum sit.

[133.p.331:M.143.(v,576.)]

Richard Protector of the Commonwealth of England,
&c. To the most Serene and Potent Prince, [Alfonso]
King of Portugal.

Most Serene and Potent Prince, our Friend and Confederate,

ALTHOUGH there are many things which we are bound to impart by Writing to a King our Friend, and in strict Confederacy with our Republick, yet there is nothing which we ever did more willingly, then what we do at this present, by these our Letters to Congratulate this last Victory, so glorious to the Kingdom of *Portugal*, obtain'd against our common Enemy the *Spaniard*. By which, how great an advantage will accrue not onely to your own, but to the Peace and Repose of all *Europe*, and that perhaps for many years, there is no body but understands. But there is one thing more, wherein we must acknowledge your Majesty's Justice, the most certain pledge of Victory, That satisfaction has bin given by the Commissioners appointed at *London*, according to the 24th. Article of the League, to our Merchants, whose Vessels were hir'd by the *Brasile Company*. Onely there is one among 'em still remaining, *Alexander Bence*, of *London Merchant*, whose Ship call'd the *Three Brothers*, *John Wilks Master*, being hir'd and laden, and having perform'd two Voyages for the said Company, yet still they refuse to pay him his Wages according to their Covenants; when the rest that onely perform'd single Voyages are already paid. Which why it should be done, we cannot understand; unless those People think, in

Quod cur sit factum non intelligo nisi si eorum judicio mercede dignior est, qui semel quām qui bis meruerit. Vehementer itaque peto à *Majestate Vestra*, ut huic uni *Alexandro* cui duplum debetur, debita navatæ operæ satisfactio ne defiat; 5 velitque pro authoritate sua quām brevissimum solationis diem damnique simul sarciendi Sociis *Brasiliensibus* constituere: quorum dilationibus effectum est ut datum inde mercatori damnum mercedem ipsam jam pene supereret. Deus *Majestatem Vestram* lætis rerum successibus contra hostem 10 augere indies & fortunare perget.

Westmonasterio ex Aula nostra.

23. Feb. An. 1658.

[134.p.229.(S.132.C.131)]

RICHARDUS Protector Reip. Angliae &c.

Eminentissimo Domino

CARDINALI MAZARINO.

Eminentissime Domine,

PER literas ad *Eminentiam vestram* octo circiter ab hinc 15 mensibus Jun. 13. datas, causam *Petri Petti*, viri & singulari probitate prædicti & ægregiis artibus in re naval i nobis Reique publicæ utilissimi, commendavimus. Ejus nave *Edwardo* anno 1646. à quodam Gallo, cui nomen *Basconi*, *Thamisis* in ostio ut scripsimus, captâ, & in portu *Bononiensi* venditâ, quamquam Rex in *Consilio Regio* 4. Novemb. anno 20 1647. decreverat, ut quam censuisset Consilium pecuniæ summam damni accepti loco dandam, satisfactioni daretur,

their Judgment, that Person more worthy of his Hire, who did
'em onely single Service, then he who earn'd his Wages twice.
We therefore earnestly request your Majesty, That Satisfaction
may given for his Service truly perform'd to this same single
5 *Alexander*, to whom a double Stipend is due; and that by
Vertue of your Royal Authority you would prefix the *Brasile*
Company as short a day as may be, for the payment of his just
due, and repairing his Losses; seeing that their delays have bin
the occasion, that the Loss sustain'd by the Merchant, has very
10 near exceeded the Money it self which is owing for his Wages.
So God continue your Majesty's prosperous Successes against
the common Enemy.

From our Court at Westm. Feb. 23. 1658[/1659].

[134.p.332:M.142.(v,576.)]

Richard *Protector of the Commonwealth of England,*
&c. To the most Eminent Lord Cardinal Mazarin.

Most Eminent Lord,

15 BY Letters to your Eminency, about Eight Months since,
dated June 13. we recommended to your Eminency
the Cause of *Peter Pet*, a Person of singular Probity,
and in all Naval Sciences most useful both to us and our Re-
publick. His Ship, call'd the *Edward*, in the year 1646. as we
formerly Wrote, was taken in the Mouth of the *Thames*, by
20 one *Bascon*, and Sold in the Port of *Boulogne*; and tho the
King in his Royal Council, the 4th. of November 1647. de-
creed, That what Money the Council should think fitting to be
given in Recompence of the Loss, should be forthwith paid in

is tamen ex eo decreto nihildum se fructūs perceperisse ostendit. Cùm autem dubium mihi non sit, quin *Eminentia vestra* meo rogatu id omne mandaverit quod ad decretum illud primo quoque tempore exequendum pertineret, denuo nunc major
5 remque in modum peto, ut videre velit quid impedimento sit, cuiusve negligentiā aut contumaciā factum, ut decreto Regio post annos jam decem non obtemperetur; velitque pro sua authoritate instare, ut decreta illa pecunia, quam irrogatam jamdiu existimamus, & exigatur quamprimum, & petitori
10 nostro solvatur. Ita rem justitiæ imprimis gratam *Eminentia vestra* fecerit, & à me singularem præterea gratiam inierit.

Westmonasterio ex Aula nostra, 22. Feb. 1658.

satisfaction to the Owner: Nevertheless, as he sets forth, he could never reap the benefit of that Order. Now in regard we make no question, but that your Eminency, at our desire, gave strict Command for the speedy Execution of that Decree; we
5 make it therefore our renew'd request, That you would vouchsafe to examine where the impediment lies, or through whose neglect or contumacy it came to pass, that in Ten years time the King's decree was not obey'd; and employ your Authority so effectually, that the Money then Decreed, which we thought
10 long since satisfi'd, may be speedily demanded and paid to our Petitioner. Thus your Eminency will perform an Act most grateful to Justice, and lay moreover a singular Obligation upon our selves.

From our Court at Westm. Feb. 22. 1658[/ 1659].

Duæ sequentes Literæ, *Richardo* abdicato,
Restituti Parlamenti nomine Scripti sunt.

[135.p.231.(S.138.C.82.)]

Parlamentum Reipub. Angliae
Serenissimo Potentissimoque Principi

CAROLO GUSTAVO

Suecorum, Gothorum, Vandalorumque Regi &c.

Serenissime Potentissimeque Rex, Amice Charissime,

CUM visum sit Deo optimo atque omnipotenti, penes quem solum conversiones omnes Regnorum, Rerumque publicarum sunt, Nos pristinæ auctoritatí summæque *Rerum Anglicarum* administrandæ restituere, & 5 *Majestatem Vestram* cā de re certiore esse faciendam imprimis duximus, & vobis porro significandum, nos cùm Majestatis vestræ utpote *Protestantium Principis* potentissimi tum pacis inter vos *Daniæque Regem*, & ipsum quoque *Protestantium Principem* præpotentem, non sine nostra opera 10 atque officio benevolentissimo reconciliandæ, quantum in nobis situm est, esse studiosissimos. Volumus itaque ut Internuntio nostro extraordinario, *Philippo Meadowes*, quo munere ab hac repub. apud *Majestatem Vestram* hactenus fungitur, idem omnino munus nostro nunc nomine prorogatur: eique adeo his nostris literis potestatem proponendi, 15

The two following Letters, after the Deposal of *Richard*,
were Written in the Name of the Parliament Restor'd.

[135.p.334:M.148.(v,595.)]

The Parliament of the Commonwealth of England, &c.

To the most Serene and Potent Prince, Charles Gustavus, King of the Swedes, Goths and Vandalls, &c.

Most Serene and Potent King, our Dearest Friend,

SINCE it has pleas'd the most merciful and Omnipotent God, at whose Disposal only the Revolutions of all Kingdoms and Republicks are, to restore us to our Pristin Authority, and the Supream Administration of the English Affairs, we thought it convenient in the first place to make it known to your Majesty, and to signify moreover as well our Extraordinary Affection to your Majesty, so Potent a Protestant Prince, as also our most fervent Zeal to promote the Peace between your Majesty and the King of *Denmark*, another most powerful Protestant King, not to be reconcil'd without our Assistance and the good Offices of our Affection. Our Pleasure therefore is, that our Extraordinary Envoy, *Philip Meadowes*, be continued in the same Employment with your Majesty, with which he has bin hitherto entrusted from this

agendi, transigendi cum *Majestate Vestra* facimus planè eandem quæ ei proximis literis commendatitiis facta est: quicquid ab eo transactum nostro nomine atque conclusum erit, id omne ratum nos esse habituros, Deo bene juvante, 5 nostrâ fide spondemus. Deus ille *Majestatem Vestram* quam diutissime conservet, rebus *Protestantium* columen atque præsidium.

GUIL. LENTHALL, Prolocutor Parlamenti Reipub. Angliæ.
Westmonasterio. Maii 15. An. 1659.

[136.p.233.(S.139.C.83.)]

Parlamentum Reipub. Angliæ

Serenissimo Principi

FREDERICO

Daniæ Regi.

Serenissime Rex, Amice Charissime,

10 **C**UM voluntate ac nutu summi rerum omnium moderatoris Dei Opt. Max. factum sit ut nos demùm restituti, pristinum locum atque munus in *Repub-lica* gerenda obtineamus, placuit imprimis ea de re nec *Majestatem Vestram*, utpote Vicinum nobis & Amicum Regem, 15 esse celandam, & quem ex adversis rebus vestris capiamus dolorem simul esse significandum: id quod ex eo studio eaque diligentia nostrâ facile perspicietis quam ad pacem inter *Majestatem Vestram* Regemque *Sueciæ* reconciliandam &

Republick. To which end, we empower him by these our Letters to make Proposals, act and negotiate with your Majesty, in the same manner as was granted him by his last Recommendations: and whatsoever he shall transact and conclude in our
5 Name, we faithfully promise and engage, by Gods Assistance, to Confirm and Ratify. The same God long support your Majesty the Pillar and Support of the Protestant Interests.

Westminster, May. 15. 1659.

10 *William Lenthal, Speaker of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of England.*

[136.p.335:M.149.(v,596.)]

*The Parliament of the Commonwealth of England,
&c. To the most Serene Prince, Frederick King of Denmark.*

Most Serene King and most Dear Friend,

SEEING it now is come to pass, that by the Will and Pleasure of the most merciful and powerful God, the Supream Moderator of all things, we are restor'd to our Pristin Place and Dignity, in the Administration of the Publick Affairs, we thought it convenient in the first place that a Revolution of this Government should not be conceal'd from your Majesties notice, a Prince both our Neighbour and Confederate; and withal, to signify, how much we lay to Heart your ill Success: which you will easily perceive by our Zeal and Diligence, that never shall be wanting in us to promote and accomplish a Reconciliation between your Majesty and the King of Sweden. And therefore we have Commanded our

adhibemus nunc, &, quoad opus erit, adhibebimus. Quapropter Internuntio nostro ad Serenissimum *Suecorum* Regem Extraordinario *Philippo Meadowes* negotium dedimus, ut *Majestatem Vestram* his de rebus nostro deinceps nomine
5 adeat, ea communicet, proponat, agat atque transigat, quæ commissa sibi à nobis & mandata esse ostendet. Quam ei fidem *Majestas Vestra* hoc in munere habuerit, eam nobis metipsis habere se credat, rogamus. Deus *Majestati Vestrae* ex istis omnibus rerum suarum difficultatibus, in quibus
10 tamen forti & magno animo versatur, felicem lœtumque exitum primo quoque tempore concedat.

GUIL. LENTHALL, Prolocutor Parlamenti
Reipub. Angliæ.

Westmonasterio. Maii 15. An. 1659.

F I N I S .

Extraordinary Envoy with the most Serene King of *Sweden*,
Philip Medows, to attend your Majesty, in our Name, in order
to these matters, and to impart, propound, act and negotiate
such things as we have given him in charge to Communicate

- 5 to your Majesty: and what credit you shall give to him in this
his Employment, we request your Majesty to believe it given
to our selves. God Almighty grant your Majesty a happy and
joyful deliverance out of all your difficulties, and afflicting
Troubles under which you stand so undauntedly supported by
10 your Fortitude and Magnanimity.

Westminster, May, 15. 1659.

*William Lenthal, Speaker of the Parliament of the Com-
monwealth of England.*

The End.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FROM THE SKINNER MANUSCRIPT

E^pistolæ Johannis MILTONII Angli
Pro Parlamento Anglicano interregni
tempore scriptæ;
(*Libri Tres*)

[136A. *Written near the end of Liber I.*]

Sequentes undecim literæ quæ Parlamenti nomine conscriptæ sunt, quia tempus quo dabantur subscriptum non habent, inserendæ sunt ad finem libri primi, post illas quæ scriptio-
nis tempus conscriptum habent, cāque serie quam numerus
5 demonstrat.

(ne imprimantur hæ quinque linea: ostendunt enim tantum undecim sequentes literas esse suo ordine inserendas.)

[137.(S.113.C.28.)]

PHILIPPO HISPANIARUM REGI

Cum non ita pridem post recuperatam libertatem et restitu-
tam divinis auspiciis Anglorum Rempublicam a summis to-
10 tius gentis Ordinibus decretum in Parlemento, nec non edicto
edito promulgatum sit velle atque admodùm cupere Populum
Anglicanum, et quod ad se attinet, operam daturum, ut quæ
sibi amicitia cum exteris quibuscumque nationibus, vel anti-

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FROM THE SKINNER MANUSCRIPT

Letters of John Milton of England Written for the English Parliament in the Time of the Interregnum, in Three Books. Book I

[136A. Note near the end of Book I.]

The eleven letters following, written in the name of Parliament, because they lack the dates of composition, should be inserted at the end of the first book, after those which have dates, in the order which the number shows.

5 (Do not print these five lines [in an edition based on the Skinner MS.] for they merely show the order in which the following eleven letters [64, 137, 7, 41, 42, 39, 16, 43, 138, 8, and 123,] are to be inserted.)

[137:M.10.(iv,233.)]

To Philip IV, King of Spain.

Whereas, not long after the recovery of English liberty and
10 the restitution by divine help of the Commonwealth, it was
decreed by the Supreme States of the whole nation in Parliament,
and also published by edict, that the English people
wishes and greatly desires, and will endeavor, so far as in its
power lies, to preserve intact whatever friendship, of ancient
15 or of recent date, it has with all foreign nations, or even, if

qui vel recens intercedit, sarta tecta conservetur, aut etiam, redintegrato, si opus esset, födere, renovetur; cumque summa eadem Parlementi autoritas ad reprimendos toto jam infestos mari piratas, immò ad communem omnium qui mare navi-

5 gant utilitatem, classem jam alteram parandam decreverit, eique illustrissimum virum dominum Odoardum Poppamum præsse jusserrit, hâc de re certiore facere Majestatem vestram, pro eo qui Anglorum genti cum Hispanis assiduus propter negotia usus et amicitia est, Summi Ordines par et
10 æquum censuerunt, haud dubitantes si classis hæc, aut ejus ex numero navis fortè aliqua in quælibet regni vestri loca, vel vi tempestatis delata fuerit, vel ad naves reficiendas, aut ad commatum, et si qua alia ejus generis classi opus sunt, supplendum atque justo pretio comparandum ultrò appulerit, quin
15 Majestas vestra per omnes ditionis Hispaniæ portus tutò ac liberè sive appellendi, sive sublatis anchoris abeundi, sive ad tempus alicubi hærendi facultatem benignè concessura sit. De cætero quoniam Odoardus Poppamus classis hujus Anglicanæ præfectus, de his et hujusmodi rebus quæ ad amicitiam
20 et utriusque gentis emolumentum spectant, mandata nostra plenissimè accepit; cum quem ille miserit uti benignè audiat Majestas vestra, eique ut omnibus modis humaniter faveat, fidemque habeat rogamus.

West^o.

[138.(S.120.C.100.)]

DUCI SABAUDIÆ.

25 Navis cujusdam Domini, cui nomen Bonavento Londinensi, Henricus Martinus magister, apud nos conquesti sunt,

necessary, to renew the same by a fresh treaty; and whereas
the same supreme authority of Parliament for the repressing of
pirates now infesting every sea, and, in fact, for the common
advantage of all who sail the seas, resolved to fit out another
5 fleet, and has ordered the most distinguished Mr. Edward
Popham to take command of the same; the Supreme States
thought it just and right to inform your Majesty of this fact
for the sake of that constant intercourse and friendship in busi-
ness which exists between the people of England and the people
10 of Spain, not doubting but if this fleet, or perchance any ship
of its number should either be driven by a violent storm into
any place of your kingdom, or should voluntarily put in for
repairs, or for provisions and whatever else a fleet of this kind
needs, to be procured at a fair price, that your Majesty would
15 kindly grant in all ports under the jurisdiction of Spain the
right of freely and safely putting in, or with raised anchors
sailing off, or of temporary stay. For the rest, since Edward
Popham, the commander of this English fleet has received
most fully our instructions concerning these and like matters,
20 which tend to the friendship and benefit of both nations, we
ask that your Majesty hear the person whom he may send, and
favor him in all things humanely, and have faith in him.

Westminster, [April 27, 1650].

[138:M.110.(v,372.)]

To the Duke of Savoy.

The owners of a certain ship, called the *Welcome* of Lon-
25 don, Henry Martin, master, have made complaint to us, that
this ship, laden with various goods, to the value of £ 25,000,

eam navem variis mercimonii onustam, quæ librarum viginti quinque millibus æstimata sunt, dum Genoam et Liburnum versus cursum teneret, ab nave Gallicâ, quæ quadraginta sex tormenta bellica virosque trecentos et quinquaginta portabat, diplomatis obtentu ab vestra Regali Celsitudine concessi, captam fuisse, vestrumque in portum, quæ Villafranca vulgo dicitur, vi abductam, ibique retentam; quae facta, cum amicitiæ et solito prius usui, qui Angliæ vestris cum ditionibus intercessit, minimè convenientia, justum ac necessarium esse duximus, eorum ob causam, quorum hoc interest, hujus Reipublicæ cives cum sint, vestram Celsitudinem hac de re certiore facere; qua in re uti suis quamprimum velit mandare, navis illa cum bonis omnibus ac mercibus sine ulla amplius interposita mora dictis Dominis reddatur, postulamus, utque illis damna etiam atque impensæ rependantur, quas inter hanc delationem fecerunt. Cumque Justissima hæc, necnon æquissima postulatio sit, haud dubitamus, quin Celsitudo vestra Regalis suum ei assensum libertissimè præbitura sit, sibique persuadeat, si qua ejusmodi suâ ex parte occasio fuerit, parem se æquitatem hujus Reipublicæ parem erga se benevolentiam esse experturum.

West.

while making her way to Genoa and Leghorn, was captured by a French ship, which carried forty-six guns, and three hundred and fifty men, with letters of marque granted by your Royal Highness, and carried by force into your port, which is
5 commonly called Villafranca, and there detained; since such deeds ill befit the friendship and hitherto usual intercourse which has prevailed between England and your domains, we have thought it most just and proper to inform your Highness of the affair, on their behalf who have interest in this, since
10 they are citizens of this Commonwealth; wherefore we demand that you instruct your people immediately that this ship with all its goods and merchandise be returned without interposition of further delay to the said owners and that to them be paid also the losses and expenditures which they incurred
15 during this detention. Since this is a most just and equitable demand, we doubt not but that your Royal Highness is ready most willingly to assent to it, and will persuade yourself, that if there should be occasion on your part of this kind, you will find like equity on the part of this Commonwealth and good
20 will toward yourself.

Westminster, [1656 or 1657.]

Johannis Miltoni Angli Epistolarum Liber Secundus,
Quæ Oliverii Protectoris nomine scriptæ sunt.

[139.(S.38.C.—)]

LUDOVICO GALLIÆ REGI.

Perlati ad nos gemitus miserrimorum hominum Lusernam, Angronam, nec non alias in ditione Ducas Sabaudiæ valles incolentium, et reformatam religionem profitentium, quorum factæ cædes cruentissimæ nuper sunt, deque cæterorum direptione atque exilio tristissimi crebrò nuntii has ad Majestatem vestram literas à nobis expresserunt; præsertim cum nuntiatum quoque nobis sit (quàm verè nondum satis cognovimus) partim à cohortibus quibusdam vestris, quæ aliis Allobrogum Ducis copiis se conjunxerant, stragem hanc esse editam. Quod tamen haud temerè crediderimus, cum neque bonorum principum, nec prudentissimorum Majestatis vestræ majorum institutis consentaneum esse videatur; qui et suâ in primis interesse, et ad pacem regni sui, reique totius Christianæ quàm maximè conducere arbitrati sunt, uti subditos suos eam religionem colentes sub imperio suo ac patrocinio inviolatos atque incolumes esse sinerent: quâ illi clementiâ regum suorum permoti præclararam sæpe operam et pace et bello suis regibus navarunt. Quod idem Allobrogum quoque ducibus persuasit, uti subjectos sibi Alpinarum vallium incolas eâdem benignitate tractarent, qui et vicissim sui principis ad obsequium promptissimi, neque vitæ neque fortunis propriis unquam pepercere. Nobis autem dubium non est quin Majestati ves-

Second Book of Letters of John Milton of England written in the name of the Protector Oliver [Cromwell.]

[139:M.58.(v,189.) Translation from Morland, 1658, p. 564.]

To the King of France.

Most serene King.

The lamentable Complaints which have been brought unto us from those poor distressed people, which inhabit, and who profess the Reformed Religion in *Lucerna, Angrognia, and other Valleys*, within the Dominions of the Duke of *Savoy*,

5 who have of late been most cruelly massacred, as also the frequent sad tidings that we have received concerning the plundering and exiling of others, have drawn these letters from us unto your Majesty, especially seeing we have also been informed (but how truly, as yet we know not) that this massacre

10 has been acted partly by some Troops of yours, which had joyned themselves with other Forces belonging to the Duke of *Savoy*. But we have been very loath to give any belief to these things, seeing it cannot be thought agreeable to the purposes and proceedings either of good Princes, or of your Majesties

15 most prudent Ancestours, who conceived it to be chiefly both their own interest, and also very much conduced to the peace of their Kingdom, and of all *Christendom*, that their Subjects professing that Religion, should be permitted to live in safety, and free from injury under their government and protection;

20 who being obliged by this clemency of their Kings, have often times performed eminent service for their Sovereigns both in Peace and War. Upon the same consideration also, the Dukes

træ ea necessitudo cum Sabaudiaæ Duce intercedat, eaque au-
toritas apud eum erit, ut intercessione vestrâ ac propensæ vo-
luntatis significatione pax istis miseris, redditusque in patriam,
et libertas pristina impetrari facillimè possit. Quod factum
5 et Majestate Vestrâ dignum erit, et a prudentia atque exemplò
serenissimorum Majorum vestrorum non alienum: neque
solum animos vestrorum subditorum nequid sibi unquam
ejusmodi metuant, magnopere confirmaverit, sed fœderatos
etiam vestros atque socios, qui eandem religionem sequuntur,
10 observantiâ longè majore ac benevolentî Majestati Vestræ
devinxerit. Ad nos quod attinet, quicquid in hoc genere vel
vestris concedetur, vel aliorum subditis vestrâ causâ impetra-
bitur, id nobis non minus gratum, imò gratius profectò et
antiquius erit, æmolumento quovis alio atque commodo, ex
15 iis quæ ab amicitia Majestatis Vestræ haud pauca nobis polli-
cemur.

West: Maii 25^o 1655.

of *Savoy* have been induced to treat their Subjects, which inhabit the Valleys of the Alps, with the same favour; who also being very ready upon occasion for the service of their Prince, have not at any time spared either their lives or fortunes. Now

- 5 we do not doubt but that your Majesty hath such an Interest and Authority with the Duke of *Savoy*, that by your Intercession and signification of your good will, a Peace may very easily be procured for those poor people, with a return into their native countrey, and to their former liberty. The performance whereof will be an action worthy of your Majesty, and answerable to the prudence and example of your most serene Predecessours; and will not onely very much confirm the mindes of your Subjects, that they need not fear the like mischief any time hereafter, but also engage your Confederates and Allies, which profess the same Religion, in a far greater respect and good affection to your Majesty. As to what concerns us, what favour soever in this kinde shall be granted, either to your own Subjects, or shall, by your means, be obtained for the Subjects of others, it shall be no less acceptable
10 to us, yea truly it will be more acceptable, and valuable, than any other profit and advantage, among those many which we promise unto our self from the friendship of your Majesty.
- 15
- 20

Given at our Palace at *Westminster* 25. May 1655.

OLIVER. P.

[140.(S.46.C.—)]

LUDOVICO GALLIÆ REGI

Cum ea jam eluceat in Majestate vestra fides atque integritas Principe summo digna, quæ tam exteris quam vestris civibus justitiæ fructus uberrimos non promittat solùm, sed etiam nunc ferat, id usque eò ignorasse bellæ Insulæ Præsidentem, ut pacis fœdus paulo ante sancitum et promulgatum, inter ipsa initia, quæ vel pessimo cuique sancta esse solent, tam apertè violare ausus sit, perquàm sanè miror. Ab Roberto enim Vessio navis Lusciniæ, quæ ex præsidiariis hujus Reipublicæ navibus una est, præfecto delatum nobis est, bellæinsulæ præsidem, quinto decimo Decembris, aliàs etiam recentiùs Dillonium quendam piratam, hujus Reipublicæ perduellem non solum portu accepisse, rebusque omnibus juuisse, verùm etiam navem quandam mercatoriam Kinsalensem ab eo captam contra Vessium defendisse; immò ipsam Dillonii prædatoriam navem navalì fugatam nostrorum ex manibus eripuisse, quam alioqui vel cœpisset procul dubio vel depressisset. Hæc contra fœdus recèns initum cùm Præses ille committere nullo modo possit quin Majestatem quoque vestram pariter atque nos lædat, arbitramur hac in re nihil esse quod a vobis postulemus potius quàm expectemus, sive in illum Præsidem animadverti, sive nobis satisfieri velimus. Quod enim jus nostrum, id idem fides vestra fœderisque religio a vobismet ipsis æquè flagitat.

West. Jan: 1655.

[140:M.67.(v,244.)]

To Louis XIV, King of France.

Since there is now in your Majesty the good faith and integrity worthy of an eminent prince, which not only allows the richest fruits of justice both to your own subjects and to foreigners, but even forces them upon them, that of this fact

5 the Governor of Belle Isle should be so far ignorant, that he has dared so openly to violate the treaty of peace recently made and proclaimed, at its very beginning, when such things are wont to be sacred to the worst men, I very greatly marvel.

By Robert Vess, Captain of the ship *Nightingale*, which is

10 one of the patrol ships of this Commonwealth, it is reported to us that the Governor of Belle Isle, on December 15th and at other times even more recently, not only received in port a certain pirate Dillon, an enemy of this Commonwealth, and helped him in every way, but also defended a certain mer-

15 chant vessel of Kinsale captured by him against Vess, and even snatched out of our hands this pirate ship of Dillon, put to flight in a naval battle, which otherwise he had doubtless captured or sunk. Since the Governor cannot do this against the pact recently entered upon without injuring your Majesty

20 equally with ourselves, we think in this affair we demand nothing more than we may expect from you, whether we wish that Governor to be punished or compensation to be made to ourselves. For what our right demands, the same your good faith and the sanctity of the pact equally demand from your-

25 self. Westminster, Jan. 1655.

[141.(S.54.C.—)]

OLIVERIUS PROTECTOR REIP. ANGLIAE, &c:

*Cunctis Regibus Rebus publicis, Principibus ac Civitatibus nobiscum foederatis, nec non aliis quibuscunque Protestantium religionem profitentibus, ad quos hæ nostræ literæ per-
venerint, S. D.*

Cum de Religione id ferè plerique sentiant, atque in eo facilè acquiescant, quod à Majoribus acceperunt, non quod ipsi, imploratâ ope divinâ, proprio studio ac labore perceptum atque cognitum, verum esse didicerunt, cò magis collaudandum omnique Christiana charitate amplectendum duximus
 5 harum literarum exhibitem dilectum nobis Petrum Georgium Romswinckel utriusque juris doctorem; qui in superstitione Pontificia natus atque innutritus et in ea honores amplos atque commoda adeptus (erat enim nuper Protonto-
 10 tarius Apostolicus, Archiepiscopalis Curiæ Coloniensis assessor, et Commissarius ac Canonicus liber S. Andreæ in Colonia, et ad majora destinatus) tamen, quod amplissimo testimonio confirmatum nobis est, divinæ veritatis amore ductus, Deo aspirante, cùm ad indagandam Christianae Religionis
 15 rationem tota mente incubuisset, non superstitione solum papali, verum etiam commodis atque honoribus, quibus in ea fruebatur, amplissimis relictis, Orthodoxam fidem et puriorem Dei cultum cum incerto exilio longè præposuit. Is quo ab insidiis tutior atque a contumeliis remotior Pontificiorum

[141:M.78.(v,269.)]

[A Passport for Dr. Romswinckel.]

*Oliver, Protector of the Commonwealth of England,
&c., to all Kings, Commonwealths, Princes and
States with us allied, and to all others professing the
Protestant Religion, to whom this our letter shall
come, sends greeting.*

Since in the matter of religion almost all men believe, and readily acquiesce in that which they receive from their ancestors, not what they themselves, having implored divine help, judge true as perceived and understood by themselves; there-

- 5 fore by so much the more do we think deserving of praise and embrace in all Christian charity, the bearer of these letters, our well beloved Peter George Romswinckel, Doctor of Civil and Canon Law, who, born and reared in the Popish superstition, and in it elevated to full honors and fortune (for he was al-
10 ready Apostolic Protonotary, Assessor of the Achiepiscopal Court of Cologne, and Commissary and free Canon of St. Andrew in Cologne, and destined to higher things), nevertheless as is confirmed to us by the amplest testimony, led by the love of divine truth, by God's favor, when he had devoted his whole
15 mind to an inquiry into the truth of the Christian religion, giving up not only the Popish superstition, but also the ample advantages and honors which he enjoyed in it, he far preferred the true faith, and the purer worship of God though coupled with uncertain exile. He, that he might be safer from plots and
20 farther away from the abuse of the papists, betook himself to

esse posset, ratus hanc Rempublicam, id quod nos existimari maximè volumus, oppressis ubicunque indigna servitute Christianorum conscientiis asylum atque perfugium esse certissimum ac liberrimum, in Angliam se recepit. Nunc a serenissimâ Principe ac Dominâ defuncti Ducis in Symmeren vidua ad munus Consiliarii accersitus in Germaniam revertitur: quanquam si apud nos manere vel reverti ad nos maluerit, inire aliquam rationem quibus ipsi provisum esse possit, non gravabimur. Nostris itaque Ducibus, Præfectis, ministris ac portuum curatoribus, nauarchis item et Classiariis nostris præcipimus, ut hunc Doctorem Petrum Georgium sine ulla molestia aut sarcinarum suarum perscrutatione, immunem ac liberum terrâ marique commeare sinant: Legatis itidem nostris, prolegatis et ministris publicis ubicunque gentium commorantibus significatum atque præceptum idem volumus, ut eum, quibus rebus possint, adjuvent, eique patrocinentur. Omnes denique Reges, resplicas, Principes ac Civitates nobis confœderatas magnoperè rogamus, ut eidem modis omnibus favere, subvenire, suumque patrocinium impertiri vellint: id quod ipsos, pro suo erga religionem reformatam, ejusque cultores nobisque dilectos, pio studio, etiam non rogatos, libentissimè facturos esse facilè nobis persuademus; adeoque hasce literas ad earum fidem pleniùs faciendam, signo nostro obsignavimus.

25 West. Junii 1656.

England, thinking this Commonwealth, as we greatly wish it to be thought, to be the most certain and most free asylum for those oppressed for conscience' sake everywhere, in slavery unworthy of Christians. Now, called to the position of Counsellor by the most serene Princess and Lady, the widow of the late Duke of Simmern, he returns to Germany; although if he should prefer to stay among us or return to us, we should not object to adopting any plan that seems best to him.

Therefore upon our Commanders, governors, ministers, and
5 keepers of ports, admirals and captains we enjoin that they permit the said Dr. Peter George to travel unharmed and free by sea or by land, without any interference, or inspection of his baggage. And likewise to our ambassadors, consuls, and public servants dwelling in every land, we wish it made known
10 and enjoined that they aid and help him by every means in their power.

Finally we earnestly ask all Kings, Commonwealths, Princes, and States with us confederate that they in every way favor him, help him, and provide him with protection, which we
15 are easily persuaded they would themselves gladly do, even unasked, for the sake of their pious zeal for the Protestant religion, and its followers in whom we delight. Thereto for greater furnishing of faith in this letter, we have sealed it with our seal.

25 Westminster, June [13.] 1656.

[142.(S.55.C.—)]

CAROLO GUSTAVO SUECORUM REGI

Tametsi patentes literas nostras huic dilecto nobis Petro
 Georgio Romswinckel utriusque juris Doctori &c: ad omnes
 generatim Reges, Respublicas, Principes ac Potestates nobis-
 cum foederatas dedimus, quarum præsidio, terrâ marique,
 5 tutò ac liberè commeare possit, tamen, ne quid ei a nobis vel
 patrocinii vel gratiæ defuisse videatur, qui relictâ superstitione
 pontificiâ ad puriorem religionis cultum se receperit, his in-
 super singulatim datis ad Majestatem vestram literis amplius
 muniendum eum atque ornandum censuimus. Eique porrò,
 10 si id petierit, uti facilem præbere aditum, auresque benignas,
 opportuno etiam auxilio atque præsidio esse velitis, rogamus.
 Si quid acciderit, in quo vobis pariter gratiæ Ecclesiæque utiles
 esse poterimus, ne ullam in nobis vel voluntatem vel officium
 desideratura sit Majestas vestra perficiemus.

15 West. Junii. 1656.

[143.(S.102.C.14.)]

EIDEM [LUDOVICO GALLIÆ REGI].

Dunkirkam dedidisse se Majestati vestræ, eamque jussu
 vestro potestatis nostræ statim esse factam, jam antè famâ ac-
 ceperamus. Quam autem libenti atque læto animo fecerit
 Majestas Vestra, ut suam erga me benevolentiam hâc in re
 20 testaretur, id literæ imprimis Regiæ, et cui ex iis literis fidem
 omnem habeo, Palatii Vestri magister ordinarius abundè mihi

[142:M.79.(v,269.)]

To Charles Gustavus, King of Sweden.

Although we have given letters patent to our well beloved Peter George Romswinckel, Doctor of Civil and Canon Law, &c., generally to all Kings, Commonwealths, Princes and Powers confederate with us, under protection of which he may

- 5 travel freely and safely by land and sea, nevertheless lest anything of defence or grace seem wanting from us to him, who, having abandoned the Popish superstition has betaken himself to the practice of a purer faith, we have decided that he should be further guarded and supplied with this letter, especially written to your Majesty. To him further, if he seek it, we ask that you will grant easy access and kindly audience, together with timely help and protection. If anything should happen in which we might be equally obliging to you, or useful to the Church, we will undertake that your Majesty shall
10 especially written to your Majesty. To him further, if he seek it, we ask that you will grant easy access and kindly audience, together with timely help and protection. If anything should happen in which we might be equally obliging to you, or useful to the Church, we will undertake that your Majesty shall
15 find in us no lack of good will or service.

Westminster, June [13.] 1656.

[143:M.129.(v,393.)]

To Louis XIV, King of France.

That Dunkirk had surrendered to your Majesty, and that it had been by your orders immediately put in our possession, we had already heard by report. But with what a willing and

- 20 glad mind your Majesty acted, to testify your good will towards me in this matter, your royal letter has especially informed me, and the Master in Ordinary of your Palace, a

confirmavit; novamque attulit cùm lètitiæ, tum amicitiæ quoque vestræ erga me inde perspectæ voluptatem. Ad hoc testimonium tametsi apud me nihil potest autoritatis accedere, scribit tamen eadem pro officio suo noster apud vos legatus, 5 vestræque erga me voluntati firmissimæ nihil non tribuit. Majestas proinde vestra vicissim sibi persuadeat, nullum nostra ex parte neque studium defore neque integritatem, ad reliqua omnia quæ convenerunt eâdem fide ac diligentia præstanta, atque hactenùs præstitudinis. De cætero, prosperos 10 rerum successus et Bergam proximè captam Majestati vestræ gratulor: talesque gratulationum vices ut quam sapissimè inter nos recurrunt, Deus Optimus Maximus faxit.

West. Junii 1658.

[144.(S.103.C.15.)]

CARDINALI MAZARINO.

Redditæ nobis unà cum Regis literis per magistrum Patricii ordinarium vestræ literæ de capta urbe Dunkirkâ, nobisque traditâ gratulatoriæ, non solum gratissimæ fuere, lètitiiamque nostram reddidere cumulatiorem, verùm etiam singulares gratias Eminentiaz vestræ imprimis referendas a nobis meruere; cuius consilium atque autoritas cum summo erga 20 me studio conjuncta, ipsa mihi præbuit materiam gratulationis suæ, hæc enim omnia quanta cum fide ac benevolentiaz summæ significatione a vobis peracta sint, quanquam Eminentia Vestra hoc confirmante ita mihi satisfactum est, ut nihil am-

gentleman in whom from the tenor of that letter I have all confidence, has abundantly confirmed, and has given me a new sense of pleasure both in your joy and in your friendship for me which is thence discernible. In addition to this
5 (though nothing could increase the authority of your statement with me) our ambassador at your court, in the course of his duty writes to the same effect, and there is nothing he does not ascribe to your firm good will toward me. Let your Majesty be assured in turn that there shall be no lack of care or
10 integrity on our part in performing all that remains of our agreement with the same faith and diligence as heretofore. For the rest I congratulate your Majesty on the prosperous success of your enterprises, and upon the recent capture of Bergen-op-Zoom. And may God grant the most frequent possible ex-
15 change of such congratulations between us.

Westminster, June 1658.

[144:M.130.(v,394.)]

To Cardinal Mazarin.

Your congratulatory letter about the capture of the town of Dunkirk and its delivery to us conveyed with the King's letter by the Master in Ordinary of the Palace was not only
20 most welcome to us, and increased our joy, but also made it meet that special thanks be sent by us to your Eminence, whose counsel and authority, combined with the greatest zeal toward myself, in themselves furnished reason to congratulate you. For with how much good faith and strongest expression of
25 kindness all these things were done by you, although it has been made so clear to me by your Eminence's own statement

plius desiderem, tamen legatus apud Regem noster accuratè ad me singula scribendo nihil prætermisit, quo aut me facere certiore, aut vestræ de se respondere opinioni possit. Ad mea promissa quod attinet, cùm pactâ fide servanda nihil 5 mihi sanctius aut antiquius sit, dabo Operam ut intelligat Eminentia Vestra, si quid suæ existimationis in meâ fide re-positionum esse putat, non pœnitendum habere se pignus, quo confidat eandem mihi curam fore fidei meæ et existimationis suæ. Illa sanctissimè servata, id quod in me quantum est re-10 cipio ac spondeo, cum viderint omnes rem Gallicam conjunctione nostrâ non imminutam sed amplificatam atque auctam, spero futuram et penè auguror, etiamsi invidiam virtutis ac dignitatis suæ comitem Eminentia vestra extingue non poterit, ut calumnias tamen omnes facile comprimat, 15 fructusque uberrimos consiliorum suorum nobiscum initorum percipiat.

West. Junii 1658.

[145.(S.110.C.1.)]

LUDOVICO GALLIÆ REGI.

Gulielmus Lockartus, cui has literas ad Majestatem vestram dedimus perferendas, est natione Scotus, domi nobilis, nobis 20 dilectus, summaque fide, virtute, ac morum integritate notus. Is ut in Gallia commoretur, sitque apud vos, qui et singularem meam erga vestram Majestatem observantiam, nec solum pacis conservandæ sed amicitiæ quoque perpetuandæ studium significare vobis assidue possit, amplissimis instructus

that I could wish nothing further, yet our ambassador to your King has taken pains to omit no detail in writing by which he might either inform me, or equal your opinion of him. What pertains to my promises, since nothing is more sacred
5 or customary with me than to keep a pact faithfully, I shall take care that your Eminence shall understand, if he thinks any part of his repute rests upon my good faith, he has a sure pledge by which he may trust that I shall care alike for my own good faith and his reputation. While this is most faithfully observed, which I undertake and promise as far as in me lies, when all shall see the state of France not impaired but improved and augmented by the alliance with us, I hope, and almost prophecy it will come to pass, that even if your Eminence shall not be able to extinguish the envy that accompanies his
10 virtue and dignity, he may nevertheless easily suppress all calumnies, and see the richest fruits of the plans entered into with us.

Westminster, June 1658.

[145:M.72.(v,251.)]

To Louis XIV, *King of France.*

William Lockhart, to whom we have given this letter to be
20 carried to your Majesty, is a Scot, of noble rank at home, beloved by us, known for the highest fidelity, strength, and integrity of character. That he may reside in France, and be with you, so as to be able to signify assiduously to you my singular respect for your Majesty; and my desire not only for the
25 preservation of peace but also for the perpetuation of friendship, he has received from us the amplest instructions. We beg

mandatis à nobis est. Eum itaque et benigne accipere et, quo^{ies} opus erit, placide audire, quæque nostro nomine ab eo dicta erunt et confirmata, iis eandem prorsus fidem habere velitis, ac si a nobismet ipsis coram dicta et confirmata essent, rogamus: ea enim nos rata omnia sumus habituri; Interim Majestati regnoque vestro pacata atque prospera omnia precamur.

West. Aug. 1658.

[146.(S.III.C.2.)]

CARDINALI MAZARINO.

Cum videam vestris consiliis fælicissimè administrari rem Gallicam, et usque eo indies augeri, ut vestra inde summa
 10 gratia, summaque in rebus gerendis auctoritas meritò auges-
 cat simul, et amplificetur, quem cum literis atque mandatis ad Regem legavi, eundem etiam vestræ Eminentiaz quâm
 maximè commendandum esse duxi, Gulielmum Lockartum,
 virum domi nobilem; nobis et conjunctissimum et singulari
 15 fide spectatum. Quapropter et ea quæ ab ipso communicata
 nostro nomine vobis erunt pro nostris habere, et ea quæ vos
 vicissim communicanda censebitis, recte ipsi committere
 atque concredere meâ fide Eminentia vestra poterit; simul et
 hoc amplius ex eodem cognoscere, quod et nunc et jam sæ-
 20 pius profiteor, de vestris maximis in Galliam meritis quâm
 præclarè sentiam, vestræque laudi ac dignitati quantoperè
 faveam.

West. Aug. 1658.

FINIS LIBRI SECUNDI.

therefore that you will receive him kindly, and hear him graciously, as often as there may be occasion, and that whatever may be said and settled by him in our name, you will put absolutely the same trust in it as if the same had been said and
5 settled by ourselves in person; for we shall hold all as valid. Meanwhile we entreat peace and prosperity in all things for your Majesty and your Kingdom. Westminster [April 9, 1656.]

[146:M.73.(v,251.)]

To Cardinal Mazarin.

Since I see the affairs of France most happily administered by your counsels, and daily increasing in prosperity to such
10 degree that your high popularity and authority in government are justly increased and enlarged accordingly, I have thought fit to recommend most expressly to your Eminence also *William Lockhart*, a man of honorable family, our right trusty and well beloved cousin, whom I sent as envoy to your king
15 with letters and instructions. Wherefore your Eminence may regard as our own whatever shall be said by him in our name, and may also properly commit and entrust to him on my surety whatever you think fit to communicate in return. From him too, you will learn more largely what I often and now
20 again profess, how highly I think of your great services to France, and how much I wish well to your reputation and dignity.

[Westminster, April 9, 1656.]

End of the Second Book.

Johannis Miltoni Angli Epistolarum liber tertius, quæ
Richardi Protectoris nomine sunt scriptæ.

[147.(S.134.C.119.)]

FERDINANDO DUCI MAGNO HETRURIAE.

Ostendunt nobis per supplicem libellum Joannes Dethicus
Ordinis apud nos equestris, Joannes Goldus, Joannes Limbe-
rius aliquique hinc mercatores se navem suam, cui nomen lati-
num bona recuperatio Londinensis, mense Januario 1654 ex
5 inita societate instruxisse, et mercibus onerasse, eique navi
quendam nomine Joannem Marvinum præfecisse, uti cum
ea is in mari Mediterraneo mercaturam faceret; in qua faci-
enda illum satis uberi cum quæstu ex eo tempore ad hunc
usque diem iis in locis esse versatum; verùm adduci hactenùs
10 nullo modo posse aut negotiorum suorum aut quæstus illius
rationem ullam sociis mercatoribus reddat, sæpiùs licet appell-
atus; se valdè suspicari esse illi in animo, nave ac mercibus
sociorum interversis, domum nunquam reverti; sibi autem
esse exploratum atque compertum, illum intra duos menses ad
15 portum Liburnensem, qui portus in vestrâ ditione est, esse
appulsurum. Peto itaque a Celsitudine vestra etiam atque
etiam, ut pro suo justitiae studio, nolit illum malæ fidei nau-
clerum in patrocinium suum recipere; neve quid mercatorum
procuratoribus impedimento esse sinat, quo minus possint et
20 navem bonaque recuperare; et reddendam negotiorum ratio-
nem a præfecto navis exigere. Deus Celsitudini Vestrae fausta
omnia concedat.

West: Apr. 19^{no} 1659.

Third Book of Letters of John Milton of England written in the name of the Protector Richard [Cromwell.]

[147:M.144.(v,589.)]

To Ferdinand, *Grand Duke of Tuscany.*

By a petition Sir John Dethicke, John Gold, John Limbery, and other merchants here tell us they in the month of January 1654, having formed a company, made ready their ship, called the *Happy Entrance* of London, and loaded it with goods, and

- 5 made a certain John Marvin captain of this ship, that with it he might make a trading voyage in the Mediterranean Sea; in doing which with right rich profit from that time even to this day he has been busy in those parts; but in no way have they been able to obtain hitherto an account of his business trans-
10 actions, nor of his profits for the associated merchants, though he has been often called on; they suspect he plans, having conveyed away ship and goods, never to return home; search was therefore made for him, and it was learned he would arrive within two months at the port of Leghorn, which is in your
15 domain. I therefore earnestly entreat your Highness, for the sake of your zeal for justice not to take this faithless shipmaster under your protection, nor to let anything hinder the agents of the merchants from recovering ship and goods, and forcing the captain of the ship to render an account of his dealings.
20 May God grant all happiness to your Highness.

Westminster, April 19, 1659.

[148.(S.135.C.120.)]

EIDEM [FERDINANDO HETRURIAE].

Queritur apud nos Jacobus Modifordus mercator bona quædam sua ad portum Liburnensem navibus delata ab Umfredo Sidneio negotiatore etiam Anglo, Italorum quorundam opera creditorum ejus, circa annum 1652 detenta in portu contra 5 jus omne, sibique ablata esse, suumque illic procuratorem qui nihil non egit quo bona illa recuperare possit, nihil hactenus proficere. Cùm itaque et petitor et reus noster civis uterque sit, Celsitudinem vestram rogo, bona illa summam per injuriam erepta justo domino restitui, quam primum 10 jubeat, causamque totam nostræ cognitioni velit remittere: ut si quid juris habeat Sidneius, possit, si videbitur, nostro in foro cum populari suo apud nostros judices patria lege experiri; ubi æqua utrinque dimicatio futura est. Id nobis gravissimum Celsitudo vestra fecerit, quam Deo Op: Max: com- 15 mendatam volumus.

West. Apr: 19^{no} 1659.

[149.(S.136.C.121.)]

JOANNI PORTUGALLIÆ REGI.

Edidit nobis per libellum supplicem Franciscus Hurdidius Londinensis, se annis 1649 et 1650 navis præfectum binominis, Mariæ scilicet et Joannis, per oram Angolæ atque 20 Brasiliæ commercia quærentem à Lusitanis cum nave ac mercibus, quas septuages mille coronatis æstimat, captum

[148:M.145.(v,589.)]

To the same [Ferdinand of Tuscany].

James Modiford, a merchant, complains to us that certain goods of his taken in ships to Leghorn by another English trader, Humphrey Sidney, were for the sake of some of the latter's Italian creditors, about the year 1652, detained in port

- 5 against all right, and taken from him; and his agent who has done everything possible whereby he might recover the goods, has thus far accomplished nothing. Now since both petitioner and defendant are our citizens, I ask your Majesty to order these goods, most unjustly seized, to be restored as soon as
10 possible to the rightful owner, and to refer the whole case to our jurisdiction, so that if Sidney have any right he may be able, if he wish, to test it in our court with his own people before our judges by the national law of his own country, where a fair trial may be for both sides. Will your Highness,
15 whom we ever wish Almighty God may defend, do this service, most grateful to us?

Westminster, April 19, 1659.

[149:M.146.(v,589.)]

To [Alfonso V,] King of Portugal.

Francis Hurdidge of London tells us by petition, that he, when captain of the ship *Mary and John*, in 1649 and 1650,

- 20 seeking trade along the shores of Angola and Brazil, was by the Portuguese captured and detained, together with his ship and cargo, valued at 70,000 crowns, and that the Dutch after-

atque detentum fuisse; eam navem postea Hollandos Lusitanis eripuisse. Cum itaque ex proximo födere inter alios hujus etiam petitoris usque eò habita ratio fuerit; ut a Rege Portugalliae vicies quinques mille coronatorum illi ad damna sari-
 5 cienda solverentur, a Majestate vestrâ magnopere contendô, ut huic homini, quem sanè ad angustiam rei familiaris redac-
 tum hac calamitate esse arbitror, quæ assignata est ex pacto pecunia primo quoque tempore curetur. Deum oro uti perget Majestatem vestram remque Lusitanam tueri, sicuti facit,
 10 atque augere.

West: Apr: 1659

[150.(S.137.C.122.)]

CAROLO GUSTAVO SUECORUM REGI.

Defert ad me David Fithius mercator, se ante mensem vel circiter cum curatoribus nostris rerum navalium contraxisse, ut centum quinquaginta cannabis Rigensis cullos sive tun-
 15 nos, quos vocant, classis nostræ usibus præstaret; et cannabim quidem eam jam esse Rigæ comparatam, navem etiam one-
 rariam hinc solvere paratam, in quam cannabis illic impona-
 tur, et ad classem nostram cuius pars jam Balticum versus ad
 subsidium vestrum navigavit, commodùm deportetur; verum
 20 se accepisse recentiùs, edixisse Majestatem Vestram ne quis Rigâ, nisi singulari permisso Regio, cannabim exportet; non posse ergo se stare contractis nisi amittendæ cùm navis tûm
 mercis periculum adire velit. Rogo itaque Majestatem ves-
 tram uti suis literis ad præfectum Rigæ scriptis huic Davidi
 25 licentiam exportandæ cannabis tot pondera quot se suppe-

wards took the ship from the Portuguese. Now, since by the recent treaty the claim of this man among others was allowed to the extent that the King of Portugal should compound the damages done for 25,000 crowns, of your Majesty I earnestly
5 ask that care be taken to pay this man, whom I believe to have been reduced in estate well nigh to poverty by this calamity, the money assigned by the pact at the earliest opportunity. I pray God to prosper your Majesty, and to guard and enrich the realm of Portugal as He is now doing.

10 Westminster, April [19], 1659.

[150:M.147.(v.590.)]

To Charles Gustavus, *King of Sweden.*

David Fithy, a merchant, informs me that about a month or so ago he contracted with the keepers of our naval stores to supply one hundred and fifty bales (or tuns, as they are called) of Riga hemp for the use of our fleet; that the hemp is now in
15 readiness at Riga, and a freighter prepared to set sail from here in which the hemp may there be loaded and conveniently be carried to our fleet, part of which has just sailed for the Baltic to your assistance; but that he has recently heard that your Majesty has forbidden anyone to export hemp from Riga ex-
20 cept by special Royal permission, so that he is not able to fulfill his contract without risking the danger of the loss both of his ship and of his cargo. I therefore beg your Majesty by letters written to the Governor of Riga to give permission to the said David to export the exact weight of hemp with which he

ditaturum classis nostræ curatoribus recepit nominatim velit concedere. Id erit et nobis gratissimum, et vestris, uti spero, rationibus non alienum, quibusdam nostras tam arctè conjunximus; quam conjunctionem, ab Op: Maximoque Deo 5 precor ut ad gloriam suam velit utriusque genti bene atque fœliciter evenire.

West. Apr: 1659.

specifically undertook to supply the keepers of our fleet. This will be most grateful to us, and not, as I hope, alien to your plans, with which we have allied ours so closely—which alliance I pray Almighty God may cause to come out well and
5 happily for both nations, and for His Glory.

Westminster, April [25.] 1659.

STATE PAPERS BY MILTON FROM VARIOUS SOURCES

[151.]

SENATUS POPULÙSQUE ANGLICANUS MAGNIFICO ET AMPLISSIMO CIVITATIS HAMBURGENSIS SENATUI, SALUTEM

Magnifici, Amplissimi, et Spectabiles Viri, Amici charissimi,
Quantis bellorum incendijs, idque fere civilium, per hanc
æstatem (quod sapientissimo Deo sic visum est) universa pænè
Europa conflagravit, Vos, quanquam ipsi summa jamdiu pace
5 utentes ignorare non potestis. In quam communem calamitatem tametsi nos, eodem omnipotente Deo sic volente, plerisque cæteris posteriores incidimus, dilatio tamen ista Numinis,
quicquid tarditate nobis pepercera^t gravitate tandem malorum
qua^r perpessi sumus facile compensavit. Quorum fama pro-
10 culdubio ad vos pervenit; doloris certè sensus nostris omnium
animis infixus, et acerbissima ubique intestini belli vestigia
etiamnum apud nos manent. Verùm tot ærumnis et laboribus
Dei benignitate perfuncti, post bella, inducias, colloquia, et
tentata necquicquam omnia, quibus libertatem planè adempta
15 atque armis de integro partam conservare possemus, nihil
pulchrius, aut ad salutem populi accommodatius esse duximus,
quàm superbū regni dominatum in civitatis liberæ formam

STATE PAPERS BY MILTON FROM VARIOUS SOURCES

[151:(M.iv,89.) Modern translation.]

The Parliament and People of England to the exalted
and distinguished Senate of the City of Hamburg,
greeting:

Exalted, distinguished, and honorable Sirs, our dearest
friends—In what fires of war, for the most part of civil war,
through this age (as all-wise God has willed) almost the whole
of Europe has been burning, you, though yourselves long en-
joying complete peace, cannot be ignorant. Although we (by
the will of the same Almighty God) became involved in that
common calamity later than most of the others, nevertheless
that deferment of Deity amply balanced, by the weight of the
evils which we have suffered, all that it spared us by delay. Of
these things the report has doubtless reached you; certainly
the sense of suffering is planted deep in the minds of all of
us, and everywhere among us the most painful traces of Civil
War still remain. But having by the grace of God come
through so many trials and tribulations, after wars, truces, con-
ferences and many vain efforts to preserve the liberty which
had been entirely taken from us but won again by force of
arms, we have thought nothing fairer nor more conducive to
the welfare of our people than to convert the haughty domina-
tion of a kingdom into the form of a free state, and rather to

convertere; et servitutis jugum semel potius a cervicibus nostris dejicere quām perpetuas eam ob rem dimicationes, et repetitam toties belli aleam contra novos subinde dominos tentare. Confidimus etiam fore, uti Deus, cuius auspicijs et potenti auxilio devictos acie tyrannos insigni supplicio affecimus, eò consilia nostra, et studium omne dirigat, ut justitiam et pacem, quoad fieri potest, ante omnia colamus. Cum itaque tanta rerum conversio apud nos facta sit, æquum censuimus ad vos hæc scribere; adeoque Dn. Isacum Lee Societatis Adventurariæ apud vos præfectum, oratorem nostrum constituimus, cíque in mandatis dedimus, ut vos in Senatu adeat, atque hac De re certiores faciat: simul ut sciatis quām cupimus, et studemus pacta omnia, conventiones, et fœdera quæ Anglorum genti cum civitate vestra negotiandi causa (quod utrorumque modo fiat) intercedunt, quantum in nobis est, persanctè observari. Petimus adhæc, ut qui mercatores nostri apud vos commorantur, iis privilegiis, et immunitatibus frui possint, de quibus inter utramque gentem novissimè convenit: utque eos authoritate vestra contra vim et contumelias improborum hominum tueri velitis, qui in patria sua tyrannorum partibus addicti, et ob multa exinde maleficia domo profugi in populares suos libertatis publicæ amantes infestum ubique gentium et hostilem animum gerunt. Vos autem hoc persuasissimum

throw off our necks once for all the yoke of servitude than to risk for this cause perpetual struggles and the ever renewed hazards of war against ever new masters. We also trust that God, with whose countenance and powerful aid we have conquered our tyrants in battle and have inflicted upon them notable punishment, will so guide our counsels and all our devotion that we may above all cherish justice and peace so far as that may be possible.

Since, therefore, so great a revolution has been effected with us, we have thought it right to apprise you of these things; and thereto we have appointed Mr. Isaac Lee, President of the Company of Adventurers among you, our envoy, and have given him instructions to appear in your Senate and inform you of this situation; that you may likewise know how much we earnestly desire that, so far as in us lies, there may be a most sacred observance of all existing agreements, conventions, and treaties furthering commercial relations (consistent with mutual benefit) between the people of England and your state. To this end we ask that those of our merchants who dwell among you may enjoy those privileges and immunities which were very recently agreed to by both nations; and that you will be willing to protect them by your authority against the violence and abuse of wicked men who, being in their own country attached to the party of the tyrants and driven from home on account of many resultant villainies, are actuated by a spirit that is everywhere in the world dangerous and hostile to their countrymen who love political liberty. We beg that you, for your part, will be most firmly convinced that even in these very

habeatis, nos etiam his difficillimis reipub: nostræ temporibus, vestris civibus fidem omnem atque incolumitatem præstisset; et præstituros ultrò recipimus. Ut intelligatis quām nobis curæ sit, amicitiam illam et necessitudinem quæ Populo Anglicano 5 cum amplissima vestra civitate perantiqua est, nulla ex parte claredicare. Valete. Dat: a Palatio Westmonasterensi 2^{do} April: anno 1649. stylo Angliæ.

Gulielmus Lenthal Senatus
populique angliaæ orator.

[152.]

[DIPLOMA. (SALVA-GUARDIA)]

- 10 Universis & singulis Reip. Angliae Generalibus Exercituum, Belliducibus, Archithalassis, ministris, & officiariis, Tribunis Militum, Capitaneis, & cœteris nostris stipendiariis & voluntariis mari & terrâ militantibus, præsentes literas patentes inspecturis, significamus. Qvòd, cùm nobis & nostris ex consilio
- 15 status Commissarii in eum finem nominatis & ordinatis, Illustrissimus Dominus Anthon Günther, Comes in Oldenburgh & Delmenhorst, Dominus in Jehvern & Kniphausen, per Deputatum suum & Consiliarium Hermannum Mylium jurisconsultum, publicè & vivâ voce proposuerit, & subinde in scriptis
- 20 exhibuerit, se integris istis triginta proximè elapsis annis, qvi bus Germaniam intestina & externa bella affixerunt, Pacis tamen Consilia semper secutum, ab omnium belligerantium partium arbitris, ac summis Ducibus Salvæ-Guardiaæ & Exemptionis Diplomata impetrasse, iisque se, suos, sua territoria &

troublous times of our Commonwealth we have given to your citizens full protection and safety; and we voluntarily engage to continue such protection that you may understand how deep is our concern not in any way to impair that friendship
 5 and close relation which is of such ancient date between the English people and your illustrious state. Farewell.

Given at our Palace of Westminster, April 2, 1649, English style.

William Lenthal

Speaker of the Parliament and People of England

[152:M.20a.(iv,48o.) Milton's own translation.]

[THE SAFEGUARD.]

- 10 Bee it knowne unto all and every of the Generalls and Cheife Captaines Admiralls, Ministers and officers, Colonells, Majors, Captaines, and to all the rest of our forces in pay or Voluntiers, serving this Common Wealth of England by Sea or Land, That Whereas the most Illustrious Lord Anthony
- 15 Gunther Count in Oldenburgh and Delmenhorst, Lord in Jehvren and Kniphowsen by his Deputy, and Counsell Herman Mylius, Dr^r of the Civill Law hath publiquely and viva voce proposed and declared unto us, and our Commissioners out of the Councell of State nominated and appointed for that
- 20 purpose, and exhibited the same alsoe in writing. That hee the said Count for the space of these Thirty yeares last past, during which Germany hath beene afflicted with intestine and forraigne Warres, allwayes followed the Councells of peace, and obteyned Letters Pattents of Salva Guardia and Ex-
- 25 emption from the Generalls and Cheife Commanders of all

jura in summa pace, Deo juvante, ab omni infestatione militari asseruisse & conservasse, seqve, suósque Successores in eodem animo pacifico & proposito tranqville, D E O triuno adminiculante, perseveraturos, citra molestiam & injuriam aliorum intra 5 terminos concordia& modestia& securè victuros, solo & salo sua commercia & negotia exercitatu& promoturos esse.

Eumque in finem etiam nos rogaverit, ut Salvam-Guardiam nostram ipsi in solenni & amplissima forma concederemus. Nos itaqve commoti justiti& & æqvitate hujus sui desiderii, 10 hanc petitam Salvam-Gvardiam libenter concessimus. Mandamus itaqve expressè & volumus, ut omnes & singuli sub nostræ Reip. signis belligerantes, cuius sint conditionis, & dignitatis, Dominum Comitem prænominatum, suis Comitatibus Oldenburg & Delmenhorst, suisque Dominiis Jhevern & Knip- 15 hausen, aliisqve inde dependentibus territoriis, oppidis, fortalitiis, portibus, fluminibus, & vallis maritimis, aliisque bonis mobilibus & immobilibus, juribus & privilegiis mari & terrâ, absqve infestatione, vivere, agere, navigare, & negotiari liberè permittant, & hâc nostra Salva-Guardia citra noxiā & incom- 20 moda uti & perfri omnimodè concedant, sub pæna indignationis & alia Reip. hujus refractariis hæcce non observantibus irroganda.

partyes making warre, by the meanes whereof & the assistance
of God hee allwayes asserted and kept himselfe and his, as
alsoe his Territoryes and Rights in good peace, and secure
from all Millitary infestation, And that hee and his succes-
5 sors by the helpe of God will constantly persist in the same
peaceable minde and condition, intending without molesta-
tion or harme unto any securely to live within the Borders of
Concord and modesty, And by Sea and Land to exercise and
advance free Trade and Commerce; and for that end hath
10 desired us to grant him our Salva Guardia in a Solemne and
most ample forme. Wee therefore being moved thereunto by
the Justice and Equity of this his Request neither could nor
would denye him that Salva Guardia which hee desired. And
accordingly doe commande and will that all and every one
15 making Warre under the Standards of our Common Wealth
of what State or Quallity soever, none excepted, Suffer the said
Count with all his Successors in the said Countyes of Olden-
burgh and Delmenhorst, and his Lordshipps of Jehvren and
Kniphowsen, and other from thence depending Territories,
20 Townes, Forts, Havens, Rivers, and Sea portes, as alsoe all other
moveables and immoveables, Rights and Privileges by Sea and
Land, freely and without any molestation to Live, Act, Sayle
and Traffique; and to injoy this our Salva Guardia throughly
without harme or interruption; and if any shall presume to
25 undermine or oppose it, that they will doe their utmost en-
deavour to withhold such from and overthrowe them in their
designes, under payne of the high displeasure of this Common
Wealth, and other arbitrary punishments which shall bee in-
flicted upon the Refractory offenders.

Et cùm ulterius nostram benevolentiam & amicitiam imploraverit, ut etiam hujus Reip. Legatis, Residentibus & publicis Ministris maximè in Germaniam & utrumqve Belgium jam missis aut in posterum mittendis in mandatis daremus, ut 5 eorum consilio & auxilio, autoritate & prudentiâ ad utiliter & cum pleno effectu nostrâ Salva-Guardiâ ejusqve contentis utendum, fruendum, gaudere, eorumque favorem & affectum tanto facilius obtainere, emergenti tali occasione posset, etiam hisce suis petitis animo amico & benevolo gratificari & annuere 10 voluimus.

Mandamus itaqve omnibus & singulis Reipublicæ hujus Angliæ Legatis, Agentibus, Residentibus, Deputatis, aliisque publicis Ministris, maximè in Germania & utroqve Belgio fæderato & Hispanico jam constitutis & in posterum constituendis, 15 cujuscunqve Ordinis & Conditionis sint, ut oblatâ omni occasione justa & honesta dicto Domino Anthon Gunther, Comiti in Oldenburg & Delmenhorst, Domino in Jehvern & Kniphäusen, Rogati in manutenenda hac Salva-Guardia, ejusqve contentis, præsentibus, maturis & aptis consiliis pro viribus 20 assistant, pro occasione temporis & loci adsint & occurrant, autoritate, & prudentiâ prosint & præsint, volentes & lubentes, promptè & candidè cum omni alacritate & benevolentia, qvod nostræ voluntatis esse, denuò testamur hisce præsentibus: Et subinde mandamus, ut hoc nostrum Rescriptum in copiis vidi- 25 matis exhibatum, pari cum authographo & originali autoritate & fide gaudeat. Adeoque ad majorem hujus nostri mandati

And whereas hee further requested soe much benevolence and Amity from us, as to command the Embassadours, Residents and publique Ministers of this Common Wealth, especially those already sent into Germany and both the Nether-
5 lands, or for the future to be sent thither, that by their advice and assistance, Authority and prudence Hee may fully injoy our Salva Guardia, and the Contents thereof, and accordingly may have their favour and affection upon all such emergent occasions, Wee therefore likewise freindly and willingly hark-
10 ned unto, and granted this motion of his.

And accordingly wee doe command by these presents all and every Embassadours, Residents, Agents, Deputyes and other publique Ministers from this Common Wealth, especially those in Germany and both the Netherlands, that of the
15 Confederated Provinces, and of the Dominions of France already constituted, or hereafter to bee constituted, of what quallity or Condition soever, That upon all just occasions, upon addresse made unto them in that behalfe, they doe readily and according to their best power assist the said Lord Anthony
20 Gunther, Count in Oldenburgh and Delmenhorst, Lord in Jehvren and Kniphowsen and his heires and successors with their best advice and Councell for the mainteyning of that Salva Guardia and its Contents, and that they bee helpfull unto him according to the occasion of tyme and place offers with all
25 readinesse and willingnesse. And this to bee our will and pleasure wee agayne Testifie by these presents, And this our Rescript being exhibited in vidimated Copies wee will have to bee of like authority and Creditt with the originall, In witt-

fidem & autoritatem sigillum Parlamenti Reipub. Angliae
appendi jussimus, cui etiam subscrispsit

Gulielmus Lenthal

Prolocutor Parlamenti Reipubl. Angliae

*Hoc Diploma ex Anglico Originali in latinum verbatim
versum est.*

Joannes Miltonius

Westmonasterii 17 Febr. Anno 165½

[153.]

[ORATIO.]

[First Draft Prepared by Milton for Samuel Morland.]

S. R. C.

M ISIT me serenissimus Dominus Olivarius Reipublicæ Angliae, Scotiæ, et Hiberniæ Protector ad regales celsitudines vestras, quibus et salutem pluriman dicit, vitamque et principatum diuturnum prosperosque rerum omnium successus, inter plausus et vota populorum suorum summo cum affectu animi et singulari erga serenitates vestras studio exoptat. Atque id meritis quidem vestris,
 10 sive quis præclararam indolem celsitudinum vestrarum regiamque progeniem, summam denique de tot celsissimis virtutibus expectationem omnium intueatur sive antiquam regum nostrorum cum familiâ regiâ Sabaudiensi necessitudinem evolutis rerum monumentis, memoriâ recoluerit. Me verò quam
 15 adolescentem fateor, nec rerum usu satis maturum, tamen et regiis vestris celsitudinibus addictissimum, et totius nominis Italici studiosissimum visum est meo domino serenis-

nesse whereof wee caused this to be sealed with the seale of the Parliament of the Common Wealth of England, and to bee subscribed by

[William Lenthall

5 Speaker of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of England.

(This diploma is translated literally into Latin
from the English original. John Milton.)

Westminster, Feb. 17. 1651/2.]

[153:(M.v, 186.) Masson's translation.]

[The First Draft of Samuel Morland's Address to the Duke of Savoy, and his Mother.]

Your Serene and Royal Highnesses,

The Most Serene Lord, Oliver, Protector of the Common-

wealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, has sent me to your Royal Highnesses; whom he salutes very heartily, and to whom, with a very high affection and peculiar regard for your Serenities, he wishes a long life and reign, and a prosperous issue of all your affairs, amid the applauses and respect of your people. And this is due to you, whether in consideration of the excellent character and royal descent of your Highnesses, and the great expectation of the world from so many eminent good qualities, or in recollection, after reference to records, of the ancient friendship of our Kings with the Royal House of Savoy. Though I am, I confess, but a young man, and not very ripe in experience of affairs, yet it has pleased my Most Serene and Gracious Master to send me, as one much devoted to your Royal Highnesses and ardently attached to all bearing the

simo ac benignissimo, etiam magnis de rebus mittere. Fertur apud antiquos Crœsi filius à naturâ fuisse prosus elinguis. Ille autem cùm primum militem quendam patri suo vulnus intenantem videret, linguam protinus expedivit, nimirum haud 5 aliter mea res agitur, cuius linguam hodie solutam reddunt nuperrima illa atque cruenta matris ecclesiæ vulnera, siquidem res magnæ dicendæ sunt, quibus multorum salus misericordia ac spes omnis continetur, quæ in hoc tota est posita, si regalium vestrarum celsitudinum irritatos erga se animos, omni suâ 10 fide, obedientiâ, humillimisque precibus lenire atque placare poterunt; quorum inopum ad causam quam quidem vel ipsa commiseratio meliorem facere videatur, etiam serenissimus Protector Angliæ deprecator accedit, vestrasque celsitudines regias summo opere rogat atque obsecrat, uti misericordiam 15 suam hisce pauperrimis et ejectissimis subditis suis impertire dignentur; illis nimirum, qui radices Alpium et valles quasdam in ditione vestrâ incolentes, Protestantium religioni sua nomina dedêre. Audavit enim, quòd nemo celsitudinum vestrarum regalium voluntate factum esse dixerit, miserrimos illos partim à vestris copiis esse crudeliter occisos, partim vi expulsos, domoque, patriâ exturbatos, adeòque sine lare, sine tecto, inopes, omniq[ue] ope destitutos, per asperrima loca, atque inhospita, montesque nivibus coopertos, cum suis conjugibus ac liberis vagari. Quid enim per hos dies, modò vera sint quæ 20 fama hodiè ubique locorum refert (atque utinam fama jam mendax esset!) inausum intemeratumve illis; passim fuman- 25

Italian name, on what is really a great mission.—The ancient legend is that the son of Croesus was completely dumb from his birth. When, however, he saw a soldier aiming a wound at his father, straightway he had the use of his tongue. No
5 other is my predicament, feeling as I do my tongue loosened by those very recent and bloody wounds of Mother Church.—A great mission surely that is to be called wherein all the safety and hope of many poor people is comprehended—their sole hope lying in the chance that they shall be able, by
10 all their loyalty, obedience, and most humble prayers, to mollify and appease the minds of your Royal Highnesses, now irritated against them. In behalf of these poor people, whose cause pity itself may seem to make its own, the Most Serene Protector of England also comes as an intercessor, and
15 most earnestly requests and beseeches your Royal Highnesses to deign to extend your mercy to these your very poor and most outcast subjects—those, I mean, who, inhabiting the roots of the Alps and certain valleys in your dominion, have professed nominally the Religion of the Protestants. For he has heard
20 (what no one can say has been done by the will of your Royal Highnesses) that those wretched creatures have been partly killed by your forces, partly expelled by violence and driven from their home and country, so that they are now wandering, with their wives and children, houseless, roofless, poor, and
25 destitute of all resource, through rugged and inhospitable spots and over snow-covered mountains. And, through the days of this transaction, if only the things are true that fame at present reports everywhere (would that Fame were proved a liar!),

tia tecta, et laceri artus et cruenta humus. Imò verò stupratæ
virgines injectis in ventrem vi lapillis, miserè efflârunt animas,
senes et morbis laborantes mandati fuêre flammis, infantum
autem alii in saxa contriti, aliorum cocta et comesta cerebra,
5 scilicet horrendum scelus, nec priùs auditum, et sævitiâ, bone
Deus, quantâ si hodie reviviscant omnes omnium temporum
et ætatum Nerones, quantus illis pudor esset, quippè qui nihil
unquam adeò inhumanum excogitassent; verùm enimvero ex-
horrescunt angeli, mortales stupent, sed et ipsum cælum cla-
10 moribus hisce attonitum esse videtur, ipsaque terra diffuso
tot hominum innocuorum sanguine erubescere. Noli summe
Deus, noli vindictam querere huic facinori debitam! Tuus,
Christe, sanguis eluat hanc maculam; verùm hæc ordine, ut
gesta sunt, aut iisdem diutiùs inhærere, nec meum est, et quid
15 serenissimus meus dominus à celsitudinibus vestris regalibus
petat, ex ipsius literis meliùs intelligetis. Quas literas regiis ves-
tris celsitudinibus omni cum observantiâ debitoque cultu dare
sum jussus, quibus, si celsitudines vestræ regales id quod mag-
noperè speramus primo quoque tempore responsum, indulge-
20 bunt, et rem gratissimam Domino Protectori qui rem altâ
mente reposuit, totique Reipublicæ Angliæ fecerint, et multis
millibus afflictissimorum hominum, qui suo ex nutu pendent,
vitam, salutem, spiritum, patriam, atque fortunas, miseratione
suâ regiis suis celsitudinibus dignissimâ restituerint, et me tam
25 egregiæ suæ clementiæ nuntium fœlicissimum summo cum

what was not dared and attempted against them? Houses smoking everywhere, torn limbs, the ground bloody! Ay, and virgins, ravished and hideously abused, breathed their last miserably; and old men and persons labouring under illness were
5 committed to the flames; and some infants were dashed against the rocks, and the brains of others were cooked and eaten. Atrocity horrible and before unheard of, savagery such that, good God, were all the Neros of all times and ages to come to life again, what a shame they would feel at having contrived
10 nothing equally inhuman! Verily, verily, Angels are horror-struck, men are amazed; heaven itself seems to be astounded by these cries, and the earth itself to blush with the shed blood of so many innocent men. Do not, great God, do not seek the revenge due to this iniquity. May thy blood, Christ, wash away
15 this stain!—But it is not for me to relate these things in order as they happened, or to dwell longer upon them; and what my Most Serene Master requests from your Royal Highnesses you will understand better from his own Letter. Which letter I am ordered to deliver to your Royal Highnesses with all ob-
20 servance and due respect; and, should your Royal Highnesses, as we greatly hope, grant a favourable and speedy answer, you will both do an act most gratifying to the Lord Protector, who has taken this business deeply to heart, and to the whole Com-
monwealth of England, and also restore, by an exercise of
25 mercy very worthy of your Royal Highnesses, life, safety, spirit, country, and estates to many thousands of most afflicted people who depend on your pleasure; and me you will send back to my native country as the happy messenger of your conspicuous

gaudio, et celsissimarum virtutum suarum prædicatione, devinctissimum etiam in omne tempus celsitudinibus suis regiis reducem in patriam, dimiserint.

[*Second Version (Revised by Morland?).*]

COPY OF MR. MORLANDS SPEECH TO THE DUKE OF SAVOY, AT HIS FIRST AUDIENCE, IN QUALITY OF ENVOY FROM HIS HIGHNESS THE LORD PROTECTOR OF ENGLAND, IN THE BEHALF OF THE POOR DISTRESSED PROTESTANTS IN THE VALLIES OF PIEMONTE.

S. R. C.

5 *M*ISIT me Serenissimus Dominus Oliverius Republicæ Angliae, Scotiæ, & Hiberniæ Protector, ad Regalem Celsitudinem vestram, cui & salutem plurimam dicit, vitamque & principatum diuturnum, prosperoque rerum omnium successus, inter plausus & vota populorum suorum, summo cum affectu animi, & singulari erga 10 Serenitatem vestram studio, exoptat. Atque id merito quidem vestro, sive quis præclararam indolem Celsitudinis vestræ, regiamque stirpem, summam denique de tot celsissimis virtutibus expectationem omnium intueatur, sive antiquam Regum nostrorum cum familia Regia Sabaadiensi necessitudinem, 15 evolutis rerum monumentis, memoria recoluerit. Me verò, quanquam adolescentem, fateor, nec rerum satis maturum, tamen & Regiæ vestræ Celsitudini addictissimum, & totius nominis Italici studiosissimum, visum est meo Domino Sere-

clemency, with great joy and report of your exalted virtues, the deeply obliged servant of your Royal Highnesses for evermore.

[CONTEMPORARY TRANSLATION OF THE SECOND VERSION
AS PRINTED BY MORLAND.]

May it please your most Serene and Royal Highness,

I am sent by the most serene Prince Oliver, Lord Protector
5 of the Commonwealth of *England, Scotland, and Ireland*, unto your Royal Highness, whom he heartily saluteth, and with a very high and singular affection of minde toward the person of your Serene Highness, wisheth you life, a long reign, and prosperous successes in all your affairs, together with the
10 love and affections of your people: And this respect doubtless is due to your merit, whether a man consider the most noble inclination and royal extraction of your Highness, together with the High expectation which the world hath from so many most eminent vertues, or whether by perusing the
15 Monuments of Time past, he call to minde the ancient Alliance of our Kings with the Royal family of Savoy. As for my self, though I be a young man, I confess, and have not much experience in affairs, yet it pleased my most Serene and most gracious Master to send me, being one that is very much
20 devoted to your Royal Highness, and a great lover of all the people of Italy, to negotiate even Matters of grand importance, for so those affairs are to be called, wherein the safety of many poor distressed people, and all their hope, is comprehended; which indeed consisteth wholly in this, if so be that by all their
25 loyalty, obedience, and most humble Petitions, they may be

nissimo ac benignissimo, etiam magnis de rebus mittere; siquidem res magna dicendæ sunt, quibus multorum salus miserorum ac spes omnis continetur; Quæ in hoc tota est posita, si Regalis Vestræ Celsitudinis irritatum erga se animum, omni
5 sua fide, obedientia, humillimisque precibus lenire atque placare poterunt. Quorum inopum ad causam, quam quidem vel ipsa commiseratio meliorem facere videatur, etiam Serenissimus Protector Angliae deprecator accedit, vestramque Celsitudinem Regiam summo opere rogat atque obsecrat, uti misere-
10 cordiam suam hisce pauperrimis & ejectissimis subditis suis impertire dignetur; Illis nimirum, qui radices Alpium & Valles quasdam in ditione vestra incolentes, Protestantium Religioni sua nomina dedere. Audivit enim (quod nemo Celsitudinis vestræ Regalis voluntate factum esse dixerit) miserrimos illos,
15 partim ab vestris copiis esse crudeliter occisos, partim vi expulsos, domoque Patria exturbatos, adeoque sine lare, sine tecto, inopes, omnique ope destitutos, per asperrima loca atque inhospita, montesque nivibus coopertos, cum suis conjugibus ac liberis vagari. Quid enim per hosce dies, quod genus crude-
20 litatis inausum illis militibus, aut præteritum fuit? fumantia passim tecta, et laceri artus, & cruenta humus! Virgines post supra differto lapillis ac ruderibus utero, miserè efflarunt animas. Centenarii nonnulli senes effæta ætate ac morbo clinici, in lectulis combusti! Infantum alii saxis allisi, alii jugulati,
25 quorum cerebrum ab interactoribus, immanitate plusquam Cyclopæa, coctum ac devoratum. Quid plura? quanquam vel

able to mollifie and appease the minde of your Royal Highness, which hath been provoked against them. In the behalf of these poor people, whose Cause truly, even commiseration it self may seem to make the more excusable, the most Serene
5 Protector of England is also become an Intercessor, and he most earnestly entreateth and beseecheth your R. H. that you would be pleased to extend your mercy to these your very poor subjects & most disconsolate Out-casts; I mean those, who inhabiting beneath the Alps, and certain Valleys under your Do-
10 minion, are Professors of the Protestant Religion. For, he hath been informed (which no man can say was done by the will of your H.) that part of those most miserable people, have been cruelly massacred by your forces, part driven out by violence, and forced to leave their native habitions, and so without house
15 or shelter, poor, and destitute of all relief, do wander up and down with their wives and children, in craggy and uninhabited places, and Mountains covered with snow. Now what, or what manner of cruelty have not those soldiers of late dared to act, or hath been omitted by them? Oh the fired houses
20 which are yet smoking, the torn limbs, and ground defiled with bloud! Virgins being ravished, have afterwards had their wombs stuffed up with gravel and Rubbish, and in that miserable manner breathed out their last. Some men an hundred years old, decrepit with age, and bed-rid, have been burnt in
25 their beds. Some infants have been dashed against the Rocks, others their throats cut, whose brains have with more than Cyclopean cruelty, being boiled and eaten by the Murtherers! What need I mention more? although I could reckon up very

plurima hujusmodi commemorare possem, nisi horreret plane animus. Si reviviscant omnes omnium temporum & ætatum Nerones (quod sine ulla Celsitudinis Vestræ offensione dictum velim, quemadmodum & nulla ejus culpa quicquam fac-
5 tum esse credimus) puderet profecto eos; ut qui nihil non mite ac humanum, (ad hæc facinora si spectas) excogitasse se re- perirent. Interim exhorrescant Angeli! mortales obstupescunt! Ipsum cœlum morientium clamoribus attonitum esse videtur, ipsaque terra diffuso tot hominum innocuorum cruento erube-
10 scere! Noli, summe Deus, noli vindictam sumere tantis scele- ribus et parricidiis debitam! Tuus, Christe, sanguis eluat hunc sanguinem!

Verùm hæc ordine ut gesta sunt, narrare, aut iisdem diutius inhærere, nec meum est; & quid Serenissimus meus Dominus
15 à Celsitudine vestra Regali petat, ex ipsis Literis melius intel- liges; Quas Literas Regiæ Vestræ Celsitudini, omni cum ob- servantia, debitoque cultu dare sum jussus; quibus si Celsitudo vestra Regalis, (id quod magnoppere speramus) primo quo- que tempore responsum indulget, & rem gratissimam Do-
20 mino Protectori, qui rem alta mente reposuit, totique Reipub- licæ Angliæ fecerit, & multis millibus afflictissimorum homi- num, qui suo ex nutu pendent, vitam, salutem, spiritum, pa- triam, atque fortunas, miseratione sua, Regali sua Celsitudine

many cruelties of the like kinde, if I were not astonished at the very thought of them. If all the Tyrants of all Times and Ages were alive again (which I would have spoken without any offence to your Highness, seeing we believe none of these things
5 were done through any default of yours) certainly they would be ashamed when they should finde, that they had contrived nothing (in comparison of these actings) that might be reputed barbarous and inhumane. In the mean time, the Angels are surprised with horroure! men are amazed! Heaven it self
10 seems to be astonied with the cries of dying men, and the very earth to blush, being discoloured with the gore-bloud of so many innocent persons! Do not, O thou most high God, do not thou take that revenge which is due to so great wickednesses and horrible villanies! Let thy bloud, O Christ, wash
15 away this bloud!

But it is not my business to make a Narrative of these things in order as they were done, or to insist any longer upon them; and that which my most Serene Master desireth of your Royal Highness, you will better understand by his Own Letters,
20 which Letters I am commanded with all observance and due respect, to deliver to your Royal Highness; to which if your Royal Highness shall (as we very much hope) be pleased to vouchsafe a speedy answer, you will thereby very highly oblige my Lord Protector, who hath laid this thing deeply to heart,
25 and the whole Commonwealth of England; you will also by an act of compassion most worthy of your Royal Highness, restore life, safety, spirit, Country, and estates, to many thousands of poor afflicted people, who depend upon your pleasure;

dignissima, restituerit, & me tam egregiæ suæ Clementiæ nuntium fælicissimum summo cum gaudio, & celsissimarum virtutum suarum prædicatione, devinctissimum etiam in omne tempus Celsitudini suæ Regali reducem in Patriam demiserit.

[154.(C.85 cancelled; doubtfully Miltonic.)]

Consulibus ac Senatoribus civitatis Bremensis.

- 5 Ex literis vestris per oratorem virum Henricum Oldenbur-
gum ad nos datis, coortum civitati vestræ cum vicino potentissimo dissidium, quasque exinde ad angustias redacti sitis, eodem
majore cum molestia ac dolore intelligo, quo magis Bremen-
sem civitatem præter cæteras orthodoxâ religione protestantem
10 diligo atque amplector; neque in vobis quicquam habeo antiquius, quam ut universum protestantium nomen fraterno
consensu atque concordia in unum tandem coalescat. lætari interim communem reformatorum hostem hisce nostris contentionibus, et ferocius passim instare certissimum est. deum
15 itaque oro, ut quæ cœptæ sunt induciæ possint fœlicem exitum sortiri, equidem quod petistis, ad Suecorum regem eam de re scripti, suasor pacis atque concordiae, Deo nimirum in primis gratiae, meamque operam, ut in re tam piâ libens detuli. vos æquum animum, neque ab ullis pacis conditionibus honestis
20 abhorrentem, suadeo geratis. Valete. 8^b

and me you will dismiss back to my Native Country, with exceeding joy, and with a report of your eminent virtues, the most happy Proclaimer of your Princely Clemency, and one for ever most obliged to your Royal Highness. [1655.]

[154. Authorship not certain.]

To the Consuls and Senators of the City of Bremen:

- 5 From your letter which was delivered to us through your envoy Henry Oldenburg I learn of the quarrel which has arisen between your state and its very powerful neighbor, and of the resultant straits to which you have been reduced, with the greater distress and pain, the more as I love and embrace
10 the state of Bremen for its championship, beyond other states, of the orthodox faith. And in respect of you I entertain no dearer wish than that the whole body of Protestants may unite at least in brotherly agreement and concord. Meantime, it is quite certain that the common foes of the Reformers re-
15 joice at these quarrels of ours and everywhere attack us more savagely. I therefore pray God that the truce which has begun may find a fortunate outcome. I myself have, as you requested, written about this matter to the King of Sweden, since I am an advocate of peace and concord which beyond question are
20 most acceptable to God, and I have gladly contributed my aid, as is natural, in so pious a work. I urge *you* to keep your mind tranquil and not averse to any honorable terms of peace.
Farewell.

October [1654.]

ADDITIONAL LETTERS AND
PAPERS OF STATE WRITTEN
IN ENGLISH BY MILTON OR
TRANSLATED BY HIM, CHIEFLY
FROM THE COLUMBIA MS

[155.CU.MS.90]

THE KING OF SPAINES LETTER.

The King.

Don Francisco Fernandes Marmoleso my governor & cap^t of war of the cities of Murcia, Lorca, & Cartagena, besides that which other dispatches containe which come to you with this, it hath seem'd good to me in this a part to tell you, that I had
5 resolv'd that those vessels which enter'd into that port of Cartagena if those under Prince Robert that you should cause them to be disarm'd, & that the men belonging to them which were come ashore should be ship'd, & having afterwards understood the chance which those ships had to be lost, that
10 you Cause the men of the said ships to be lodg'd in some place without the city of Cartagena, where they may be with safety, & may do no harme, nor receive any, so ordering that they may have releife in their quarters. & for that which those ships of Prince Robert did in Velez, Malaga, & other ports, taking

others of the English under my artillery, in which they faulted in the good correspondence which I desir'd should be kept both with the one & the other, I charge that you send order to the ports under your command, that neither the ships of the
 5 Prince nor his person be admitted therein, for any pretence, as also I charge you, that those of the Parlament who shall enter therein, all good reception be given, giving them to understand that it is my expresse will & command. From Madrid
 24 Novem. 1650.

10 I the King. Don Fernando Ruiz de Contreras.

[156.CU.MS.91.]

IDE.M.

Don Francisco Fernandes de Marmoleso my governor and Cap^t in warre of the cityes of Murcia, Lorca, & Cartagena, Robert Blake Admirall of the Navy of the Parlament of England, hath writt'n to me, giving me intelligence of the successe,
 15 that certaine ships of the charge of Prince Robert have had in the port of Catagena, & of the pretension that the Admirall makes that the Artillery, cables, anchors, & the other furniture of the ships of war may be restor'd to him to render up to the Parlament, & that the merchandise which hath bin tak'n out
 20 of the two prizes which are of worth, & what else there is may be giv'n to thir true owners, as more particularly you will see by the inclosed copy of the Admirals letter. & in the 1st place it hath seem'd good to mee

that you give him to understand, the satisfaction which I

have of his good proceeding, & to charge you (as I do) that you take speciall care, in well treating those ships which are there of the parliament of England, & the same of those besides which shall come, as is meet to be done. & out of the desire I have that

- 5 with the parliament & all that belongs to them, good & acceptable correspondence may be held in all my Kingdomes, I have resolv'd, & it is my will, that the prizes which they shall have taken, & in particular, the vessels of prince Rob. you cause to be return'd entirely to those to whome they belong, or the Admirall, in case that the owners be not there that he may deliver them to them, nevertheless this must be by public & judicall acts that the satisfaction which he hath received may appeare.

As to the point of losses & damages, which the Admirall pretends to receive of the goods those ships of Prince Rob. which

- 15 I have commanded to embarr, for the satisfaction of them to whome it belongs, as he mentions in his letter, you may declare & say that my resolution is, that satisfaction be made, & that to that purpose he leave solicitors in Cartagena that the matter may be tried before justice what they have lost by the invasion
20 of Prince Rob., in Velez, Malaga, telling him that I had before commanded to make that Embargo to satisfie also for the offence which hath bin receiv'd on my coasts by the invasion of the Prince for having sett upon a vessell defended by my artillery.

- 25 You shall say with all sincerity to the Admirall & declare to him, that no order had bin given, that the ships of Pr. Rob. should not be receiv'd into the ports in regard he had not as then giv'n any offence, which they did in Velez, in the inva-

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sion which they there made, & also that there was no agreement with the parliament to forbear to receive them, so that it was the duty of my Ministers to defend them under my artillery, as the Admirall saw was done in Malaga, to those of the
5 Parlaments party, & also that I have so much the more cause to thank the Admirall for the respect wherewith he proceeded, for which I remaine again oblig'd.

This is all which in this matter offers it selfe that I should say to you, charging you again to treate, hand, & to dispatch
10 courteously & freindly the Admirall in the manner aforesaid as befits his person & good proceeding. From Madrid. 24. Nov.
1650. I the King.

Don Fernando Ruiz de Contrera.

This dispatch the most Honourable governor cap^t of warre
15 & governor of the armes in Cartagena & the Kingdome of Murcia received. In Cartagena. Munday 28. Nov. 1650. at 6. in the morning.

[157.CU.MS.92]

TO ADMIRALL ROB. BLAKE.

Admirall Rob. Blake, by the hands of my servants that reside in the city of Cartagena I have received the letter which you
20 wrote me of the 12th of this month giving me notice of the successe of those ships under the charge of Pr. Rob., & by occasion thereof, you required among other things restitution of the merchandice & vessels which the said ships had taken from the natives of Engl:. In answer whereof, & of the good which
25 yee have brought, I have thought good to tell you how accept-

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able it hath bin, & the esteeme which I have had of it, & that also I have giv'n such orders in my ports, that you shall always finde therein good entertainment & satisfaction; & of this demonstration you shall know the inclination which I have, that

- 5 the parliament may receive it of mee, in all that which may concerne them, & in order to that end, when your letter came I had resolved that the vessels that were taken should be return'd to their owners, as more particularly the governor of Cartagena will tell you, to whome I referre mee, adding hereto
10 that I have again commanded that you should be well treated in all things & in case of any failing therein, you may advise thereof the Secretary of the Resident, which as yet remaines in this court, that he may give me account thereof, as may also any of the heads of parliament give notice to me in that which
15 they shall claime in the accomplishment of justice to be done them & the grace & favour which shall have place as you may hope from my will. From Madrid. 28. Nov. 1650.

I the King

Don Fernando Ruiz de Contrera.

20 By the King [of Spain.]

[158.CU.MS.50.]

[TO THE GOVERNOR OF ALGIERS.]

Most illustrious Señor whome god preserve, we receiv'd a letter from you dated to which we speedily return'd our answer but by reason that we heare not of those two English men who are detain'd with you, & doubt least our
25 letter by some accident came not to your hands we write now

again to the same effect as before, that the matter which hath happen'd between you, & the English merchants of the company of Richard, we have read at large related in your letter, & have given order that the whole businesse be examined, & such justice done you as the cause shall require, & the matter is now at present under examination in our court of admiralty, but because they on the other side have put in their plea, & many circumstances are to be examined, the cause remains as yett undetermined. in the meane while we do again request to sett
5 free those two English men by name Tho. Peach & Rich:
Dier according to your promise so soone as you should heare
that your letter was delivered to us, & your businesse taken into
consideration: assuring your selfe that those good correspond-
encies which you & your Antecessors have held with the Eng-
10 lish nation trading to those parts are very acceptable to us. &
wee desire that you would still continue them both at all other
times & now especially, if our fleet or any part of it which is
now on the coast of Portugall near to Lisbon awaiting for
certain pirates & revolters of our owne nation shall chance to
15 come into any of your ports to be supplyed for their mony with
victuall or any other necessary provision for the service upon
which we send them. So we conclude desiring you again to
release those two men who have bin now long in your custody;
& not to doubt of that satisfaction & reparation from us which
20 to justice shall appertaine. & we wish you all health & happy-
nesse. Dated at the Palace of Westm:, & signed with the seale
of the councell of State appointed by authority of the Parlia-
ment.
[1650?]

[159.CU.MS.64.]

Frederick the 3d. by the Grace of God King of Denmark, Norway, & of the Vandals & Goths, Duke of Sleswick, Holstein, Stormaria, & Dithmarsia, Count in Oldenburg & Delmenhorst, To the most serene & high Lord Protector of Engl:, Scotl: & Ireland, our dear friend & confederate, health & prosperous success.

Most serene & high Lord Protector, most dear friend & confederate.

It is well knowne to the whole world how the late troubles in Poland have not only infested that potent Kingdome with unexpected invasion but have stirr'd up to arms other neighbouring nations, so that the most flourishing provinces thereof

- 5 which with their fruitfull plenty were able not to nourish only but to enrich other countries, being now wasted have scarce wherewith long to suffice themselves & the vast multitude that flock thither. the losse hitherto hath bin their owne but ere long may redound to many others. the spectacle and serious
10 thought of so near a danger hath not without cause taken up our cares: & although we have ever had from our neighbours not only religious protestations of constant amity but earnest invitation also to a straiter bond of alliance, yet wee, content with that amity which is already agreed between us, which we
15 are also bound to keep religiously, have thought it hitherto dangerous to binde our selves further; especially since the present danger is so spreading, that it seemes likely to reach round to many more, & this haveing always been our cheif desire, that nothing should be by us determin'd which might be preju-

diciall to our friends & confederates. this was the cause why
we thought it fit to impart this our opinion to your highness,
not doubting but that you will esteeme it just to answer us with
mutuall sincerity. neither are we alone who account so highly
5 of your judgment, as to hold it well advis'd to conforme our
owne counsells thereto; & we are also persuaded, that his
Majestie of Sueden is so considerate, as that he will not easily
be induc'd to oppose the prudence of so great a friend. if it so
seem therefore to your highness, we hold it would tend much
10 to the common good if you would seriously dissuade his Maj-
estie from endeavouring or attempting ought, which might
hinder or retard the course of commerce. For commerce is the
bond of friends so much conducing to the mutuall profits &
necessities of either part, that if it be broken of, the tie of their
15 mindes is soon loosen'd & falls asunder. we also shall joyne our
persuasions & advice to his Majestie; being assur'd that what
shalbe made appeare by more then one friend on just grounds
to be for the equall benefit & wish'd peace of all, will not be
neglected. concerning which matter wee friendly entreat that
20 your highness would give audience to our well belov'd Simon
de Pettikum being to speak more at large hereof, & that you
would assur'dly persuade your selfe, that the alliance which
divine providence & establish'd league hath made up between
us, shalbe always carefullly observ'd by us to a solid & constant
25 improvement wherewith we heartily wish all prosperous suc-
cesse to your highness.

Given from our palace at Copenhagen Feb. 16, 1656.

Your good friend

Frederic.

[160.CU.MS.9]

FOR SIR THO. BENDISH.

Sir

Petition hath bin made to his Highness by Captaine Joh. Casse commander of the ship Stamboline for himselfe, the owners & Interested therein, shewing that he the foresaid Captain being on his returne in the said ship from Smyrna to
5 England, was on the 8th of Aug: 1653 near the Isles of Siphano & Serfo surprized by the Captain Basha of the Grand Signiors fleet, & both himselfe, ship & men brought back to Skio, there barbarously used & pillag'd, till by meanes of the Consull & other merchants comeing from Smyrna they were at length
10 for a summ of money released, notwithstanding that they had neither done any thing irregular nor omitted ought of respect or ceremony requir'd in these seas by capitulation as by certificates & informations herewith sent, you will more particularly understand: the losse receiv'd is therein also specified, & the
15 dishonour done to our nation you cannot but apprehend to be much more. You are therefore requir'd by his Highnesse & the Councell to make complaint of these things to the Grand Signior or to those Ministers of State to whom the cognizance hereof belongs; insisting with all earnestnesse for reparation
20 both of losses by a just restitution & of honour by justice done on him who did the injury to our men & violated the peace.

Whitehall. Apr: 19. 1656.

[161.CU.MS.48.]

Oliver Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, Ireland & the dominions thereof to the Lord Hamet Basha wisheth health & peace from God.

We accept well of the love & friendship which your Highness expresseth towards us in your letter; and do assure you by these, that our affection is no lesse sincere & brotherly towards you. Your faifthfull performance of the league made between us
5 we acknowledge, & your friendly receiving of our Fleet & ships from time to time, with many thanks: as also your just and civill dealing with Rich: Casson we cannot but much esteem as a reall confirmation of our league & peace. & we desire you to understand that it is no way with our consent or pleasing to
10 us that many Flemish do come in English ships as you write & walk on your shore; neither that the Flemish ships meeting with yours do put out English colours whereby your ships are often lost. we will strictly forbid henceforth the English merchants to take with them any Flemish or French mariners to
15 the disturbance of your ports or shores; & we shalbe earnest with the Dutch or Flemish Ambassadour who resides with us that the ships belonging to that nation shall put forth no more the English colours to the abuse and damage of you our friends and Allies. more then this we cannot promise herein; for the
20 Dutch are another nation & not under our authority; whereby in reason we cannot answer for what they do. as for the misdemeanour of Captaine Griffith, who suffer'd his Flemish

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mariners to carry away with them a Flemish captive from
your shore, we will call both Captaine Griffith & Francis
Butcher the Merchant before us; & will cause them to doe right
as touching that Fleming of the Masulaga whom they suffer'd
5 to be brought away in their ship. we do also assure you further
of our readinesse in all friendly offices towards you; & do like-
wise commend you to the almighty god. Given at Whitehall
on the day of the moneth Aprill in the year 1656.

[162.CU.MS.49.]

*Oliver Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of Eng-
land Scotland Ireland & the dominions thereof.*

*To the thrice Illustrious, thrice noble, & right worthy
the Aga Captain Generall, his Brethren, the Aga
Bashas & the rest of that Honourable society of the
great Councell of State & war in the city of Algiers
wisheth health & peace from god.*

We have receiv'd a letter from your honours dated on the 3^d
10 day of the 2^d moon of Rabia, in the year 1066 according to your
account, by the care & diligence of Rich: Casson, who faith-
fully deliver'd it to us; & hath given us to understand the hon-
ourable respect wherewith our letters also were receiv'd by
you; & that upon the reading thereof you caus'd to be deliver'd
15 to him very justly the goods of his deceas'd uncle Edmund
Casson late Agent in Algiers from the state of England. we
rejoice that we have a league with just men; the covenants
whereof you recite truly in your letter: & we acknowledge
them & shall cause them to be observ'd faithfully through all

our government. we also returne you thanks for the kinde recepcion & refreshment which you have given to our fleet & ships sayling to & fro, or trading in your ports. whereas you write that the Flemish being your enemies do oft weare English Flags & colours in their ships whereby your ships are deceiv'd & sometimes lost, we will speak thereof to the Flemish or Dutch Ambassadour residing with us, that it may no more be so done; & this is all we can perform herein; for the Flemish are not under our Authority, neither can we be answerable for their misdoings. next wheras you write that many Flemish & French mariners go in English ships, & land on your shore, & in particular that Captain Griffith of the ship Acorn, & Mr. Francis Butcher Merchant coming into your harbour with some of their mariners that were Flemish carried away with them a Fleming who was slave to Masulaga, we will strictly forbid the merchants to take with them to your ports any Flemish or French seamen for the future; & will call Captain Griffith to an account for the Fleming whom he hath brought away; & will cause him to do that which shalbe just.

wherein else we can be usefull to you we offer in like manner on our part, & recommend you to god. Given at Whitehall.
on the day of the month Aprill in the yeare 1656.

[163.CU.MS.10.]

Oliver Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, & Ireland & the dominions thereof.

To the thrice Illustrious, thrice noble, & right worthy the Aga Captain Generall, his Brethren the Aga Bashas, & the rest of that Honourable Society of the great Councell of State & warre in the city of Algiers, wisheth health & peace from God.

The letter which we sent lately to your Honours in answer to yours which wee received by Richard Casson, we hope is by this time come to your hands whereby you may perceive both the satisfaction which we have in your promises to keep the
5 league between us, hitherto accompanied with just performances; & the order which we have taken on our part to doe you justice in those things wherein you requir'd it of us. We now at this time require the like of you who have declar'd your selves hitherto in all things to be men loving righteousness,
10 hating wrong, & observing faithfulness in covenant. Our complaint is that a ship or Pinke of ours called the Crowne Herring, laden with oyles, Tho. Arret being Master, coming from Gallippole was on the taken by some ships of warre belonging to Algiers whereby the owner Joh:Frederick Alderman of London is likely to sustaine great losse, unlesse you give command forthwith that the ship & goods be restor'd to him which were taken, as is manifest to all men directly against the league & friendship between us: which we on our

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parts will not faile to observe justly, & expect the like from your
honours. Given in our Palace at West: the day of the month
June in the year 1656.

[164.CU.MS.98]

Instructions for the Agent to the Great Duke of Muscovy.

- 1st. he must be sure to give him all his titles: for some Embas-
5 sadours sent thither from Q. Eliz.; had much contest in thir
embassies, for want of that point observ'd.
2. he shall assure that Great Duke, of the particular affection
of his Highness towards him, both in behalfe of the nation
which he governs, who were the 1st that ever traded with
10 him from these parts by the Northern sea, as also for the
honour which he bears to his royll virtues, & puissance
in war; having made himselfe thereby terrible to all neigh-
bouring princes, & especially to the Great Turk the common
foe of Christendome.
- 15 3ly, that his Highness would count it a great happynesse, if he
could be any way instrumentall to make peace among
Christian princes, that they might turne thir joynt forces to
set in freedome the Greeks, & dispossessing infidells to plant
again the gospell in those parts of Europe & Asia, which
20 now under bondage were once inhabited by orthodoxall
Christians.
4. that hearing of an overture of peace made to him by the
King of Sueden, a prince so powerfull & so prosperous in
war, & that the Great Duke himselfe hath signified no un-

disposednesse thereto, his Highness could not but expresse his well wishing to so good a work & offer his mediation to the furdering therof, & with the more alacrity in that he hopes on either party so ready a disposition thereto.

- 5. that if he intended, as is fam'd abroad, a glorious expedition against the Turk, & thereby to win him selfe honour throughout Europe as cheif defender of Christendome, he could not set forth more securely, then by leaving behinde his back so potent a prince his friend; & thereby all the northerne & westerne parts of his Empire secure.
- 10. That none can be a more profitable confederate to the Great Duke then the King of Sueden, who having possession of so many port townes at the bottome of the Baltick, will let in great trade & riches into his land, by a shorter way then from Archangell.
- 15. that as he shall leave hereby all his countreys on that side safe from invasion, & in a way of much inriching, so likewise no lesse secure from the feare of force or innovation on the Russian religion, it being no principle of that protestant King to force consciences, as it is of the Polonian a Popish King; & that the Muscovitish religion, a branch of the Greek church, is not so different from the Protestant religion, as is the Popish and Polonian, which if it get footing in his dominion by Polonian Jesuits, will not fail to work alterations.
- 20. 25. that the King of Sweden, now since his conjunction with the Prince of Transilvania & the Cossacks, will be much

more considerable & active either to hinder or promote any enterprize of the great Duke against the Turk, & more answerable to the prudent alliance which he hath lately sought with the Venetian, then the King of Poland can be,
 5 whose countrey now, after so many devastations, needs nothing more then rest & peace, & yet lies open to the spoile of all hir neighbours. [1657.]

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS OF STATE

[165. Translation, partly in Milton's hand, of a letter from Princess Sophie to Prince Maurice.]

High born Prince, deare Brother, I must write unto you by all occasions, for I have still some newes to tell, which shall bee
 10 at this time that the Prince Elector is heere, and that he is now altogether as wee are against the knaves or Skellums, he will soone goe to his country; the Peace in France is made, my Brother Edward saith he has tak'n no employment yet. Prince Ratzevil is deadly sick they say that the Marques Gonzaga
 15 hath poyson'd him, he is in Poland yet; The states have forbidd'n all thir ministers to pray for any kings in the Church. but the French will not desist. I so am vext that you have not writen, that I cannot express, yet I hope you have not forgott'n
 me seeing I am

20

Your faithfull sister and humble servant
 Sophie

the 13th of April 1649

A Monsieur Monsieur l'Prince Maurice Conte Palatin

There is a postscript of commendations in this letter subscrib'd with the Electors name. which was this

My service to you brother Rupert, & brother Maurice, more I cannot say beeing newly arriv'd, & visitations doe hinder me.

[166.(M.iv,225.)]

- 5 [Entry, in a hand believed by Masson to be Milton's, in the Scroll Order Book of Council, April 30, 1650.]

That Mr. Chambers in the gatehouse be released upon his own engagement, & twenty nobles giv'n him for his relief.

[167. *Lost Diplomatic Papers.*]

[To the Governor of Tituan, 1649/50.]

- 10 [Documents relating to the Dutch Ambassadors' Negotiations, May 1649—April 1652.]

[To the Spanish Ambassador, 1651—1652.]

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[From the Portuguese Ambassador, 1652.]

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SCRIPTUM

DOM. PROTECTORIS

Reipublicæ Angliæ, Scotiæ, Hiberniæ, &c.

Ex consensu atque sententiâ

CONCILII SUI

EDITUM;

In quo hujus Reipublicæ Causa contra

HISPANOS

justa esse demonstratur.



L O N D I N I :

Excudebant *Henricus Hills & Iohannes Field,*
Impressores Dom. Protectori. 1655.

S C R I P T U M

DOM. PROTECTORIS REIPUBLICÆ ANGLIÆ,
SCOTIÆ, HIBERNIÆ, &C. EX CONSENSU ATQUE
SENTENTIA CONCILII SUI EDITUM; IN
QUO HUJUS REIPUBLICÆ CAUSA CONTRA
HISPANOS, JUSTA ESSE DEMONSTRATUR.

QUIBUS causis adducti, quasdam insulas in occidentali *India*, ab Hispanis jam antea occupatas, adorti nuper simus, eas & justas esse & rationi quam maximè consentaneas nemo est quin facile intelligat, qui modò secum 5 reputaverit, quemadmodum Rex ille, ejusque subditi erga gentem Anglicanam in illo tractu Americano semper se gesserint; non alium nempe ad modum nisi perpetuò planè hostilem; qui modus sese gerendi ab ipsis & initium habuit injustissimum, & ab eo tempore contra gentium commune jus, contra fœderum 10 peculiares inter Anglos atque Hispanos leges eadem est prorsùs ratione continuatus.

Fatendum quidem est Anglos, his annis proximis, vel iniqua æquo animo ferè pertulisse, vel se duntaxat defendisse; unde forsitan potest fieri, ut nonnulli de illa nuper in occidentalem 15 Indiam nostræ classis profectione ita sentiant, quasi de bello à nobis ultrò incæpto atque illato, non quasi de eo, quod re quidem verâ ab Hispanis ipsis & primò ortum atque conflatum, & (quanquam hæc Respublica, quod in se erat, confirmandæ

A Declaration of His Highness,
by the Advice of His Council;
SETTING FORTH, ON THE BEHALF OF THIS
COMMONWEALTH, THE JUSTICE OF
THEIR CAUSE AGAINST
S P A I N

THE Just and most Reasonable Causes and Grounds of
Our late Enterprize upon some Islands possessed by
the Subjects of the King of Spain in the West-Indies,
are very obvious to any that shall reflect upon the posture
5 wherein the said King and his people have always stood, in
relation to the English Nation in those parts of America, which
hath been no other then a continual state of open War and
Hostility; at the first most unjustly begun by them, and ever
since in like sort continued and prosecuted, contrary to the
10 Common Right and Law of Nations, and the particular Treas-
ties between England and Spain.

It is true indeed, That of late Years the English have for the
most part been Patients, and upon the Defensive onely, which
may possibly occasion some to look upon the late Expedition
15 into the West-Indies, as an Entrance into a new War, and not
as it was indeed, the prosecution of a War already in being, and
still (notwithstanding all Endeavors on the part of this State,

Pacis, & Commercii iis in locis habendi causâ nihil prætermisit) ab iisdem hactenus continuatum summoque studio gestum reperietur: Qui quoties oblata sibi occasio est, nullam omnino justam ob causam, nullâ injuriâ lacessiti, occidere, trucidare,
5 imò sedatis nonnunquam animis obruncare nostros illic homines, quos visum est, bonis etiam atque fortunis direptis, Coloniis habitationibusque deletis, navibus, si quas per illa maria offendunt, captis, hostium imò prædonum in numero habere non desinunt. Illius enim nominis opprobrio omnes
10 cujuscunque gentis, præter se solos, afficiunt, qui illa maria navigare audeant. Neque hoc alio jure aut meliore se facere intelligunt, quam Papæ nescio quâ donatione nixi, & quod partes quasdam illius occidentalis plagæ ipsi primi omnium scrutati sunt: quo nomine ac titulo novi illius orbis jus omne, ac
15 ditionem universam ad se solos pertinere contendunt: de quo titulo sanè quàm absurdo copiosius dicendi locus erit, cùm ad expendendas eas causas veniemus, cur Hispani exercere omne genus hostilitatis in nostros illic homines usque eo licere sibi arbitrentur, ut qui illas in oras aut tempestate appulsi, aut
20 naufragio ejecti, alióve simili casu delati sunt, eos non ut captivos ad vincula solùm, sed in servitutem etiam redigant, ipsi tamen ruptam sibi Pacem etiam in Europa, & gravissimè violatam existiment, si Angli vicissim, paria reddendi, resque suas repetendi causâ, quicquam iis in locis contra eos moliuntur.
25 Verum, etiamsi Hispaniæ regis apud nos legati, Hispanicâ factione, quæ semper in Concilio Regis proximi, Patrisque ejus plurimum potuit, confisi, siquid Angli hoc in genere fecissent, levissimis de causis querimonias & postulationes iniquas &

for settling a firm Peace and friendly Commerce in those parts) obstinately continued, and carried on by the Spaniards; who, as oft as they have opportunity, without any just Cause or Provocation at all, cease not to kill and slaughter, nay sometimes
5 in cold Blood, to murther the people of this Nation, spoiling their Goods and Estates, destroying their Colonies and Plantations, taking also their Ships (if they meet with any) upon those Seas, and using them in all things as Enemies, or rather as Rovers & Pyrates, for so they most injuriously and ignominiously
10 brand all Nations (except themselves) which shall presume to sayl upon those Seas, upon no other or better Right or Title, then that of the Popes Donation, and their first Discovering some parts of the West-Indies; whereupon they would appropriate to themselves the sole Signiory of that New World;
15 of which most absurd Pretension, there will be occasion to speak more largely, when We come to consider the Causes why the Spaniards should think it reasonable for them to exercise all maner of Hostility in those parts against the English, in so far as to make such of them, as by stress of weather, Ship-
20 wrack, or other like Casualty, are cast upon those Coasts, prisoners, nay slaves; and yet to accompt it a great Injury, and Breach of the Peace (even here in Europe) for the English to attempt any thing upon them in those parts by way of Retaliation, and for their just Satisfaction.
25 But although the King of Spain's Embassadors (emboldened upon the assurance of a prevalent Spanish Faction, always in the Council of the late King and his Father) have had the Confidence to make most ridiculous and irrational Com-

ridiculas afferre non dubitarint; Illi tamen Reges, Hispanis licet nimium addicti, suorum subditorum constringi noluerunt manus, ubi Hispani suas esse solvendas existimarunt: imò vim vi propulsare, & Hispanos, qui ad Pacem iis in locis servandam perduci nullo modo potuerunt, in hostium numero habere suis permiserunt. Adeo ut anno circiter millesimo sexcentesimo & quadragesimo cum hæc res in Concilio regis proximi agitata esset, postularetque Hispanorum legatus ut naves quædam in Americam profecturæ, & in ostio fluminis vela jam facere paratæ prohiberentur, propterea quod hostilitatis in Hispanos illic exercendæ potestate essent instructæ, simulque ipse jus commercii in occidentali India habendi postulantibus per Consiliarios quosdam regis, ad eam rem constitutos, Anglis denegaret, placuit ut illæ naves institutum iter suum persequerentur, quod & factum est.

Hactenus prædicti Reges subditis suis, bellum iis in locis observationes suas privatim suscipientibus, non defuerunt: tametsi, propter potentiam Hispanicæ factionis supradictæ, publicè, pro eo ac debuerant, & existimatione gentis pristinâ dignum erat, causam eorum suscipere noluerunt. Et nobis certè contumeliosum æquè & indignum fuisset, quibus, largiente Deo, tot naves ad omnem maritimi belli usum ornatæ atque instructæ in promptu erant, si eas carie potius corrumphi otiosas domi voluissemus, quam ad ulciscendum Anglorum, quidni etiam dicam, Indorum sanguinem, ab Hispanis tam injustè tam inhumanè totiisque fusum, illis in locis usui esse. Quandoquidem *Deus fecit ex uno sanguine totam gentem hominum, ut habitaret super universa superficie terræ, definitis præstitutis tem-*

plaints and Demands, upon any thing done in that kinde by the English; yet would not the said Kings (though too much addicted to the Spaniards) ever tie their own Subjects hands, where the Spaniards held their hands to be loose, but suffered
5 them to repell Force, by Force, and to exercise Acts of Hostility in those parts against the Spaniards, who never would keep any Peace there; insomuch that about the year One thousand six hundred and fourty, when this Question was brought into debate before the Council of the late King, the Spanish Am-
10 bassadour demanding the stop of certain Vessels then in the River, ready to set sail for America, with Commissions to exer- cise Acts of Hostility there against the Spaniards; And the English, upon a Demand made of Commerce in the West- Indies, by the Lords of the Council appointed for that affair,
15 being denied the same, they determined that the Ships should proceed in their Enterprizes, which they did accordingly.

Thus far the late Kings owned their Subjects in the War they maintained in those parts, upon their private accompt, although through the prevalency of the forementioned Span-
20 ish Faction, they would never afford them that publique Pro- tection which was due unto them, and which was suitable to the Honour and Interest of this Nation. And it would have been as Dishonourable and Unworthy for Us, who, through the goodness and providence of God, were so well furnisht
25 with Ships of War fit for Foreign Service, to have let them lie rotting at home, rather than to have employed them for the just Revenge of so much English (why may we not also say) Indian blood, so unjustly, so unhumanely, and so cruelly spilt

poribus, & positis terminis habitationis eorum. Et certè Deus, quocunque id tempore, cujuscunque id manu administrandum sit, tanti sanguinis innocentissimi, tantarum cædium, quibus tot millia Indorum ab Hispanis tam barbarè occisa sunt, tantarum denique injuriarum, quibus illæ gentes miserè sunt ab iisdem vexatæ atque oppressæ, certissimas aliquando pœnas repetiturus est.

Verum ad communem hominum inter se necessitudinem, quæ fraterna sanè est, quæque facit ut gravissimæ & atrocissimæ quorumvis mortalium injuriæ ad reliquos omnes pertinere quodammodo videantur, necesse non est ut recurramus: cum ipsorum hominum nostrorum factæ cædes ac spoliationes satis causæ quamobrem a nobis illa nuper expeditio suscepta sit, satisque justam vindicandi materiam dederint: ut nequid præterea nostrarum inpræsentia rationum, ut ne in futurum etiam nostram ipsam sociorūmque incolumitatem, eorum præsertim qui orthodoxam Religionem colunt, consideremus; ut alias denique causas, quæ illam nobis expeditionem suaserunt, quasque nunc sigillatim enumerare consilium non est, omittamus: cum non causæ singulæ sed ipsius rei jus atque æquitas declaranda nobis proponatur. Quod ut clarius faciamus, & generatim dicta particulatim explicemus, ad præterita referre oculos paulisper oportebit: quæque inter Anglos atque Hispanos transacta sint, quo statu res eorum utrinque, ad se mutuò quod attinet, fuerint, ex quo & perlustrata primò occidentalis Indiæ ora, & reformata Religio est, strictim percurrere. Quæ duæ res maximæ, cùm eodem ferè tempore accidissent, permagnas ubique conversiones orbis terrarum rebus attulere; ad Anglos præser-

by the Spaniards in those parts, *Since God hath made of one blood, all Nations of men, for to dwell on all the face of the Earth, and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation;* And certainly, at one time or 5 another, by some hand or other, God will have an accompt of the Innocent Blood of so many Millions of Indians, so barbarously Butchered by the Spaniards, and of the Wrong and Injustice that hath been done unto them.

But we shall have no need to have recourse unto the common Brotherhood between all Mankinde, which in some sort may interest them in the horrid, and enormous injuries of each other; the blood and spoils of our own Countreymen, being sufficient to warrant the late Expedition, besides the Consideration of Present Interest, and Future Security to this Nation, and all its Allyes, especially of the Protestant Religion, with sundry other Reasons and Motives, which were Inducements to that Undertaking, the which it is not our Business (at present) particularly to declare, but the Justice and Warrantableness thereof; For the better clearing whereof, and manifesting what hath been already alleadged in generall, it will be necessary to cast our eyes a little back, and to take a view of the Transactions between England and Spain, and the state they have been in, with Relation to each other, since the Reformation of Religion, and the Discovery of the West Indies; 25 which two great Revolutions, happening neer about the same time, did very much alter the State of Affairs in the World, especially in Relation to the English and Spanish Nations, who ever since have taken a Different, and almost a contrary Measure of their Interest, from what they did before. For,

tim & Hispanos quod spectat, qui diversam ab eo tempore & penè contrariam res suas agendi rationem secuti sunt. Tametsi enim Rex proximus, ejusque Pater, adversis fermè totius populi Anglicani studiis atque sententiis, duo fœdera cum Hispanis quoquo modo sarserunt, diversi tamen illi utrorumque sensus ac studia ex diversâ religione nata, perpetuæque in occidentalî India controversiæ, & Hispanorum simul, dum suis illic thesauris metuunt, suspicione de Anglis ab initio conceptæ, cum hujus Reipublicæ conatus in assequendâ æquis atque honestis conditionibus Pace inutiles nuper reddidere, tum præcipuas re verâ causas *Philippo secundo* præbuere, ut regnante *Elizabetha*, antiquum illud diûque inviolatum fœdus, quod huic genti cum majoribus ejus, tam Burgundici quam Castellani generis intercesserat, rumperet, & illato illi Reginæ bello, nationem hanc totam subigendam sibi proponeret, idque ipsum anno supra millesimum quingentesimo octuagesimóque octavo (dum interea de Pace stabienda agebatur) omni impetu aggredieretur: quod quidem in Anglorum animis necesse est adhuc altè residere, neque inde posse facile evelli. Et quam postea pax quædam & commercium in Europa fuit (quamvis ejusmodi nunquam ut Anglorum quisquam suam profiteri Religionem in Hispanicâ ditione, aut Sacra Biblia habere domi, ne in navi quidem ausus fuerit) in occidentali tamen India Hispanus nunquam ex eo tempore, aut pacem esse aut commercium est passus; etiamsi in illo fœdere *Henrici octavi* Regis Angliæ, cum *Carolo quinto* Imperatore anno millesimo quingentesimo quadragesimo secundo de utraque illa re disertis verbis convenisset; in quo fœdere nominatim pax

although the late King, and His Father, contrary to the Stream and Current of the Affections and Hearts of this Nation, patched up two Treaties of Peace with Spain; yet those New Principles, begotten through the Difference of Religion, and

5 the Continual Quarrels in the West Indies, together with the Spaniards perpetual Jealousies of the English, in respect of his Treasure there, as they have rendred the late Endeavours of this Common-wealth Fruitless, as to the settling of a Firm Peace, upon Just and Honorable Tearms, so were they the true

10 Causes that induced Philip the Second King of Spain, in the time of Queen ELIZABETH, to break that Antient and long un-interrupted League, which this Nation had with his Predecessours, both of the Burgundian and Castilian Line, and entering into a War with the said Queen, to Design (and

15 depending a Treaty of Peace) in the year, One thousand five hundred eighty eight, to attempt a total Conquest of this Nation, which must needs ly close by English mens hearts, and will not easily out of their Mindes. And albeit there was after, a kinde of Peace and Commerce in Europe (though

20 never such a one, as that an English man durst own his Religion in the Spanish Dominions, or keep a Bible in his House or Ship) yet in the West Indies, the Spaniards would never since admit either of Peace or Commerce, notwithstanding that both are expresly accorded, by the Treaty made between

25 Henry the eighth King of England, and the Emperour Charles the Fifth, in the year One thousand five hundred fourty two, wherein Peace and free Commerce is agreed upon between the two States, and the Subjects of each Prince in all the Domin-

atque liberum commercium inter utrósque & utrorúmque populos per omnem alterutrius ditionem, portus, & territoria quæcunque sancitum est, sine ulla occidentalis Indiæ exceptione, quamvis illam tunc temporis Imperator ille obtineret.

- 5 Quod autem ad Articulum Pacis per universum terrarum orbem colendæ, is quidem articulus in omnibus Pacis fœderibus, quæ inter utramque gentem unquam extitere, dilucidè continetur; neque ulla de commercio ullo in fædere exceptio habetur ante illud anni millesimi sexcentesimi quarti, cum quo
10 fœdus illud postremum anni millesimi sexcentesimi trigesimi hac de re per omnia consentit. In quibus duobus proximis fœderibus, per omnes atque singulos utriusque imperii fines commercium convénit, *Quibus in locis ante bellum* inter Philippum secundum Hispaniæ Regem, & Elizabetham Angliæ
15 Reginam fuit commercium juxta & secundum usum & observantiam antiquorum fœderum & tractatum ante id tempus initorum.

- Hæc ipsa fœderum verba sunt; quæ rem dubiam relinquunt, atque ita Rex Jacobus pacem cum Hispanis quoquo modo concilere satis habuit, cum eandem de pace tractationem resumeret, quæ paulò antè mortem Elizabethæ inchoata fuerat; in qua etiam tractatione suis illa deputatis inter cætera manda-
verat, ut de commercio libero in occidentali India habendo instantè agerent.

- 25 Verum Rex Jacobus (qui pacis cum Hispanis faciendæ admodùm erat cupidus) ita istam clausulam relinquere contentus erat, ut utrique parti eam suo modo interpretandi facultas esset; quanquam si illa verba *Usus & observantia antiquorum*

ions, Ports and Territories of each other whatsoever, without any exception of the West Indies, though at that time in possession of the said Emperour.

And as to the Article of Peace in all parts of the World; It is
5 expressly contained in all the Treaties of Peace, that ever were
between the two Nations; neither is there any restriction of
Commerce in any Treaty, before that of One thousand six
hundred and four, whereunto the last Treaty, in the year One
thousand six hundred and thirty, doth exactly agree, as to this
10 matter. In which two last Treaties, Commerce is agreed in all
and singular the Dominions of both States; *In which, before
the Warre between Philip the Second King of Spain, and
Elizabeth Queen of England, there had been Commerce be-
tween the two Kingdomes, like and according to the use and
observance of the Ancient Leagues and Treaties made before
the said time:* These are the words of the Treaties, which leave
the matter doubtful, and so King James was contented to slubber
up a Peace with Spain, when he resumed the Treaty, which
was on foot a little before the death of Queen Elizabeth; and
20 wherein, amongst other things, she gave her Commissioners
Instructions to insist upon Commerce, and a Free Trade in the
West-Indies.

But King James (who was exceeding fond of a Peace with
Spain) was content to leave that Point in such sort, as that
25 either part might interpret the Article in their own sense;
although if those words of *Use and observance of the ancient
Leagues and Treaties* are to be understood (as in Reason they
ought) according to what of Right ought to have been ob-

fœderum, & tractatum, sic intelligenda sunt (ut par est) juxta & secundum id quod jure fieri debuit, non juxta & secundum quod ex parte Hispanorum ad manifestissimam eorum violationem factum est, quæ Anglis querimoniarum, utrisque dissidiorum materia perpetua erat, ex ipsis antiquorum fœderum disertis verbis clarissimum est, per omnem Hispanorum ditionem, quæcunque illa esset, tam commercii quam pacis jus Anglis fuisse.

Cæterùm si antiqua fœdera & pactiones servandi ratio ab eorum manifestâ violatione petenda est, habent Hispani obtentum aliquem sic intepretandi illam in postremis fœderibus clausulam, quasi commercium illis in locis exciperet. Et tamen ad dimidiā usque illius temporis partem quod inter supradictum fœdus 1542, & initium belli a Philippo secundo contra Elizabetham suscepti intercessit, quantum ipsis ex rebus gestis intelligi potest, haud minus permitti illis in locis quam prohiberi commercium apparet. At posteaquam Hispani commercium omnino recusarunt, a permutandis mercibus ad alternandos ictus ac vulnera deventum est, tam ante bellum inter Philippum & Elizabetham ortum, quam post pacem ab Jacobo Rege anno 1604 factam; alteramque ab ejus filio anno 1630, ita tamen ut hinc commercium per Europam non interpellaretur; tametsi nunc primum Hispaniæ Rex, post hanc nuper nostrorum rerum retentionem, eorum locorum controversias ad hæc etiam Europæ loca propagandas interpretatus est.

Verùm neque in fœderum interpretatione, neque in jure commercii ex illis fœderibus, aliave ratione habendi insistimus; quasi in iis fundamenta hujus dissidii jacienda necessariò sint,

served, and not according to what in Fact was practised on the Spaniards part, in direct violation thereof, (which was continual matter of complaint on the part of the English, and of quarrel between the two Nations) it is very evident by the
5 express words of the Ancient Treaties, That the English were to have Commerce, as well as Peace, in all the Spanish Dominions whatsoever.

But if the measure of the Observance of the Ancient Leagues and Treaties, is to be taken from the manifest Violation and
10 Infringement of them, the Spaniards may have some colour to interpret that Clause of the last Treaties, as restraining Commerce in those parts. And yet, for the first half of the time between the aforementioned Treaty 1542. and the breaking forth of the War between Queen Elizabeth and Philip the
15 Second King of Spain, there appeareth as much in matter of Fact for the Permission, as for the Prohibition of Trade in those parts. And after, when the Spaniards utterly refused Commerce, the Exchange of Wares was turned into the Exchange of Blows, and of Powder and Shot, as well before the War
20 between Queen Elizabeth and Philip the Second King of Spain, as after the Peaces made by King James in the Year 1604, and by his Son in the Year 1630, yet so, as that it did not interrupt the Commerce in these parts of Europe; although now the King of Spain by his late Embargo, hath first interpreted the Quarrels of those parts, to extend unto these of
25 Europe also.

But We do not insist either upon the interpretation of the Treaties, or Right of Commerce thereby, or otherwise, as that

cum id clarissimis atque evidentissimis rationibus nitatur, quod statim planum faciemus. Sunt tamen ejusmodi nonnulla, quæ, 5 etsi bellum iis fundari non ita necesse est, possunt, neque injuria, impedimenta esse sanciendæ pacis, aut instaurandi saltem fœderis, in quo ea non conceduntur, vel quæ in prioribus pactis concessa sunt, vel non immeritò expectari queunt. Quod etiam pro responso esse potest ad id quod quæritur, quare, quandoquidem antiqua fœdera cum aliis omnibus populis redintegravimus, idem cum Hispaniæ Rege non fecimus; 10 neque continuò nos in conditionibus fœderis dextrum ejus oculum, multoque minùs ambos (quod objicitur) ejus oculos postulasse, si crudelissimæ Inquisitioni obnoxii esse, ubi commercium permissum est, noluimus, dandūmque nobis commercium institimus, unde, neque per antiqua fœdera, neque 15 communi jure excludendi sumus. Tametsi enim Rex Hispaniæ id sumpsit sibi ut nobis commercii leges finésque præscriberet, Romani pontificis lege quâdam fretus, quâ is omne commercium cum Turcis, Judæis, aliisque infidelibus vetat,¹ eoque nomine etiam pacis tempore naves ejus bellicæ aliis etiam in locis 20 præterquam in India occidentali nostras naves ceperunt & expilarunt, & quanquam simili Papæ autoritate ejusque dona-

¹ *Guilielmus Stephanus Bristolensis, aliquique Mercatores aliquot Londinenses anno 1606, & 1607, cum per oram Mauritania tribus cum navibus commercium cum illis populis haberent, Hispaniæ Regis naves, quæ per illa litora prædabantur, eas nactæ in Saphio & Sanctæ Crucis statione, dum in anchoris ibi stabant, diripuerunt; hac solâ ratione redditâ, Nolle Regem Dominum suum cum Infidelibus commercium permettere: quorum damna amplius duobus millib. librarum æstimata sunt.*

whereon We have any need to state Our Quarrel, it being founded upon Clear and Undisputable Grounds, as We shall presently declare; yet such things as may not be so necessary Causes whereupon to found and begin a War, may be reasonable Impediments to the concluding of a Peace, or at least to the renewing of a League, wherein We cannot have so much allowed, as in former Leagues have been admitted, and in reason may be expected; which may serve also for an Answer to that Question, Why, having renewed Our Leagues with all
5 other Nations, We have not done it with the King of Spain; and that We have not demanded as a Condition thereof, his right Eye, much less (as hath been said) both his Eyes, because We would not be at the Mercy of a cruel Inquisition, where We are admitted to Commerce, and would be admitted to
10
15 Commerce where We ought not to be excluded from it, neither by the ancient Treaties, nor of Common Right; for although the King of Spain hath formerly taken upon him to prescribe Us Bounds of Trade, upon a Law made by the Pope, inhibiting all Trade and Commerce with Turks, Jews and other Infidels,¹
20 and upon that Accompt his Ships of War in time of Peace, have taken and spoiled Our Ships in other parts of the world, as well as in the West-Indies; And although by the like Au-

¹ *William Stephens of Bristol, with divers Merchants of London, in the Years 1606, and 1607, having three of their Ships on the Coast of Barbary, in trade with the People of that Countrey, the King of Spains Men of War ranging that Coast, and finding these Ships at anchor in Saphio and Sancta Cruce Road, rifled them of what they had, saying, That the King their Master would not give Liberty of Trade with Infidels; Their Losses amounted to above Two thousand pounds.*

tionis titulo jus in Indos sibi vendicat, perinde quasi sibi jure essent subjecti, etiam illi, qui neque in potestate neque in fide ejus sunt, nos tamen authoritatem ejusmodi nullam neque in Papa, neque in Hispaniæ Rege agnoscimus, ut possit vel Indis 5 jus libertatis suæ, vel nobis concessum naturæ gentiumque legibus jus versandi cum illis, & commercium habendi adimere, cum iis præsertim, ut supradiximus, qui in potestate ac ditione Regis Hispaniæ non sunt.

Alterum impedimentum renovandi fœderis cum Hispanis 10 manifestum est atque insigne, nec non ejusmodi, ut Legatis ac Ministris publicis in Hispanicam ditionem vel de amicitiâ vel de alio quovis inter utramque Rempublicam negotio missis, fiduciam omnem incolumitatis præcidat, ubi Rex opinionibus ejusmodi obstrictus est, ut per eas Legatis & Ministris publicis, 15 ne in summo vitæ periculo versentur, incolumitatem a sicariis præstare non possit: quorum jus, ut principum Rerumque publicarum usus inter se, & amicitia conservetur, gentium jure semper inviolabile est existimatum, iisque asylis multo sanctius, quorum privilegia (authoritate Pontificis & Romanæ Ecclesiæ fundata) adhibita hactenus fuere ad eludendam vim legum atque justitiæ, quam exequendam subinde poposcimus in interfectores Dom. *Antonii Aschami*, qui idcircò missus ab hac Republica in Hispaniam fuit, ut usum & amicitiam inter utramque gentem procuraret ac stabiliret. Cujus barbaræ cædis

- thority from the Pope, and upon the Title of his Donation, he claimed a Right over the Indians, as if they were all his Subjects, even those that actually are not under his Power or Obedience; yet We acknowledge no such Right, neither in the
- 5 Pope nor King of Spain, to take away from the Indians the Right of their Liberty, or from Us the Right which We have by the Law of Nature, and of Nations, of Converse and Commerce with them, especially such of them as are not actually under the Power and Subjection of the King of Spain.
- 10 Another Impediment to the renewing of the League with Spain, is manifest and notorious, and such as cutteth off all Assurance from Publike Ministers and Agents imployed into the Dominions of the King of Spain, upon any Negotiation of Amity, or other Transactions between the two States, where
- 15 the prince holdeth forth such principles, as render him uncapable to give Security and Protection to Ambassadors and Publique Ministers, against Assassinations and outragious Attempts of violence upon their persons; which, for the preserving of Entercourse, and a good Understanding between Princes
- 20 and States, by the Law of Nations, have always been held most inviolable and more sacred then those Sanctuaries, whose Priviledges (derived from the Authority of the Pope and Church of Rome) have been pretended to elude and avoid the Execution of Justice from time to time demanded, and insisted upon
- 25 by this Commonwealth, upon the Assassinate of Mr. Anthony Ascham, sent under a Publique Character from this Commonwealth into Spain, to procure and settle a good Understanding between the two Nations; for which barbarous Murther, no satisfaction or condign punishment upon the said Assassinate,

nulla satisfactio, nullum supplicium neque sumptum est, neque impetrari unquam potuit, quamvis a² Parlamento postularetur ejusque nomine a Concilio statūs vehementer ac sæpius esset flagitatum. Quod quidem fœderis inter utramque gentem 5 renovandi continuatum hactenus impedimentum atque justissimum fuit, immò verò (pro eo quod ab aliis nationibus factatum est) justa belli causa censeri potuit.

Quod autem ad controversias in occidentali India exortas, cum tam in ipsa continente quam in insulis Coloniæ nobis quoque sint Americanæ, easque jure non deteriore, immo meliore possideamus quam Hispani suarum ulla obtineant, parique jure ea maria navigare nobis liberum sit, sine ulla tamen causâ, nullâque prorsus injuriâ læsi (idque ubi de commercio controversia nulla versata est) tamen perpetuò Colonias nostras

² Hoc constat ex literis Parlamenti, Prolocutoris manu obsignatis, ad Hispaniæ Regem mense Januario 1650, his verbis, *Majestatem tamen vestram rogatam volumus insistimusque, uti Iustitia publica tandem satisfiat super cæde Antonii Ascham Residentis nostri flagitiosa, eo magis quod post istius modi facinoris auctores merito supplicio affectos, in aulam vestram Regiam Oratorem nostrum non dubitabimus delegare, ea expositurum quæ non minus Majestati vestrae poterunt inservire quam rei nostræ publicæ. Ex adverso, si nos sanguinem illum tot circumstantiis insignitum inultum pateremur, coram Deo unico liberatore perennique misericordiarum nostrarum fonte, & coram natione Anglicana participes nos fore criminis necesse est; Præcipue, si alium adhuc Anglum in illud velimus regnum mittere, ubi fas est impune trucidari. Nos vero tanti aestimamus Majestatem vestram, ut non facile simus credituri potentiam vestram Regiam in ditionibus ipsi subjectis alienæ cuiquam potentiæ subjectam esse.*

could ever be obtained, though required² by the Parliament, and often insisted upon by the Council of State in their behalf, which hath been a continual and most just Obstacle, to the renewing of the Leagues between the two Nations, and might
5 well be esteemed (according to what hath been practised amongst other Nations, upon the like occasion) a just Cause of a War.

But as to the state of Our Quarrel in the West-Indies; Whereas We have Collonies in America, as well in Islands as
10 upon the Continent, upon as good and a better Title then the Spaniards have any, and have as good a right to Sail in those Seas as themselves; yet without any just Cause or Provocation (and where the Question of Commerce was not at all in the Case) they have notwithstanding, continually invaded, in an

² This appears by a Clause in a Letter sent from the Parliament, and signed by their Speaker, to the King of Spain in January 1650. viz; *We Require of your Majesty, and insist upon it, That Satisfaction be at length given to Publicke Justice, touching the flagitious Murther of Anthony Ascham Our Resident; And the rather, because after due Punishment inflicted upon the Authors of a Wickedness of such a nature, We shall not doubt to send Our Ambassador to your Royal Court, to treat of those things which may be of Advantage, as well to your Majesty, as to this Our Commonwealth. On the contrary, if we should suffer that Blood, notorious by so many circumstances, to pass unavenged; We shall necessarily in the sight of God, Our onely Deliverer, and the everlasting Fountain of Our Mercies, and before the whole English Nation, become Partners in the Guilt; especially if We shall afterwards send another Englishman into that Kingdom, where it is lawful for any without fear of punishment, to murther him; But We for Our parts have so high an esteem of your Majesty, That we cannot easily believe your Royal Power within your own Dominions, to be subjected to any Forreign Power whatsoever.*

hostiliter invaserunt, nostros homines interfecerunt, naves ceperunt, bona diripuerunt, ædificia sationesque vastarunt, nostros populares captivos in servitutem abduxerunt; atque hæc facere non destiterunt ad illud usque tempus in quo hanc nuper expeditiōnē contra eos suscepimus.

Ob quam causam, contra quām antehac in hujus modi occasione fieri consuevit, ubique ferè ditionis Hispanicæ naves nostras negotiatoresque omnes retinuerunt, eorumque bona proscripserunt; adeo ut, sive ad Americam, sive ad Europam oculos 10 convertamus, belli authores ipsi soli existimandi sunt, quæque ex eo cædes atque incommoda sequi poterunt iis omnibus causam ipsi præbuisse.

Exempla perpetuæ crudelissimæque hostilitatis in occidentali India, etiam pacis tempore ab Hispanis in Anglos edita, & ab 15 anno 1604, cum ab Jacobo Rege coagmentata pax est, usque dum rursus bellum erupit, & ab ea pace quæ anno 1630, proximè facta est, ad hanc usque diem per multa sunt perque inhumana & cruenta: ³pauca attulisse satis habebimus.

³ Navis quædam *Ulyssis* nomine insignita, cum per oram *Guianæ* Mercatram faceret, & mercatores ac nautæ, adducti fide ac jurejurando Berrei illius loci præfecti, in terram exissent, eorum tamen triginta capti & in custodiam traditi sunt: Sribit deinde ad mercatorem præfectus se quidem triginta ex suis nautis cepisse, ideo quod nonnulli exteri, qui mercandi causâ illuc appulerant, viginti millibus ducatis ipsum fraudaverant; quos nummos si sibi misisset, remissurum se ei omnes suos juravit, & commercii potestatem facturum. Mercator partim numeratò, partim mercium æstimatione optatam ei summam mittit: quam cum præfectus Berreus accepisset, alligatos ad arbores illos homines triginta singulari jussit, excepto solo Chirurgo qui ad sanandum præfecti morbum asservatus est. Hæc redemptio aliis cum damnis ibi datis septem millibus librarum æstimata est.

Hostile maner, Our Collonies, slain Our Countreymen, taken Our Ships and Goods, destroyed Our Plantations, made Our People Prisoners and Slaves, and have continued so doing from time to time, till the very time that We undertook the 5 late Expedition against them.

Whereupon, contrary to what hath been formerly practised, they have also made an Embargo of Our Ships, and Arrested the Persons and Goods of all English men in Spain; so that whether We look to the parts of America or of Europe, they 10 are the first beginners and causers of the War, and of all the Blood and Inconvenience that may ensue thereupon.

The instances of the continual Acts of Hostility, and Cruelties, exercised by the Spaniards against the English in the West-Indies in the times of Peace, both from the Year 1604, when a 15 Peace was made by King James, till the War broke out again, and from the conclusion of the last Peace in the Year 1630, till this time, are very many, and very Barbarous, and Bloody, We shall content Our selves with some³ few.

³A Ship called the *Ulysses*, being in Trade upon the Coast of *Guiana*, when the Merchants and Mariners went on shore upon the Faith and Oaths of *Don Berreo* Governor of that place; to which Oaths the Mariners giving credit, were notwithstanding Thirty of them suddenly taken and committed, and Letters written from the Governor to the Merchant, That it was true he had taken Thirty of his men prisoners, for that divers Strangers that had formerly traded there, had deceived him of Twenty thousand Duckets, but if that he would send him the Twenty thousand Duckets, then he vowed presently to send him all his Thirty men aboard safe, and then to continue their Trade also: whereupon, the Merchants sent him in Plate and Goods, his desired Sum; which when the Governor *Don Berreo* had received, he caused all the Thirty men to be strangled to trees, except the Chyrurgeon of the Ship, which was kept alive to cure the Governors disease. This Ransom with other Losses there, amounted to Seven thousand pounds.

Post factam pacem anno 1605, Navis Maria dicta, *Ambrosio Birch* magistro, ad septentrionalem Hispaniolæ oram in occidentalı India mercaturas faciebat; magister, cum a Sacerdote quodam patre Joanne, sic enim nominabatur, cum sex sociis, 5 tuti & liberi commercii promissis allectus esset ut in terram videndarum mercium quarundam causâ egrederetur, & Hispani duodecim ad Anglicanas merces inspiciendas in navem ascenderent, dum Angli suas merces ostendunt nihil doli metuentes, dante signum ab littore Sacerdote, Hispani, eductâ 10 quisque sicâ, omnes in navi Anglos jugularunt, præter duos duntaxat qui in Mare desiluerunt; cæteri in terra exquisitis cruciatibus necati sunt; magister ipse exutus vestibus & ad arborem alligatus, nudus muscarum morsibus expositus est, ubi post horas viginti Nigrita quidam, auditio hominis ejulatu, 15 accedens, jam antè moribundum lanceâ transfixit: Navis hæc cum mercibus quinque millibus & quadringentis libris æstimata est.

Alia navis, cui nomen *Arcuaria*, eodem anno ad Sanctum Dominicum capta est, nautæque omnes interfici: hæc navis 20 mille trecentis libris æstimata est.

Alia navis dicta *Amicitia* Londinensis, cum navigio suo a *Lodovico Fajardo*, classis Regiæ Hispaniensis Nauarcho, capta est, navis cum bonis omnibus publicata, mercatores ac nautici in Mare demersi, præter unum puerum, qui ad serviendum est 25 servatus: Hæc navis cum navigio quinquies mille & quingentis libris æstimata est.

Ex alia navi, cui nomen *The Scorn*, cum omnes nautæ, Hispanorum dejerationibus confisi, in terram egressi essent, om-

After the Peace concluded in the Year 1605, a Ship called the Mary, Ambrose Birch being Master, was in Trade upon the North-side of Hispaniola in the West-Indies; and the Master with six of his Company being enticed on Shore by a Priest
5 called Father John, to see some Merchandise, under promise of secure and fair Trading, and twelve Spaniards going aboard the Ship to view the English Wares; whilst the English Merchants were shewing them their Merchandise, nothing doubting of any fraud, the Watch-word being given from the shore
10 by the Priest, every Spaniard drew out a great Knife, and stabbed all the English men aboard, except two that leaped into the Sea, and the rest on shore were put to strange deaths, and the Master himself was stripped naked, and bound to a tree with cords, and so pinched and stung to death, being
15 naked, by Mosqueto's; where continuing about twenty hours, a Negro hearing a man roar, and cry in that extremity, and finding him, ran him through with his Lance: This Ship and Goods was worth Five thousand four hundred pounds.

Another Ship called the Archer Was the same Year taken
20 near to Sancto Domingo, and all her men executed: This Ship was worth Thirteen hundred pounds.

Another Ship called the Amity of London with her Pinace, was taken by Don Lewis Faczardo, Governor of the King of Spains Armado, the Ship and Goods were confiscated, and the
25 Merchants and Mariners all cast into the Sea, except one Boy to do them service: This Ship and Pinace were worth Five thousand six hundred pounds.

Another Ship called the Scorn, having her men on shore,

nes tamen alligati ad arbores & strangulati sunt. Ubi Mercatores & navem & bona omnia amiserunt, mille quingentis libris æstimata.

- 5 Anno 1606 navis, cui nomen *Neptunus*, ab Tortugam ab Hispanorum navibus prædatoriis capta est, quatuor millibus & trecentis libris æstimata.⁴

Eodem anno navis alia, quæ *Alauda* nominata est, a Lodo-
vico Fajardo capta, & cum toto onere publicata est; quæ quatu-
or millibus quingentis & septuaginta libris est æstimata.

- 10 Navis alia, cui nomen *Castor & Pollux*, ab Hispanis ad Flori-
dam capta est, qui & eam publicârunt nautasque omnes vel ne-
caverunt, vel in servitute retinuerunt, nihil enim de iis postea
est auditum: Hæc navis cum suo onere quindecim mille libris
æstimata est.⁵

- 15 Anno 1608, navis Plimouthensis Richarda nominata, cujus
Præfector erat *Henricus Challins*, Domini *Pophami* summi
Angliae Justiciarii *Ferdinandi Gorges*, ordinis equestris, alio-
rumque sumptibus instructa, ut Virginiam peteret, ad austra-
lem Canariarum insularum partem vi tempestatûm delata,
20 cum inde cursum ad destinatam oram tenuisset, sub latitudine
27 graduum in undecim naves Hispanicas ab Sancto Dominico

⁴ *Ioannes Davis* duo navigia cum omnibus bonis amisit, interfectis eorum
omnibus nautis, ad illius navigationis interitum, unde trium millium & quin-
gentarum librarum jacturam fecit.

⁵ Alia navis Mercatorum quorundam *Londinensium*, (cujus magister erat
Ioannes Lock) a classe Hispanorum ad insulam Tortugam capta est, prop-
terea quod mercaturam fecisset, & arbores cecidisset, ob id navis est publicata,
& nauticorum plerique morte multati, reliqui ad triremes damnati: Hic quin-
que millium & trecentarum librarum jactura facta est.

upon confidence of the Spaniards Oaths, they were notwithstanding all strangled to trees; where their Owners lost their Ship and Goods, amounting to Fifteen hundred pounds.

In the Year 1606, a ship called the Neptune, was taken near
5 the Tortugas by the Spanish men of War, being worth four thousand three hundred pounds.⁴

In the same Year, another ship called the Lark, was taken by Don Lewis Fazzardo, and confiscated with her whole Lading, being worth Four thousand five hundred and seventy pounds.⁵

10 Another ship called the Castor and Pollux, was taken by the Spaniards upon the Coast of Florida, which they confiscated, and executed all the Men in her, or kept them Slaves, for they could never be heard of since: This ship with her merchandize was worth Fifteen thousand pounds.

15 In the Year 1608, a Ship called The Richard of Plimouth, whereof was Captain one Henry Challins, being set forth by the Lord Chief Justice Popham, Sir Ferdinando Gorges, and others, for Virginia, and by violent Storms being driven to the southward of the Canary Islands, and then bending her course
20 for the place they intended, in 27 degrees, by chance they met with Eleven sayl of Spanish ships coming from St. Domingo,

⁴Mr. *John Davies* lost two Pinaces with all the Goods in them, and had all the men in the same murthered; to the overthrow of the Voyage, by which he lost Three thousand five hundred pounds.

⁵One other ship belonging to divers Merchants of *London*, (whereof the Master was *John Lock*) was by the Spanish Forces taken near the Island of *Tortugas*, for Trading and cutting Wood; and for the same the ship and goods confiscated, and most of the Men taken and executed, and the rest committed to the Galleys, to the loss of Five thousand three hundred pounds.

redeuntes fortè incidit; quæ ipsam ceperunt, & quanquam præfectus navis diploma regium protulit, quo se expediret, tamen navis cum bonis publica facta est, ipse crudeliter habitus, & ad triremes missus. Unde amplius duo mille & quingentæ 5 libræ sunt amissæ.

Simile quiddam navi alteri, cui nomen *The Ayde*, factum est a Lodovico Fajardo captæ, obtentu amicitiæ; hæc item cum bonis publicata est, omnesque nautæ, ad triremes abducti; ubi nonnulli fustibus, ad necem pulsati sunt, quòd remigium re- 10 cusassent. Quæ navis & bona, Hispanis ipsis æstimantibus, septem millibus librarum æstimata sunt.

Eodem anno Navis alia, Anna Gallant appellata, magistro *Gulielmo Curry*, cum ad Hispaniolam mercaturas faceret, similiter & navis & bona publica facta sunt, omnesque nautæ 15 suspendio necati, assutis unicuique ad ludibrium chartulis, in quibus erat scriptum, *Cur huc venistis?* Hæc navis cum onere octo millibus librarum æstimata est.

Hæc exempla satis ostendunt, cujusmodi nobis Pacem Hispani in occidentali India temporibus Jacobi servarunt; qui Rex 20 diligentissimè curavit vel potius pertimuit ne Pax cum iis dirimeretur. Ejusmodi hostilia planè & cruenta vestigia, ab illa etiam proxima Pace, quæ anno 1630 confecta est, ad hanc usque diem, persequi licet.

De iis coloniis, quæ, ab hujus nationis nobilibus quibusdam 25 viris, in insulam Catelinam (ab his Providentiæ dictam) & in insulam Tortugam (ab iisdem Associationis dictam) deductæ sunt, primum dicemus. Hæ autem anno circiter 1629, cum essent incolarum & pecorum omnino vacuæ, indicto inter

which took the said Ships, notwithstanding that the Captain shewed the Kings Broad Seal for his Warrant, yet the Ship and Goods were confiscated, and the man most cruelly used, and sent to rowe in the Gallies; whereby was lost above Two thousand five hundred pounds.

The like was done to another Ship called the Ayde, taken by Don Lewis Fazzardo, under colour of friendship, and the Ship and Goods confiscated, and all the men sent to the Gallies, where some were beaten to death with Cudgels, for that they refused to rowe; which ship and goods were worth by the Spaniards own computation, Seven thousand pounds.

In the same Year, another Ship called the Anne Gallant, Mr. William Curry Master, being in Trade upon Hispaniola, the Ship and Goods were confiscated, and the whole company hanged up with papers written upon them, *Why came you hither?* This Ship and Goods was worth Eight thousand pounds.

These particulars may suffice to shew what Peace the Spaniards kept with Us in the West-Indies in the time of King James, who was very careful, or rather fearful to break the Peace with them; And the like Hostile and bloody Foot-steps, We may trace down from the time of the last Peace concluded in the year 1630, unto this very time.

We shall begin with the Colonies of this Nation, settled by certain Noblemen and Gentlemen, in the Islands of Cattelina (called by them Providence) and Tortugas (by them named Association) which about the year 1629, being void of all Inhabitants, and tame Beasts or Cattel, were actually possessed

Anglos & Hispanos tunc temporis bello, ab Anglis occupatæ sunt atque possessæ. Sequentे anno Pace inter utramque gentem factâ, cum de iis insulis haudquaquam ab Hispanis in fœdere exciperetur, Carolus Rex, non impediri se hâc Pace arbitratus, suo diplomate, quod & magno sigillo Angliæ signatum erat, supradictam insulam Providentiæ, simul & alias vicinas ditionis esse suæ declaravit; easque nobilibus quibusdam viris eorūmque hæredibus possidendas concessit; & sequente anno ad Tortugam usque insulam concessionem illam extendit.

10 Et quanquam supradicti Coloni, ejusdem Regis concessione in earum insularum possessionem venerant, eaque concessio jure optimo fundata erat, primum Naturæ, eò quòd neque Hispani, neque alii quicunque in eorum locorum possessione essent, deinde Belli, quandoquidem belli tempore occupatæ sunt, & in Pacis articulis nequaquam exceptæ, unde extingui jus Hispanorum (si quod illic juris habuissent) ipsorum assensu, ex secundo proximi fœderis articulo, sequitur, quanquam etiam neque supradicta Colonorum Societas, nec suorum quisquam ullo suo facto justam offensionis causam vel Hispaniæ Regi, vel Hispanorum cuiquam præbuerat, donec priores ipsi naves nostras atque Colonias vi invasissent, & Anglorum haud paucos, incensis etiam eorum ædificiis ac sedibus, interfecissent, Hispani tamen, cum nullam iis in locis pacem servare statuissent, circa 22 Januarii 1632, nullâ injuriâ lacessiti,

15 20 25 navem quandam societatis, cui nomen Flos Marinus, ab insula Providentiæ redeuntem, inter Tortugam & Floridæ caput hos-

by the English in time of Open War between England and Spain; And the next year a Peace being concluded between the two nations, & no Claim or Reservation therein of the said Islands by the Spaniards, the late King did by his Letters

- 5 Patents under the Great Seal of England, (notwithstanding that Peace) assume the said Island of Providence, with other adjacent Islands, as part of his own Dominions, and did grant the same to divers Noblemen and Gentlemen, and their Successors; and the next year extended his Grant to the aforementioned Island of Tortugas.

And notwithstanding that the said Adventurers were in possession of the Islands aforesaid, by the late Kings Grant, founded upon a double Right, that of Nature, the Places not being in the possession of the Spaniards or any others; and that

- 15 of War, being taken in the time of War, and not excepted in the Treaty of Peace, and consequently the Spaniards pretensions thereunto, (if they had any) extinguished, by their own Agreement in the Second Article of the last Treaty; And notwithstanding that neither the said Company, nor any employed by them, did give the least just Cause of Offence unto the King of Spain, or any of his Subjects, until such time as they had first assaulted their Ships and Colonies, and slain divers of the English therein, burning and destroying their Plantations; yet the Spaniards observing no Peace with the
- 25 English in those parts, about the 22 of January 1632, without any just Provocation, did assault one of the Ships of the said Company, called The Sea-flower, in her peaceable Return from Providence, between the Tortugas and the Cape of Flor-

tilitè aggressi sunt, in qua pugna nonnullos in ea navi occiderunt, alios vulnerarunt.

Post hæc anno circiter 1634, Tortuga insula ab Hispanis cum quatuor navibus oppugnata est, cum ab Anglis nulla injuria exorta esset: in quâ oppugnatione sexaginta vel amplius occisi sunt, multi sauciati ac capti, sedes deletæ, domus incensæ, bona haud parui pretii ab Hispanis asportata, Angli penitus ex ea insula dejecti, quorum alii suspendio sublati, alii Havanam abducti in servitute miserrimâ retenti sunt; unus præ cæteris, 10 cui nomen *Grymes*, qui in Tortuga Bombardarius fuerat, crudeliter est trucidatus; pars ad desertam quandam insulam confugiens, cui Sanctæ Crucis nomen est, ab Hispanis, qui eo etiam cum tribus navibus longis fugientes persequebantur, oppugnata mense *Martio* 1636, quadraginta occisi, reliqui capti 15 & crudelissimè accepti.

Anno 1635 *Iulii* 24, Hispani duabus navibus magnis unâque longâ advecti in Providentia quoque insulam impetum fecerunt, compluriumque horarum spatio prælium ibi commiserunt; & tum quidem rejecti sunt, & ab incæpto desistere 20 coacti; donec idem rursus tentantes circa annum 1640, cum duodecim navibus magnis & minoribus, quarum Prætoriaæ Armadillo Carthaginensi nomen erat, ex majoribus Regiæ classis Argentariæ triremibus, cum magnum militum numerum in terram exposuissent, totius insulæ expugnationem 25 polliciti sibi sunt, verùm, haud parvo accepto incommodo, re-

And after about the year 1634, the Island of Tortuga was assaulted by divers Subjects of the King of Spain, in four Vessels, though there was no Provocation at all on the part of the English; in which assault, threescore or more were slain, divers wounded and taken prisoners, their Plantations spoiled, their Houses burned, their Goods to a great value carried away by the Spaniards, and the Island wholly dis-peopled thereby of 10 the English, whereof some being hanged, and others carried prisoners to the Havana, were detained in cruel slavery, and one of them called Grymes, formerly a Gunner at Tortuga, was there barbarously murthered; and some of them flying for Refuge to Sancta Cruce, an Island void of Inhabitants, were 15 pursued thither by the Spaniards in three Friggots, and there assaulted in March 1636; in which Assault, about forty of the English were slain, and the rest carried away prisoners, and used with very much hardship.

And the 24 of July 1635, the Island of Providence it self was 20 assaulted by the Subjects of the King of Spain, in two great ships and a Friggot, which maintained a Fight for divers hours, but were beaten off at that time, and forced to discontinue their Attempt, till they renewed it again about the year 1640, with twelve sayl of ships, great and small, whereof the 25 Admiral was the Armadillo of Cartagena, one of the King of Spain's Gallioons of his Plate-Fleet; from this Fleet having landed a considerable number of soldiers, they promised themselves the Conquest of the Island, but were again repulsed with

pulsi denuò recesserunt. Alterâ tamen classe instructâ paulò post cum revertissent, Coloni dissidiis laborantes, non tam quâ se ratione defenderent, quam quibus conditionibus commodissimè se dederent, cogitarunt, quas tradita demum insulâ, facilè 5 impetraverunt. Sed insula hoc modo & Colonis erepta est, & Reipublicæ, illis octoginta amplius millium librarum damno dato, huic, detimento & ignominiâ publicâ simul acceptâ. Ita in Hispanorum potestatem cum esset redacta, navis quædam, quæ vectores aliquot ab nova Anglia in eam insulam 10 transmigrantes advexerat, intra ictum Bombardarum callidè perducta est (ignorabat enim eam insulam in Hispanorum potestate jam esse) nec sine permagno discrimine ac difficultate se extricavit, amissio etiam navis magistro, viro probissimo, quem ictus tormenti ab insula displosi transverberavit.

15 Nec contenti intra fines Americanos hostilitati suæ in illius Coloniæ socios modum statuere Hispani, in his etiam partibus Europæ eandem in eos exercuerunt: anno enim 1638 *Decembris* 25, Navis quædam ejusdem societatis, Providentia nomine insignita, cui *Thomas Newman* Præfectus erat a Promontorio 20 Dengoleucis duabus in ipsa Angliæ ora a Sprengfeldio Dunkirkanæ navis prædatoriæ præfecto oppugnata atque capta est; Dunkirkam deinde abducta; ubi navis onera retenta sunt; (quæ multorum etiam illic æstimatione triginta millium librarum summam conficere existimabantur) Anglorum au- 25 tem partim occisi, partim vulnerati, cæteri postquam in ipsa

a considerable Loss on their part; yet soon after returning with another Fleet, the Colony being then fallen into Divisions and Distractions amongst themselves, they did not think so much of making a good Defence, as of making good Conditions for
5 themselves, which upon the Delivery up of the Island, with little or no opposition they obtained; but the Island was thereby wrested from the said Adventurers, and from the Commonwealth, to the particular Loss of the one, above Eighty thousand pounds, and to the Publique Dishonor and Detriment of
10 the other; And being possessed by the Spaniard, a ship that came from New-England with some People from thence, that intended to have transplanted themselves into that Island, was cunningly drawn within the reach of their Canon (being ignorant that the Place was in the Spaniards hands) and got
15 off with a great deal of danger and difficulty, and the loss of the Master of the ship (a very honest man) who was slain with a Cannon shot from the Island.

Neither were the Spaniards content to bound their Enter-
prizes against the said Adventurers within the parts of America,
20 but also extended their acts of hostility against them to these parts of Europe; for on the 25 of December 1638, a ship called the Providence, belonging to the said Company, under the Command of Captain Thomas Newman, was assaulted and surprized two Leagues off Donegenesse upon the Coasts of
25 England, by one Captain Springfield, Captain of a Dunkirk Man of War, and carried to Dunkirk, where the said Goods were detained (being by divers there acknowledged to be of Thirty thousand pounds value) and of the English aboard the

navi suâ barbarè atque inhumanè essent habiti, Dunkirkam
 abrepti haud melius accepti sunt, donec rationem aliquam
 profugendi invenissent. Et quamvis supradicti socii satisfacti-
 onem omnibus modis postulassent, Rexque proximus per Resi-
 dentem suum Dom. *Balthasarum Gerberium*, perque literas
 tam sua manu, quam a Secretario *Coco* scriptas, eorum nomine
 reparationem poposcisset, nullam tamen neque bonorum resti-
 tutionem, neque ob ea ut compensatio ulla fieret impetrare
 potuerunt.

- 10 Sunt & alia recentioris & acerbioris etiam memoriarum exempla,
 illud nempe Sanctæ Crucis ab Hispanis a Portorico proiectis
 oppugnatæ anno circiter 1651, insulæ quidem antea non habi-
 tatae; illo autem tempore Colonia Anglorum, duce Nicolao
 Philips, eam tenuit; qui cum centum circiter Colonis ab His-
 panis crudeliter occisis est; qui etiam naves in portu occu-
 parunt, sedes diripuerunt, vastarunt, & funditus exciderunt.
 Cumque plures quos occiderent invenire non possent (cum
 incolarum pars alia in silvas profugisset) Hispani Portoricum
 reversi iis miseris & fame propemodum confectis reliquiis ad
 20 alias vicinas insulas recipiendi sese, illiamque Sanctæ Crucis
 penitus deserendi, spatium dedere. Sed brevi post tempore His-
 panii ad pervestigandum & quasi venandum eos qui in silvas
 sese abdiderant, reverterunt: verum illi ex manibus eorum
 effugiendi, & in alias insulas dilabendi rationem aliquam in-
 25 venerunt.

Eodem anno 1651, Navis quadam Joannis Turneri, cum
 esset in portum Cumanagotæ vehementioribus ventis appulsa,

said ship, some were slain, others wounded, and the rest after a barbarous and uncivil Usage aboard, were carried prisoners to Dunkirk, where some were used with much hardship, till they found means to escape; And notwithstanding that the
5 said Adventurers used all due means for to obtain satisfaction, and that the late King by his Agent sir Balthazar Gerbeere, and by his Letters, as well written by Secretary Cook, as with his own hand, required Justice on their behalf; yet could they not obtain Restitution of any part of the said Goods, or any
10 Reparation in lieu thereof.

There are Examples of more fresh and bleeding Memory, as that of Sancta Cruce, assaulted by the Subjects of the King of Spain, from Puertorico, about the year 1651. being an Island formerly void of all Inhabitants, and possessed at that time by
15 a Colony of the English, under the command of Captain Nicholas Philips, who, together with about a hundred more of the said Colony, were slain and butchered by the Spaniards, who seized the Ships in the Harbour, pillaged, burnt, and destroyed their Plantations, and Houses, and finding no more men to
20 massacre (part of the Inhabitants escaping by flight into the Woods) the Spaniards returned to Puertorico, and gave opportunity to that Miserable, and almost starved Remnant, to betake themselves to other adacent Islands, and totally desert that of Sancta Cruce; yet the Spaniards returned after a while
25 from Puertorico, to hunt out and murther those who had retired themselves into the Woods, but they found means to escape their hands, and to get into other Islands.

In the same year 1651. a Ship belonging to Mr. John Turner,

ab illius loci præfecto occupata & cum omni onere in fiscum redacta est.

Similitèr factum est navi & bonis Capitanei Cranlei.⁶

Et anno 1650 Navis quædam *Samuelis Wilson*, quæ Bar-
5 bados insulas petebat, equis onusta, in alto capta & Havanam
abducta est; navis & bona publicata, nautarum plerique in
custodiam traditi, & mancipiorum more in munimentis operas
dare coacti.

Similia experti sunt nautæ cujusdam navis Barnstapulensis,
10 annis abhinc circiter duobus, quæ navis cum propè Hispaniolam, dum a Coloniis quibusdam nostris in insulis *Caribiis* re-
verteret, rimas agere cœpisset undámque accipere, nautæ ejus
in Scapha sibi consulere coacti ad littus evaserunt, ubi omnes
captivi facti, mancipiorum ritu, in munimentis operas dare
15 cogeabantur.

His, aliisque permultis hujusmodi exemplis, quæ omnia
recitare nimis longum esset, manifestissimum est Hispaniæ
Regem eique Subjectos arbitrari se nulla Pacis conditione
nobis præstandâ illis in regionibus obligari: cum & omne genus
20 hostilitatis in nos exercere, immò graviora hostilitate, con-
sueverint, eaque inhumanitas, quâ illic Anglos tractare solent,
usque èd a Pacis legibus aliena sit, ut ne belli quidem legibus
non internecini convenire videatur. In illo tamen Hispaniæ
Regis Embargo, quo mercatorum nostrorum naves ac bona
25 proscribi ac retineri imperat, in Anglos culpa omnis confertur;
quasi *Fædifragos* nimirum & *Sacrosanctæ Pacis atque Com-*

⁶ Similitèr etiam factum fuerat eodem in portu navi cuiusdam *Ioannis Blandi*, cui Præfector erat *Nicolaus Philippus*.

being forced into the Port of Cumanagota by stress of Weather, was seized by the Governour, and the Ship and Goods confiscated.

The like was done to another Ship and goods belonging to
5 Captain Cranley.⁶

And in the year 1650. a Ship belonging to Mr. Samuel Wilson, bound for Barbadoes, and laden with Horses, was taken at Sea, and carried into the Havana, the Ship and goods were confiscate, and most of the Men kept Prisoners, and forced to
10 work in the Bulwarks like Slaves.

The like usage had the Company belonging to a Ship of Barnstable, about two years since at Sancto Domingo in Hispaniola; which Ship, springing a Leak neer Hispaniola, as she was returning from some of Our Plantations in the Cariby
15 Islands, her Company were forced to save themselves in their Boat upon Hispaniola, where they were taken Prisoners, and made to work like slaves in their Fortifications.

By these particulars (and many other of the like nature, which would be too long to rehearse) it is most apparent that
20 the King of Spain and his Subjects, do not account themselves bound to hold any terms of Peace with the English in those parts, but continually exercise all manner of Hostility against them, and worse than Hostility; the Barbarous Usage of the English there, being so far from the Laws of Peace, that it is
25 not agreeable to the Laws and Customs of a Fair War: And yet the English must be taxed (as they are by the King of Spain in his Order for the late Embargo) as those, *That had been want-*

⁶The like had formerly been done in the same Port to a Ship belonging to Mr. John Bland, of which Capt. Nicholas Philips was Commander.

mercii liberi violatores tam Religiose ut ipse ait ab se servati; idque tam inopinata atque professa hostilitate fecisse nos, ut urbem Sancti Dominici in Hispaniola insula oppugnare adoriremur. Quod folūm causæ affertur, quamobrem Anglorum 5 bona in Hispania proscribantur, negotiatoresque retineantur: quanquam & hoc prædicatā ejus humanitate exaggeratum est. *Se nostras classes in⁷ Portus suos, quoscunque ingredi aut attingere commodum nobis fuisse, amice recepisse; neque Ministros suos exegisse rigide a nobis illos Pacis articulos inter 10 utramque Coronam sancitos, qui cum amplius sex vel octo navibus bellicis intrare portus utrinque vetant.*

Verūm quemadmodūm ipse dum hæc dicit, classes nostras omni commisso ac fœderis violatione illis in portubus absolvit, cùm, siquid ejusmodi, quod objicitur, factum & condonatum 15 sit, id ipsius & Ministrorum suorum permissu ac bonâ veniâ sit factum, & quemadmodū luce clarius est non eum gratuitò tam facilem fuisse, si, quanta a classibus nostris momenta suis rationibus accesserint, secum cogitet, ita è contrario Rex ille ejusque Ministri, quas ipse commemorat pactiones minimè

⁷At vero Navarchus noster *Swanleius* in *Sicilia* non ita est amicè in Portu *Drepani* acceptus, ubi anno 1653, circa mensem Junium Navis ejus, cui nomen *Henricus Bonaventura*, unà cum Hollandica Navi magna & opulentissima, cui nomen *Petro*, quam ceperat, proditione Hispаниci præfecti, qui ei loco præterat, a septem navibus Hollandicis junioris *Trumpi* ductu, in ipso portu, non longiùs a munimentis quam selopi minoris ictus ferri potuit, oppressa est; unde mercatores, quorum illa navis fuit, plus sexaginta tribus millibus librarum amiserunt.

ing to, and Violators of the sacred Bonds of Peace & free commerce (so religiously (as he saies) observed by him) and that with so unthought of, and declared Hostility, as the assaulting of the City of Saint Domingo in the Island of Hispaniola:

- 5 which is laid down as the sole Ground and Cause of the said Embargo of the English goods, and arrest of their persons in Spain, though aggravated against Us, by a Representation of *His Friendly admission of Our Fleets into his⁷ Ports, where they were pleased to come, and had found it convenient for them to touch, without notice taken by his Ministers, according to the rigour of the Capitulations of Peace, between the two Crowns, which doth reciprocally prohibite the entrance into the Ports with more than Six or Eight Ships of War.*

But as himself in those words cleareth Our Fleets of any

- 15 Infringement of the Capitulations in what they did, being done by leave and permission of himself, and his Ministers (if any such thing were done, and connived at, as is alleged) and as all the world well knoweth, he was not so courteous for nought, Considering the advantage and countenance that his
20 affairs of late have received from Our Fleets; so on the other side the said King, and his Ministers, have taken very little notice of the Capitulations by him mentioned, wherein it is so

⁷Captain *Swanley* found no such kinde entertainment in the Port of *Trepanni* in *Sicily*, where about *June 1653*. his Ship called the *Henry Bonaventure*, together with a *Dutch-Prize* called the *Peter*, a Great and rich Ship, were surprized in that Port within *Pistol shot* of their Fort, by seven *Dutch* men of War under the command of young *Trump*, through the treachery of the King of *Spains* Governor of that place, whereby the Merchants concerned in the said Ship, lost to the value of sixty three thousand pounds and upwards.

sanè observârunt; quarum Articulo vigesimo tertio tam disertè cautum est, *Si contingat ut displacentia inter utramque Rem-publicam oriantur, ut subditi hinc inde ita ea de re admoneantur; ut sex menses a tempore monitionis habeant ad transportandas merces suas, nulla interea arrestatione, interruptione, aut damno personarum aut mercium suarum faciendis vel dandis.* Qua in re Rex ille exiguam sanè pactionum illarum, quas contra nos profert, in illa nuper nostrarum rerum proscriptione rationem habuit. Quod autem in eo edicto declarat,

10 **hostilitatem** in occidentali India exortam, his in partibus violationem pacis liberique commercii habendam esse, nova, adeoque alia plane interpretatio est, atque hactenùs ab utravis Republica in medium unquam allata est; tametsi hoc declarandi occasiones utrinque non defuere.

15 Verùm cùm Hispaniæ Rex ipse & verbis & re ipsâ declaraverit pacis articulos intelligi sic debere, efficitur hinc ut tot contra Anglos iis in regionibus hostilitè factis & ab ipso primum exortis, & ab ipso tempore proximè percussi foederis, ut supradictum est, huc usque continuatis, ab se primo soluta

20 **sacra amicitiæ** vincula ipse se coarguisse videatur. Quæ res tam clara per se & manifesta est, ut adversarios nostros certè ipsos puduerit in hac controversia factum negare, de jure potius nobiscum disceptaturos; quemadmodùm scilicet Hispaniæ Rex, inter titulos suos, *Regis Indianorum* titulum sibi sumpsit, ita

25 universam Indiam, maréque Indicum tam Boreale quam Australē suam esse propriam ditionem, hostésque omnes & piratas esse qui ejus injussu illuc accesserint. Quod si ita esset, & nos

expressly Provided in the 23. Article thereof, that if any mis-understanding should happen to arise between the two States, *The Subjects of either are thereof so to be admonished, as that they may have six moneths, from the time of the Monition, to* 5 *transport their Merchandizes without any arrest, disturbance or hurt in the mean season to be done, or given unto them, either in their persons or Merchandise.* In which, the said King by the late Embargo hath been manifestly wanting to the bonds of those Capitulations by himself remembred 10 against Us, and his Declaration in the said Order, That acts of hostility exercised in the West-Indies, are a breach of Peace, and of the freedom of Commerce in these parts, is of the first Impression that hitherto hath proceeded from either State; though there have not been wanting several occasions on both 15 sides to have done it.

But since the King of Spain hath both by word, and deed, Declared the Treaties of Peace so to be understood, he hath consequently concluded himself to have first violated the sacred bonds of friendship, by so many acts of open Hostility, 20 first exercised by him upon the English in those parts, and from time to time continued, ever since the last Treaty of Peace, as before hath been particularly declared; which is a thing so evident, and notorious, that Our adversaries themselves cannot certainly have the face to deny the matter of Fact, 25 but will choose rather to insist upon the matter of Right, and that as the King of Spain hath assumed amongst his Titles, that of Rex Indiarum; so indeed all the Indies and Indian Sea, both North and South, are his proper Dominions, and that

& omnes cæteræ nationes, quicquid iis in locis possidemus, ei relinquere ac reddere, &, reductis Coloniis nostris, injuriæ sibi factæ veniam petere deberemus. Verum si rationem ac veritatem illius tituli altius inspiciamus, tenui admodum atque infirmo eum niti fundamento comperiemus, quo tanta contentionum ac belli moles superstruenda sit, quantam hanc verisimile est futuram.

Duplex titulus præfertur, Papam videlicet ea loca donasse, seque primos omnium perlustrasse: ad primum quod attinet,
 10 scimus Papam in donandis Regnis ac regionibus liberalissimum semper fuisse, illi interea dissimillimum cuius Vicarium se esse profitetur, qui ne hoc quidem tantulum sibi sumere volebat, ut in dividundis hæreditatibus constitui se judicem pateretur, nedum ut suo arbitrio cuiquam donaret, quemadmodum Angliam, Hiberniam, aliaque Regna Papa largitus est. Verùm nos autoritatem in eo istiusmodi nullam agnoscimus, neque gentem ullam usque adeo mentis inopem existimamus, ut in eo tantam autoritatem inesse credat; vel Hispani ipsi ut credant, aut essent assensuri, si ab iis Papa tantum ab
 20 judicasset quantum largitus est. Quod si Galli atque alii, qui autoritatem Papalem in Ecclesiasticis rebus agnoscunt, hunc Hispanorum titulum pro nihilo habent nos ut de eo aliter sentiamus non est expectandum, adeoque hoc relinquimus, responso ampliore prorsus indignum.

25 Sed neque alter Titulus majoris est ponderis; quasi verò, si Hispani paucas quasdam Americæ partes primi perscrutati sunt, insulisque aliquot, fluminibus, ac Promontoriis nomina imposuere, idcirco novi illius orbis dominium jure sibi acqui-

they are all Enemies and Pyrates, that come there without his permission. Which truly if it were so, both We and all other Nations, ought to quit to him all We hold in those parts, and displanting Our Collonies, ask him pardon for the wrong We
5 have hitherto done unto him. But if We look into the ground of his Claim and Title, it will appear a very poor and weak foundation, to raise so great, and so bloudy, a building upon, as this hath, and is like to prove.

A double Title is pretended, that of the Popes Donation, and
10 that of first Discovery; For the former, We know very well, the Pope hath indeed been very free in disposing of Kingdoms and Countreys, therein being very unlike him whose Vicar he pretendeth to be, that would not take upon him so much as to be a Judge to divide Inheritances, much less to give them away
15 at his pleasure; as the Pope hath done the Kingdoms of England, Ireland, and others: But We acknowledge no such power in him, nor do We believe, that any Nation is so void of sense, as to think he hath any such power; or that the Spaniards themselves do believe it, or would affirm it, if the Pope had
20 given asmuch from them, as he hath given to them: And if the French, and others, who acknowledge the Popes power in Ecclesiastical matters, do esteem this Title of the Spaniards ridiculous, it cannot be expected that We should account it any other; and so We leave it as not worthy any further answer.
25 And of as little weight is their other Title, as if the Subjects of the King of Spain, having first made discovery of some few parts of America, and having given names to some Islands, Rivers and Promontories, they should thereby be intituled to

sivissent. Verùm imaginarius ejusmodi Titulus tali præscriptione nixus sine possessione jus aliquod verum aut legitimum creare non potest. Jus optimum tenendi Americanis in locis quod quisque habet, est Coloniarum deductio, & possessio vel
5 ubi nulli omnino incolæ fuere, vel, sicubi fuere, eorum assensu, vel saltem in desertis quibusdam suarum regionum & incultis locis, quibus vel colendis vel habitandis ipsi non sufficient; quandoquidem Deus terram hominum usibus creavit, præcepitque iis ut universam implerent.

- 10 Hoc si verum est, quemadmodum Hispani iniquissimo jure parta illic obtinere invenientur; cum omnia invitis incolis, & quasi ex ipsis eorum visceribus sibi acquisiverint, quorum sanguine suum imperium illic fundârunt, magnasque insulas & regiones totas non reperere quidem desertas set reddidere,
15 indigenis omnibus eradicatis, ita Angli, quæ illic habent, jure optimo possederint; easque nominatim insulas in quibus Hispani Colonias eorum oppugnarunt atque delerunt; quæ aut incolas omnino non habuere, aut si ab Hispanis imperfectos, desertæ etiam ab iisdem & sine cultoribus relictæ sunt: adeo ut
20 naturæ gentiūmque jure occupantibus quibusvis eas & possidentibus cedant; juxta illud in legibus notissimum, *Quæ nullius sunt & pro derelictis habentur, cedunt occupanti.* Quanquam si Hispanos expulsemus iis locis in quæ nostras Colonias deduximus, unde ipsi priùs incolas radicitùs extur-
25 baverant, nos tanquam occisionum & injuriarum illius populi ultores meliore jure regiones illas obtinuissemus, quam oppressores ejusdem & imperfectores. Cum autem nostræ Coloniæ iis in locis fuerint, ubi neque Indigenæ neque Hispani possessio-

- the sole Signiory of that New-world. But an Imaginary Title, upon such a prescription, without possession, cannot create any real right: The best Title, that any can have to what they possess in those parts of America, is Plantation and Possession,
- 5 where there were no Inhabitants, or where there were any, by their consent, or at least in such waste and desolate parts of their Countries, as they are not able in any measure to plant, and possesse; (God having made the world for the use of men, and ordained them to replenish the same.)
- 10 Upon which grounds, as the Spaniards will have little right to what they hold, having got all which they have, contrary to the consents, and out of the bowels of the first Inhabitants, in whose bloud they have founded their Empire; and not found, but made great Islands, and whole Countries void of Inhabitants, having rooted out all the Natives: So on the other side,
- 15 the English will have a very clear Title to their Plantations, especially to divers Islands, which the Spaniards have assaulted, and slain their Colonies in, which either never had any Inhabitants, or if destroyed by the Spaniards, were also deserted by them, and left unpeopled; so that by the Law of Nature and of Nations, they rightfully accrue to the Occupiers, and possessors thereof, according to the known maxime, *Quæ nullius sunt eis pro derelictis habentur, cedunt occupanti.* Although if We had dispossessed the Spaniards of the places where We
- 20 planted Our Colonies, and where they had first dispossessed and rooted out the Natives; We, as avengers of those peoples bloud and wrongs, should have had a better Title to their Countries then their oppressors, and murtherers. But Our
- 25

nem ullam tenuerunt, neque habitationes ulla aut pecora post se reliquerant, aliámve rem, quæ possit ullo modo jus possessionis retinere, tanto evidentius jus nostrum iis in locis fuit & Hispanorum injuriæ nobis illatæ tantò apertiores; iis 5 præsertim in locis quæ indicti utrinque belli tempore occupata sunt (quo in genere Providentia insula atque Tortugæ fuit) quas si Hispani suas esse ullo priore Titulo necdum prolati ostendere potuissent, tamen cum in pacis proximæ tractatione id non fecerint, per secundum ejus Articulum talem omnem 10 prætextum ipsi sibi in posterum amputârunt, jusque ipsi suum, si quod erat, extinxerunt.

Hoc argumentum copiosius tractare nihil attinet; neque est quisquam rerum peritus quin facile perspiciat quām inanes atque infirmæ sint istæ rationes quibus innixus Hispanus, tam 15 immensi tractūs imperium arrogare sibi soli non dubitat. Verūm id egimus ut obtentuum istorum debilitatem paucis aperiremus, quibus Hispani quicquid in nos indignè atque atrociter in occidentali India commiserunt, defendere co- nantur; mancipationes, suspendia, demersiones, cruciatúsque 20 nostrorum hominum ac neces, navium ac bonorum spolia- tiones, Coloniarum summa in Pace depopulationes idque nullā prorsus injuriā affecti, ut Anglicana gens quoties hæc tam acerba atque atrocia in suum sanguinem, & ejusdem Ortho- doxæ Fidei cultores perpetrata meminerit, non naves bellicas

Plantations having been where neither Natives nor Spaniards had any possession, nor had left behinde them any habitations, cattle, or other thing, which might in any sort retain or preserve their Claim or Title, Our right in those places was the
5 more clear, and the wrongs and injuries done unto Us by the Spaniards, the more apparent; especially in such places which were seised upon in time of open War between the two Nations (as were the Islands of Providence and Tortuga) whereunto, if the Spaniards could have pretended any precedent
10 Dormant Title, yet, not making their Claim upon the Close of the last Peace; by the second Article thereof they concluded themselves, as to any such pretensions, and extinguished all future Claim, and right thereunto.

We need not enlarge Our Discourse upon this subject, for
15 there is not any understanding man who is not satisfied of the vanity of the Spaniards pretensions to the sole Sovereignty of all those parts of the world. But We have opened a little the weak and frivolous pretences, whereupon the Spaniards ground all their cruel & unworthy dealings with the English in
20 the West-Indies; enslaving; hanging, drowning, and cruelly torturing to death, Our Countrey-men, spoiling their Ships and Goods, and destroying their Colonies in the times of greatest Peace, and that without any just cause or provocation at all, That the English Nation reflecting upon the indignity of such
25 proceedings against their own flesh and bloud, and the professors of the same true Christian Religion with them, might consider with themselves how the Honour of this Nation would lie rotting, aswel as their Vessels of War, if they should any

sed decus suum omne obsolescere & interire cogitet, si his indignissimis modis tractari sese diutiùs æquo animo patiatur; neque solùm tanta ac tam opulenta orbis terrarum parte contra jus legésque gentium communes ab omni libero commercio 5 excludi, verùm etiam pro piratis atque prædonibus haberi, eodemque supplicio plecti, si illa maria navigare, si vel aspicere vel aspirare, si denique vel cum nostris ibi Coloniis usum aliquem aut commercium habere ausa fuerit.

De Inquisitione Hispanicâ sanguinariâ nihil dicimus, ini-
10 miciarum causâ universis Protestantibus communi; neque de tot Seminariis Sacerdotum ac Jesuitarum Anglicorum sub Hispanico patrocinio nidulantium, offensionis causâ & periculi gravissimi huic Reipublicæ propriâ, cum propositum nobis potissimum sit controversiarum in occidentali India nostrarum
15 causas & rationes exponere. Hoc verò æquioribus cunctis & incorruptis rerum æstimatoribus planum fecisse confidimus, Necessitatem, Existimationem, Justitiam ad hanc nuper suscep-
tam Expeditionem nos evocasse; Necessitatem, bellandum enim necessariò est si per Hispanos Pacem colere non licet; Ex-
20 istimationem atque Justitiam, neutra enim harum nobis constare poterit, si injurias tam inhumanas atque intolerandas impunè civibus nostris, ac popularibus inferri desides patiemur, quales in occidentali India illatas iis esse demonstravimus.

Et certè parum vident, qui de consiliis ac rationibus His-
25 panicis conjecturam capiunt ex ea personâ ac specie quam in præsentiatâ suarum rerum inclinatio induere versùs nos in his orbis terræ partibus coegit; quasi non nunc mens eadem, iidem sensus animorum ac rationum suarum sint, qui tum fuere, cum

longer suffer themselves to be used, or rather abused in this manner, and not only excluded from Commerce with so great and rich a part of the world, against all right and reason; but also be accompted, and executed as Rovers and Pyrates for offering to Sail, or look in to those Seas, or having any intercourse (though with Our own Plantations only) in those parts of the world.

We say nothing of the bloody Spanish Inquisition (a common cause of quarrel to all Protestants) nor of so many Seminaries of English Priests and Jesuits in the Spanish Dominions (a particular ground of offence and of danger to this Commonwealth) Our scope principally being, to declare the causes and grounds of Our quarrel in the West-Indies. And We trust, by what hath been said, We have sufficiently manifested unto the Consciences of all indifferent and impartial men; that Our Necessity, Our Honour, and Our Justice, have called Us forth to the late Engagement: Our Necessity; for We must have War, where the Spaniards will not let Us have Peace: Our Honour and Our Justice, for it cannot stand with either, to sit down and suffer such vile indignities to be continually done in the West-Indies, to the people of this Nation, as before hath particularly been declared.

Besides, they look but a little way, that take a measure of the Spanish interest and intentions, from the late shape and countenance that the present exigent of their affairs, have made them to put on towards Us in these parts of the world; as if their minde, or the sense of their interest, were altered (and not rather heightned, together with their hatred and jealousie upon the late Changes, and temper of this State) from what

anno 1588, subjugare hanc totam insulam suumque sub imperium ac ditionem subjungere affectabant, immò quasi ex hoc immutato apud nos rerum statu formaque Reipublicæ non accensa potius eorum in nos odia auctæque suspiciones sint.

- 5 Quòd si hæc opportunitas, quæ, propter nonnulla quædam quæ nuper acciderunt, ineundi rationem aliquam, quâ ab hoc tam vetere & implacato Religionis nostræ, ac patriæ hoste nobis-metipsis (Deo bene juvante) consulere possimus, occasionem fortè suppeditaverit, prætermissa fuerit, fieri poterit ut eas vires
10 facilè sit recuperaturus (animus enim certè illi neque unquam deerit neque desse poterit) ex quibus intolerandus æquè & formidabilis reddi possit atque antea fuerit. Nos interea si injurias tam immanes in occidentali India sine satisfactione ulla aut vindicta nostris fieri, si excludi nos omnes ab illa tam
15 insigni orbis terrarum parte, si infestum atque inveteratum hostem nostrum (Pace præsertim cum Batavis jam factâ) ingentes illos ab occidentali India thesauros, quibus præsentia incommoda sarcire possit, nostrâ pace domum deportare, resque suas in eum rursus locum restituere patiemur, quòd
20 eandem iterum possit deliberationem suscipere, quam anno 1588 habuit, *Utrum fuisset consultius ad recuperandas Belgii fœderatas Provincias initium facere ab Anglia, an ab illis ad subigendam Angliam*, proculdubio non minus multas immò plures causas excogitabit, cur potius ab Anglia initium sit
25 faciendum: Quem finem ut assequantur ullo tempore ea consilia, si Deus permitteret, expectare meritò possemus ut in nos primos, in omnes denique ubicunque Protestantes exerceatur quod restat occisionis illius immanissimæ, quam fratres nostri

- they had in the year 1588. when they designed the totall Conquest of the English Nation; and if this point of time, which through some late accidents may possibly minister an occasion to lay some foundation for securing Our selves (by Gods blessing) from so inveterate and irreconcileable an Enemy of our Religion and Countrey, be let passe, he may soon recover again a power (for a minde he neither can, nor will ever want) to become as intolerable and dangerous as heretofore; and We in the mean time suffering such Barbarous usage of our Coun-
- 5 10 treymen in the West Indies, without requiring any satisfaction or Justice for the same; and Our whole Nation to be excluded out of so considerable a part of the World, and suffering Our grand and known Enemies, quietly to bring home that vast treasure from the West Indies (having now also a Peace with
- 15 15 the Dutch) and thereby to repair his present Breaches, and put himself into a condition again to resume that Debate which he had in the year 1588. *Whether it were not better to begin with England, in order to reduce the United Provinces, or to begin first with them in order to reduce England:* And no doubt he
- 20 20 will finde as many and more reasons than he did then, to begin first with England: In which attempt, if God should permit him to obtain his Will, We might justly expect upon Us first, and after upon all Protestants wheresoever, a second part of that sad Tragedy which was lately acted upon Our Brethren

in Alpinis vallibus passi nuper sunt: quæ, si illorum miserorum editis querimoniis Orthodoxorum credendum sit, per illos fraterculos, Missionarios quos vocant, Hispanicæ aulæ consiliis intimis informata primitùs ac designata erat.

5 His omnibus animadversis, speramus quidem fore, ut omnes Angli, præsertim sinceri, privatas adversùs se mutuò inimicitias deposituri sint, suisque propriis commodis potius renunciatur quàm propter cupiditatem lucri, haud ita multi, ex mercaturis illis faciendi (quod non nisi dishonestis conditionibus & quodammodo improbis parari, & aliundè etiam suppeditari poterit) multorum adolescentium negotiatorum animas, ex iis conditionibus quibus nunc in Hispania negotiantur & degunt, summo periculo, sicuti faciunt, objecturi; vitamque & fortunas multorum in America fratrum Christianorum, hujus denique nationis totius agi existimationem passuri; quodque gravissimum est, oblatas sibi a Deo ad gloriam ipsius, regnumque Christi amplificandum opportunitates præclarissimas ex manibus dimissuri. Quæ quidem non dubitamus quin, remotis quæ veritati penitus inspiciendæ officiunt,

10 20 expeditionis nuper nostræ in occidentalem Indiam contra Hispanos susceptæ potissimum fuisse finem appareat.

FINIS.

in the Valleys of Piedmont. Which (if we may believe the Remonstrance of those poor Protestants) had its source and first Contrivance from the Missionary Fryars, through the influence of the Court of Spain.

- 5 All these things considered, We hope all true hearted English men will lay by their private animosities against each other, and rather deny themselves in their particular concernments, then out of Covetousness of a little gain by Trade (which cannot be had but upon Dishonorable, and in some
10 sort, Dishonest terms, and may be supplyed otherwise) hazard the Souls (as they do of many young Merchants and Factors upon the Tearms they live and trade in Spain) and sacrifice the Lives and Estates of many of their Christian Brethren in America, together with the Honour of this Nation: And, which is
15 worst of all, sell away the precious opportunities which God hath put into their hands for his Glory, and the advancement of the Kingdom of Christ, which We do not doubt will in the end (all Mists being dispelled and cleared) appear to have been the principall end of the late expedition and undertaking
20 against the Spaniards in the West Indies.

Friday October 26. 1655.

Ordered by His Highness the Lord Protector, and the Council, That this Declaration be forthwith Printed and Published.

Henry Scobell, Clerk of the Council.

FOEDUS ANGLICUM.

SERENISSIMI ac Celsissimi OLIVARII, Protectoris Angliae, Scotiae & Hiberniae suarumque ditionum Commissarii Nos Nathaniel Fiennes, unus è Custodibus Magni Sigilli Angliae, & à Secretioribus Consiliis Celsitudinis suæ, Bulstrodes Witbock miles, unus è Commissariis Thesaurarii dicti Serenissimi Protectoris & Constabularius Castride Windsor, & Gualterus Strickland, armiger & à dictis Secretioribus Consiliis Celsitudinis suæ: Notum testatumque facimus universis & singulis, quorum interest, aut quovis modo interesse poterit, quod cum in Tractatu inter dictum Serenissimum ac Celsissimum Protectorem Rempublicamque Angliae & Serenissimam Potentissimamque Principem ac Dominam, Dominam Christinam Deo gratia Svecorum, Gothorum, Vandalorumque Reginam &c. &c. ac Regnum Sveciae XI, Aprilis An. 1654. inito negotia quædam tam mutuae amicitiae stabilimentum, quam commoditates commerciorum & navigationis concorrentia, in tempus commodius dilata essent, cumque dicto Serenissimo Celsissimoque Protectori visum esset, Nos sufficienti potestate ad transigenda eadem & reliqua, quæ sequuntur negotia muniri, & Serenissimo Potentissimoque Principi ac Domino, Domino Carolo Gustavo Dei gratia &c. &c. Prænobilem Virum, Illustrissimum & Excellentissimum Dominum Christiernum Bonde, liberum Baronem de Laghila, Dominum in Ymsioholm, Bordesio & Springstadh, dicti Serenissimi Regis Regniique Sveciae Senatorem, Commerciorum Collegii Consiliarium, & Lega-

THE TREATY WITH SWEDEN,

1656.

WE the Lords Commissioners of the said most Serene Lord Protector, viz. the most noble Lord Nathaniel Fiennes, one Keepers of the Great Seal, and of his Higness's Privy Counsellors, Sir Bulstrode Whitlock, Knight, one of the Commissioners of his Highness's Treasury, and Constable of Windsor Castle, and Walter Strickland, Esq; both Members also of his Highness's said Privy Council, do hereby make known and testify to all and every one whom it concerns, or whom it may in any measure concern, That whereas in the treaty made at Upsal, the 11th of April 1654, between the said Lord Protector of the republic of England, &c. and the most Serene and Potent Princess Christina, by the grace of God Queen of the Swedes, Goths, and Vandals, Great Princess of Finland, Duchess of Esthonia, Carelia, Bremen, Verden, Stetin, Pomerania, Cassuben, and Vandalia, Princess of Rugen, Lady of Ingria and Wismar, and the kingdom of Sweden, certain affairs, relating as well to the establishment of mutual friendship, as to the advantages of commerce and navigation, were deferred to a more convenient time. And whereas it hath seemed good to the most Serene Protector that we should be furnished with sufficient powers to transact the same, and the other affairs which follow; and to the most Serene Royal Majesty of Sweden that Christiern Bonde, Free Baron of Layhela, Lord of Ymfishholm, Bordsoo, and Springestadt, &c. Senator of the kingdom of Sweden, and of the most Serene and Potent Prince and Lord, the Lord Charles Gustavus, by the grace of God King of the Swedes, Goths, and Vandals, Great Prince of Finland, Duke of Esthonia, Carelia, Bremen, Verden, Stetin, Pomerania, Cassuben, and

tum suum Extraordinarium, ad hunc actum sufficienti potestate & mandatis munitum, in Angliam transmittere, ideo cum Serenissimæ Regiæ Majestatis dicto Legato extraordinario congressi, postquam Consilia nostra mutuo contuleramus, & super sequentia negotia sedulo deliberaveramus, ita convenimus, quemadmodum infra Scriptorum Articulorum claris & perspicuis verbis exprimitur, videlicet.

I.

Fœderatorum alterutri licitum erit intra Regna, Regiones atque urbes alterius ad pulsum tympanorum militum omne genus & nautarum conscribere, Naves etiam tam bellicas & præsidiarias quam onerarias conductare, sequentibus tamen servatis conditionibus.

1. Uter fœderatorum habere delectum cupiet, is notificabit intentionem suam confederato suo, cum specificatione locorum, in quibus commodissime institui conductiones tales existimat, quod si alterius fœderati conditio non permiserit, ut illo in loco delectus habeatur, tum requisitus alter alium locum assignabit, prout suis rationibus convenientius & utriusque parti quam minime incommode.

2. In numero militum naviumve conducendarum rerum ac temporum ratio habebitur illius confederatorum, in cuius Regnis ac ditionibus delectus illi habendi sunt, ne si majores copiæ, quam par est, postulentur, alter in propriis occasionibus defectum sentiat vel destituatur.

3. Milites in ea regione, ubi conscribuntur, arma non accipient, ne in navibus quidem, nisi intra viginti leucas ab eo loco, ubi in terram exponendi sunt.

4. Tribuni, Centurionesve multos milites conscribant, qui jam in alterius Regis vel status stipendio sunt constituti, neque à signis quemquam ad se allicant.

5. Milites, nautæ, naves in alterutrius Confœderatorum Regnis ac

Vandalia, Prince of Rugen, Lord of Ingria and Wismar, also Count Palatine of the Rhine, and Duke of Bavaria, Juliers, Cleves, and Mons, and Ambassador Extraordinary from that Prince to the most Serene and most High Oliver Lord Protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the dominions thereof, and to the republic of England, should be sent over to England, vested with sufficient powers to transact the same; after we had mutually imparted our opinions, and maturely considered the following points, we agreed as is clearly and perspicuously expressed in the words of the underwritten articles.

I.

It shall be lawful for either of the confederates to raise any soldiers and seamen by beat of drum within the kingdoms, countries, and cities of either; and also to hire men of war and ships of burden, observing only the following conditions.

1. Whichsoever of the confederates desires to have a muster, he shall notify his intention to his ally, and specify the places in which he thinks such levies may most conveniently be made; and if the condition of the other ally will not permit that the levy should be made in that place, then the other, being so required, shall appoint another place more convenient for his purpose, and as little as possible to the detriment of both parties.
2. As to the number of soldiers to be raised, or of ships to be hired, regard shall be had to the affairs and circumstances of that confederate in whose kingdoms and dominions the musters are to be made; lest if a greater number of forces be required than is fitting, the other should find the want of them, or be disappointed of them for his own occasions.
3. When soldiers are raised in that country, they shall not take arms, nor so much as on board the ships, till they come within twenty leagues of the place where they are to be set ashore.
4. The colonels or captains shall raise no soldiers who are already entered into the pay of another king or state, nor shall they entice any from their colours.
5. The soldiers, sailors, and ships, raised or hired, as above, in the

Regionibus conscripti, conductæve, ut supra dictum est, contra amicos sociosve alterius non adhibeantur, in quantum conservationi fœderum inter se invicem atque socios percussorum & nunc vigentium, contrarium sit.

II.

Cum in articulo undecimo fœderis inter Angliam & Sveciam nuper icti Upsaliæ 1654. convenerit, & designarentur, quæ bona & merces contrabanda sive vetita in posterum dicenda essent, tenore supradicti articuli nunc sancitum est, uti hæc sola, quæ infra recensentur, pro vetitis habeantur, quo minus hostibus alterutrius suppeditari possint, nempe Bombardæ cum suis igniariis, & aliis ad eas pertinentibus, ignes missiles, pulvis tormentarius, formites, alias *Lunthen* globi, cuspides, enses, lanceæ, hastæ, bipennes, tormenta, tubi catapultarii, vulgo mortaria, indutiles Sclopi vulgo pedardæ, glandes igniariæ, furcæ sclopetariæ, Bandeliers, Salpetræ, sclopeti, globuli seu pilæ quæ sclopetis jaculantur, cassides, galeæ, thoraces loricati, vulgo Curasses, & similia armaturæ genera, milites, equi, omnia ad instruendos equos necessaria, sclopothecæ, balthei, & quæcunque alia bellica instrumenta, uti etiam naves bellicæ & præsidiariæ. Pecuniæ quoque hostibus suppeditandæ pro vetitis habeantur, quas, ut & merces supradictas ad hostes alterius devehere non licebit sine periculo, si ab altero Confoederatorum deprehendantur, quod prædecedant absque spe restitutionis. Neque fœderatorum alteruter sinat, uti suorum cujusquam opera hostis aut perduellis alterius utatur, navesque vendantur, commodenetur, ullove modo usui sint alterius hostibus aut perduellibus ad ejus incommodum aut detrimentum.

III.

Alterutri Confoederatorum ejusque populo subditisve cum alterius hostibus commercium habere iisve merces quascunque, de quibus supra exceptum non est, advehere licebit, idque sine ullo impedimento, nisi iis in portibus locisve, quæ ab altero obsidianter, quod si acciderit, vel ob-sessoribus bona sua divendere, vel in alium quemvis portum non obses-sum libere se conferre permissum erit.

kingdoms and countries of either of the confederates, shall not be raised against the friends or allies of the other, to the violation of the treaties concluded and now subsisting between one another and their allies.

II.

Whereas in the XIth article of the treaty lately made at Upsal in 1654, betwixt England and Sweden, it was agreed and specified what goods and merchandize should hereafter be declared contraband and prohibited; it is now by virtue of the said article established, that only those hereafter mentioned shall be reckoned prohibited, and consequently not to be disposed of to the enemies of either, viz. bombs with their fusees and other appurtenances, fire-balls, gun-powder, matches, cannon-ball, spears, swords, lances, pikes, halberts, guns, mortars, petards, granadoes, musket-rests, bandaliers, saltpetre, muskets, musket-balls, helmets, headpieces, breast-plates, coats of mail, cuirasses, and the like kind of arms; soldiers, horses, with all their furniture, pistols, holsters, belts, and all other warlike instruments; and also ships of war. Money shall also be reckoned among the goods with which the enemies are not to be supplied, and which it shall not be lawful to carry to the enemies of either, any more than the things above mentioned, on the penalty of being made prize without hopes of redemption, if they are seized by either of the confederates. Nor shall either of the confederates permit that the enemies or rebels of the other be assisted by any of their subjects, or that their ships be sold, lent, or in any manner made use of by the enemies or rebels of the other, to his disadvantage or detriment.

III.

But it shall be lawful for either of the confederates, and his people or subjects, to trade with the enemies of the other, and to carry them any goods whatsoever, which are not excepted as above, without any impediment: Provided they are not carried to those ports or places which are besieged by the other; in which case they shall have leave either to sell their goods to the besiegers, or to repair with them to any other port which is not besieged.

IV.

Quoniam Articulo XI. Tractatus inter Sveciam & Angliam Upsaliæ 11. Aprilis Anno 1654. conclusi convenerit, quod etiam articulis prioribus cautum prohibitumque sit, ne quisquam Confœderatorum opem suppetiasque alterius inimicis hostibusque subministret, hoc tamen non ita intelligi debere, quasi uni Confœderatorum, cui bellum cum hoste alterius non fuerit, commercium cum dicto ipsius hoste non liceat exercere. Verum hoc solum, modo cautum erat, donec amplius hac de re conveniret, ne illa bona mercesve, quas contrabanda vulgo vocamus, alterius hostibus advehere licitum esset sine periculo, si ab altero Confœderatorum deprehenderentur, quod prædæ cederent absque spe restitutionis. Similiter Artic. XII. ejusdem Tractatus ad omnes suspiciones evitandas, ne navigationes commerciave unius Confœderati tam mari quam terra, durante bello alterius Confœderatorum ipsi fraudi essent, neve inimicorum hostiumve bona sub amicorum nomine occultata veherentur, conclusum statutumque erat, ut omnes naves, vehicula, merces, hominesque ad alterutrum Confœderatorum pertinentes in itinere transituque muniti esse deberent salvi conductus, vulgo vocatis Passeportus & certificationum literis, à supremo ejus provinciæ urbisque unde exiverant, Præfecto aut Magistratu signatis, utque Passeportus & certificationum eæ formulæ observari deberent, de quibus mutuo utrinque fœderati convenienterent, & ubi merces, bona, navigia, homines alterutrius confœderatorum ejusque subditorum ac incolarum in aperto mari, fretis, portibus, stationibus, terris ac locis, quibusunque obvia aut obvii forent navibus bellicis publicis & privatis, vel hominibus subditis ac incolis alterius fœderati, vel quoconque modo in unum cum ipsis locum convenienterent, exhibitis duntaxat salvi conductus & certificationum literis, nihil ulterius ab iis exigeretur, in bona, navigia aut homines nequaquam inquireretur, multo minus injuria, damno aut molestia ulla afficerentur, sed persequendo itineri aut instituto suo, prout superius significatum est, liberrime dimitterentur, & Articul. XIII.

IV.

Whereas in the XIth article of the treaty concluded at Upsal the 11th of April, 1654, between England and Sweden, it was agreed, that although it was precautioned and prohibited by the preceding articles, that either of the confederates should give aid and assistance to the enemies of the other, yet it ought not to be understood, that that confederate who is not involved in war with the enemy of the other, shall not be allowed to carry on trade with the said enemy of that confederate: but it was only provided thereby, till there should be a farther agreement concerning this matter, that no goods or merchandize which we commonly call contraband shall be carried to the enemy of the other, without danger of being made prize, and without hopes of redemption, if they are seized by the other confederate. In like manner, whereas by the XIIth article of the said treaty, for the evading of all suspicions, lest the navigation or commerce of one of the confederates, whether by land or sea, should be carried on during war to the prejudice of the other confederate, or lest the goods of enemies should be carried under the disguise of the goods of friends, it was stipulated and concluded, that all ships, carriages, wares, and men, belonging to the other of the confederates, should be furnished in their journey and passage with safe-conducts, commonly called passports, and certificates, signed by the chief governor or magistrate of that province and city from whence they came; and that those forms of the passports and certificates were to be observed on which the confederates should mutually agree on both sides; and when the merchandize, goods, ships, men of either confederates, and his subjects and inhabitants, shall meet or be met by the ships of war, public or private, or the subjects and inhabitants of the other confederate, in the open sea, straits, harbours, havens, lands, and other places, wheresoever or howsoever they shall come together, after producing only their safe-conducts and certificates nothing farther should be demanded of them, no inquiry whatsoever should be made into the ships, goods, or men, much less should they be injured, damaged, or molested; but should be freely let go to prosecute their journey and purpose, as is above signified.

And whereas by the XIVth article it was stipulated, that the said

dictum Tractatum vel foedus nihil derogaturum præminentia, juri ac dominio cujuscunque alterius Confœderatorum in suis maribus, fretis, atque aquis quibuscunque, sed quod habeant retineantque sibi eadem pari amplitudine, qua eosque gavisi erant, & quæ illis jure competit. Nunc itaque ut ejusmodi certificationum ac Passeportuum apta formula formari & observari possit, quæ sensui Articulorum prædictorum respondeat, utrinque conclusum statutumque est, ut ad fraudes quascunque & mercium hostilium occultationes, omnesque disputationum & querelarum occasiones evitandas in omnibus certificationum ac Passeportuum literis tales, ut infra scriptæ sunt, formulæ, de verbo ad verbum observari, & à supremo illius provinciæ & civitatis magistratu, unde veniunt, subscribi signarique debeant, tum ut vera nomina navium, vehiculorum, mercium & navarchorum specificari, dies quoque & tempora fideliter & absque ulla fraude una cum aliis ejusmodi descriptionibus, quæ in sequenti salvi conductus & certificationis formula expressæ sunt, notari debeant. Quare si ullus, qui sub fide illius juramenti, quo Regi, statui & civitati suæ obstrictus est, asseveraverit, vera se pertulisse, sufficientibus rationibus convincatur, fraudem aliquam suo consensu sub illa ejus assertione celatam fuisse, is severe, & sicut transgressor ejusdem juramenti puniatur.

Nos N.N. Gubernator aut supremus magistratus provinciæ vel civitatis N. (apposito titulo aut officio respective Gubernamenti istius loci) notum testatumque facimus, quod die - - mensis - - anni - - personaliter se nobis stiterint in civitate aut oppido N. ditionis (Serenissimi Dn. Protectoris, vel Serenissimæ Regiæ Majest. Sveciæ, quemadmodum causus fuerit) N. N. N. cives & habitantes in N. ac subditi Sereniss. Domini Protectoris, vel Serenis. R. M. Sveciæ atque sub fide illius juramenti, quo Sereniss. Dno. Protectori & civitati nostræ vel Sereniss. ac Potentiss. Regi Sveciæ ac Dn. nostro Clementissimo & civitati nostræ attinentur & obstricti sunt, nobis declaraverint, quod navis aut navigium N. dictum N. lastarum aut tonnarum capax, pertineat ad portum, civitatem aut opidum N. ditionis N. quodque dicta navis ejus aut subditorum Sereniss. Dni. Protectoris, Sereniss. R. Majestatis Sveciæ justo titulo propria sit, jam vero de portu N. iter vel itinera directe destinasse ad N. sequentibus

treaty and confederacy should derogate nothing from any preheminence or right and dominion whatsoever of either of the confederates, in any of their seas, straits, and waters whatsoever, but that they should have and retain the same to themselves in as ample a manner as they had all along enjoyed them, and as by right to them belonged; Now therefore that a fitting draught of such certificates and passports may be formed and observed, which may be answerable to the meaning of the aforesaid articles, it is agreed and concluded on both sides, That for avoiding all frauds and concealments whatsoever of the enemies goods, and all occasions of quarrels as to any certificates and passports, such forms as are underwritten verbatim shall be observed, and subscribed and signed by the chief magistrate of that province and city from whence they come; that then the true names of the ships, carriages, merchandize, and masters of the ships be specified; as also the punctual days and times, without any fraud, together with other descriptions of that sort, which are expressed in the following form of a safe-conduct or certificate. Wherefore, if any person who shall declare upon the oath by which he is bound to his king, state, or city, that he has given in a true account, be convicted by sufficient proof of having concealed any fraud by his permission under his said declaration, he shall be severely punished as a transgressor of the said oath.

We *N. N.* governor or chief magistrate of the province or city of *N.* [the title or office of the respective government of that place being added] do make known and certify, that on the - day of the month of --- A° --- *N.N.N.* citizens and inhabitants of *N* and who are engaged and bound as subjects of the most Serene Lord Protector our most gracious Lord, and to our city, or of his most Serene Royal Majesty of Sweden, and to our city, personally appeared before us in the city or town of *N.* in the dominion [of the most Serene Lord Protector of England, or of his most Serene Royal Majesty of Sweden. Just as it shall happen] and declared to us, that the ship or vessel called *N.* of - - - about - - - lasts or tons, belongs to the port, city, or town of *N.* in the dominion of *N.* and that the said ship does rightfully belong to him or other subjects of the most Serene Lord Protector, or of his most Serene

onusta mercibus, videlicet (hic specificentur bona cum quantitate & qualitate eorum, exempli gratia, tot circiter plastra vel involucra (tot circiter) dolia &c. (quemadmodum quantitas & conditio mercium fuerit) iidemque asseveraverint sub juramento prædicto tantum N. ex dictis bonis mercibus ad subditos Serenissimi Domini Protectoris Angliae, Serenis. R. Majestatis Sveciæ vel tantum N. ad N. N. (cujuscunque nationis possessores fuerint, exprimatur) pertinere. Quodque N. N. N. sub fide juramenti dicti affirmaverint dicta bona superius specificata, & non alia esse imposta aut imponenda in prænominatam navem pro dicto itinere, & quod nulla pars eorum bonorum ad alium quenquam pertineat, quam hosce supradictos, neque in illa sub quocunque fictitio nomine alia bona colorata aut relata sint, sed vere ac realiter prænominatas merces in usum dictorum proprietariorum impositas esse, & non aliorum: Quodque dictæ navis navarchus nominatus N. N. civis sit civitatis N. Idcirco cum post accuratam examinationem nobis supradictis (Gubernatori aut supremo Magistratui civitatis supradictæ) sufficienter constet, dictam navim aut navigium bonaque imposta libera esse, & vere ac realiter pertinere ad subditos Serenissim. Domini Protectoris, Serenis. R. Majestatis Sveciæ vel aliarum nationum incolas supradictos: Ab omnibus proinde ac singulis terrarum mariumque Potestatibus, Regibus, Principibus, Rebuspubl. ac liberis civitatibus, nec non bellorum Ducibus, Thalassarchis, Generalibus, Officialibus, portuumque præfectis, aliisque omnibus, quibus custodia aliqua portus aut navis commissa est, quibuscunque navem hanc navigando obviam venire, quorumque in classes forte incidere & transire, aut in portibus morari contigerit, humillime & officiose requirimus, ut ratione foederum & amicitiæ, quæ respective unicuique aut superioribus cuiuscunque est, ac cum Serenissimo Dno. Protectore, Domino nostro Clementissimo vel Serenissimo Rege Sveciæ Domino nostro Clementissimo intercedit, dictum navarchum cum navi N. & personis rebus ac mercimonii ad eandem spectantibus non modo sine impedimento & molestiis iter suum libere persequi permittantur, sed etiam si ex dicto portu alio quovis tendere commodum duxerit, ei tanquam Serenissimi

Royal Majesty of Sweden, that she is now bound directly from the port N. to the port N. laden with the following merchandize, viz. [here shall be specified the goods, with their quantity and quality; for example, about so many chests or bales, hogsheads, &c. according to the quantity and condition of the goods] and affirmed upon oath to the aforesaid N. that the said goods or merchandize belong only to the subjects of the most Serene Lord Protector of England, his most Serene Royal Majesty of Sweden; or expressing to whatever other nation they belong, and that N.N.N. have declared upon their said oath that the said goods above specified, and no others, are already put on board or are to be put on board the abovenamed ship for the said voyage, and that no part of those goods belongs to any one whatsoever, but the persons abovementioned; and that no goods are disguised or concealed therein by any fictitious name whatsoever, but that the merchandize abovementioned is truly and really put on board, for the use of the said owners and no others; and that the captain of the said ship named N.N. is a citizen of the city of N. Therefore whereas after strict examination by us the abovementioned [governor or chief magistrate of the city aforesaid] it fully appears that the goods on board the said ship or vessel are free, and do truly and really belong to the subjects of the most Serene Protector, or of his most Serene Royal Majesty of Sweden, or to the inhabitants of other nations abovementioned; We do most humbly and earnestly require it of all and singular the powers by land and sea, kings, princes, republics, and free cities; also of the generals of armies, admirals, commanders, officers and governors of ports, and all others to whom the custody of any harbour or sea is committed, which meet this ship in her voyage; or if she happen to fall in, among, or pass through their squadrons, or to stay in their harbours, that for the sake of the treaties and friendship which subsist respectively between them, or whoever are his superiors, and the most Serene Lord Protector our most gracious Lord, or the most Serene King of Sweden, they will not only permit the said captain with the ship N. and the men, goods, and merchandize to her belonging, to prosecute her voyage freely without lett and molestation; but also, if he think fit to depart elsewhere from

Domini Protectoris, Serenissim. R. Majestatis Sveciæ subdito cum navi sua omnia humanitatis officia exhibeant, eadem vicissim à Serenissimo Protectore nostro, Serenissimo Rege nostro, omnibusque ejus ministris & subditis in pari vel alio casu expectaturi. In cujus rei fidem præsentes manu nostra subscriptas civitatis nostræ sigillo muniri curavimus. Dabantur in curia nostra Anno &c.

V.

Neuter horum fœderatorum naves, navigia, bona, merces alterius, ejusve populi subditorumve mari aliove in loco ab hostibus seu rebellibus captas abduci suos in portus ditionemve permitat, imo istiusmodi ne quid fiat, palam prohibeat. Quod si quæ naves, navigia, bona mercesve alterutrius populive aut subditorum ejus in alto, aliove loco captæ, in alterius portus regionesve ullo ab hoste seu rebelle fœderatorum eorumve alterutrius asportantur, divendi eas, ullamve earum partem in illo portu aliave sua ditione non sinat. Ut etiam Magister navis aut navigii hunc in modum capti, ut & nautici, cæterique vectores simul atque advenerint, protinus liberentur, curet, una cum omnibus captivis alterius Regni vel Reipubl. subditis, quotquot simul adducentur, neve prædictam navem navigiumve eo in portu commorari permittat, quin imo eam navem cum bonis, mercibus atque onere confestim exire portu jubeat. Proviso tamen, ne hoc articulo fœderibus ab altero Confœderatorum cum aliis nationibus antea initis præjudicium aliquod afferatur, ubi vero illa non obstant, supradictus articulus plenum vigorem obtinebit.

VI.

Fœderatorum alterutrius bellicis & præsidiariis navibus portus, stationes fluminave alterius intrare, quo ejusmodi naves accedere consueverunt, ibique in anchoris stare, manere, rursusque abire, sine ulla injuria aut molestia liberum erit, his tamen servatis conditionibus.

such harbour, that they will shew all kind offices to him and his ships as a subject of the most Serene Lord Protector or of his most Serene Royal Majesty of Sweden, as they shall in like manner experience the same from our most Serene Lord Protector, or our most Serene King, and all his ministers and subjects in the like or any other case. In witness whereof we have taken care that these presents signed by our hands be sealed with the seal of our city. Given at our court.

V.

Neither of those confederates shall suffer the ships, vessels, goods, or merchandize of the other, or of his people or subjects, which are taken at sea or elsewhere by enemies or rebels, to be brought into their ports or dominions, but shall publicly forbid any thing of that kind to be done; and if any ships, vessels, goods, or merchandize of either, or his people or subjects, taken at sea or elsewhere, shall be carried into the ports or countries of the other by any enemy or rebel of the confederates, or either of them, that confederate into whose harbours they shall be carried, shall not suffer the same or any part thereof to be sold in that port, or any other place in their dominion; but shall take care that the master of the ship or vessel so taken, as also the mariners and passengers, shall as soon as they arrive, be immediately set at liberty, together with all the prisoners, subjects of either kingdom or republic, as many as shall be brought thither; nor shall he permit the said ship and vessel to stay in that harbour, but shall command the said ship, with her goods, merchandize, and lading, immediately to leave the harbour. Provided nevertheless, that nothing in this article be turned to the prejudice of the treaties formerly entered into by either of the confederates with other nations; and where these things do not interfere, the above article shall remain in full force.

VI.

It shall be free for the men of war and guard-ships of either of the confederates to enter into the ports, havens, or rivers of the other, where such ships use to repair, and there to cast anchor, stay, and to depart from thence without any injury or molestation; provided these conditions are observed.

1. Ut quinque vel sex navium numerum classis non excedat, quam absque indicio prius facto in portus fœderati deducere integrum sit.
2. Ut absque ulla interlabente mora classis & navium Præfector exhibeat salvi conductus sui literas arcis, munimenti, urbis aut provinciæ Præfecto vel Magistratui, ubicunque appulerit, causas adventus sui notas faciat, simulque aperiat, in quem finem & quanto tempore in illo portu aut statione manere constitutum habeat.
3. Ut naves ejusmodi non justo propius ad ipsa castella vel munimenta appellant aut subsistant.
4. Ut non ultra quadraginta simul vel turmatim, & numero adsuspicionem aliquam composito, nautæ sociique navales & milites in terram descendant.
5. Ut nemini, ne hostibus quidem suis ibidem damnum inferant, mercatoriis imprimis navibus quibuscumque exitum vel ingressum non prohibeant, aut difficilem faciant.
6. Ut inde tanquam ex statione sua non egrediantur redeantque infestandæ cujuscumque gentis navigationi.
7. Ut omni modo vivant gerantque se modeste, pacate & conformes locorum singulorum legibus aut consuetudinibus, & mutuæ imprimis Confœderatorum amicitiæ. Ubi hæc prædicta secundum convenientem verborum sensum rite observata fuerint, permisum sit navibus bellicis alterutrius confœderati legere oras & subsistere in portibus fœderati alterius & evitandis tempestatibus hostibusve, vel conducendis congregandisque navibus mercatoriis, aliisque justis de causis. Si vero alteruter Confœderatorum utile aut necessarium sibi duxerit, majori navium numero alterius fœderati portus ingredi, & commoditatibus illius frui, significabit id confœderato suo duobus ante mensibus, atque tum de modo & ratione admittendi easdem conveniat.

1. That it shall not be free to carry into the harbours of the confederate any squadron, exceeding five or six ships, without giving some notice thereof beforehand.
2. That the commander of the squadron and ships shall without delay exhibit his letters of safe-conduct to the governor of the castle, fort, city, or province, or acquaint the magistrate of the place where he arrives with the reasons of his coming, and for what end, and how long he designs to stay in that port or haven.
3. That such ships shall not come or stay nearer to those castles or forts than is convenient.
4. That the mariners, ships companies, and soldiers, shall not go ashore in bodies above 40 at a time, nor in any number that may give suspicion.
5. That while they are there they shall not do any damage to any person, not so much as their enemies; and above all shall not stop or obstruct the passage of any merchant ships whatsoever, into or out of the harbour.
6. That they shall not leave their station for the sake of infesting the navigation of any nation whatever.
7. That they shall in all respects live and behave modestly, quietly, and conformably to the laws and customs of every place, and have special regard to the reciprocal friendship between the confederates. Where the terms aforesaid are rightly observed according to the true meaning of the words, it shall be lawful for the men of war of either confederate to keep upon the coasts, and continue in the harbours of the other confederate, whether for avoiding tempests and enemies, or for rendezvousing and assembling merchant ships, or any other just causes. But if either of the confederates shall think it advantageous or necessary to enter the ports of the other confederate with a greater number of ships, and to enjoy the conveniences thereof, he shall signify the same to his confederate two months beforehand, during which time the ways and means of admitting the same shall be settled.

VII.

Cum ex supradicto fœdere Upsaliæ initio cautum sit, ut quæ damna confederatorum alteruter ejusve populus subditive ab altero ejusve populo subditisve acceperint belli tempore inter hanc Remp. & Federati Belgii Ordines coorti, pro iis satisfactio detur, constitutum nunc est, ut Commissarii tres utrinque deligantur ac deputentur, qui de iis controversiis omnibus cognoscant & decidant: Qui Commissarii primo die Januarii sequentis Londini conventum habebunt, tresque supradicti Commissarii eum in modum utrinque delecti ac deputati omnibus de rebus, quæ utrinque exhibitæ aut propositæ erunt, & dicto tempore acciderunt, deliberandi potestatem habebunt, tam de navibus bonisve restituendis, quæ adhuc retinentur, quam de satisfactione ob accepta damna ex retentione alterutrius navium, quæ jam liberatæ aut liberandæ erunt, aut si quo alio modo fieri conveniat, deque iis ex æquo & bono summatim judicabunt, sine ulla provocatione aut formulis juris, cum id agat pars utraque & id maxime velit, ut quod par & æquum est, in supradictis controversiis, nulla interposita mora transigatur, & ablatorum restitutio, damnorumque sumtuum ac expensarum satisfactio plene & realiter ex tenore prædicti articuli XIII. Tractatus Upsaliæ initi fiat & præstetur. Quod si autem in causis quibusdam vel fundamentis probationum restitutiones vel satisfactiones concernentium inter dictos Comissarios convenire non poterit, tum differentiæ illæ ulteriori Confœderatorum conventioni relinquuntur. Atque ut hoc minore cum temporis jactura fiat, dabunt iidem operam, ut intra sex menses post conventum primo habitum, totam harum quæstionum cognitionem absolvere possint. Ipsa vero damnorum restitutio satisfactioque à Rege vel statu ipso, cuius subditi ad satisfactionem persolvendam adjudicati erunt, intra mensis spatium post sententiam latam plenarie & sine mora fiet & repræsentabitur.

VII.

Whereas it is provided by the aforesaid treaty at Upsal, that satisfaction should be given for the losses which either of the confederates or his people or subjects sustained from the other, or his people or subjects, during the war between the Republic and the States of the United Netherlands, it is now agreed, that three commissioners shall be delegated and deputed on each side, who shall take cognizance of, and decide all those disputes; which commissioners shall meet at London, the first day of January next. And the three commissioners abovementioned, so chosen and deputed on both sides, shall have power to take all those things into their consideration which shall be exhibited or proposed on both sides, and which happened in the said period, as well concerning the restitution of the ships or goods hitherto detained, as the satisfaction for losses sustained by the detaining of the ships of either of the confederates, which are already or shall hereafter be released; or if it can be conveniently done in any other manner, they shall judge of them summarily, according to right and reason, without any appeal or forms of law; and both parties shall make it their chief business and endeavour that what is just and right be transacted in the controversies aforesaid without any delay, and that what is taken away be restored, and satisfaction performed and made fully and really for the losses and expences, according to the tenor of the XIIIth article of the aforesaid treaty at Upsal. But if the said commissioners cannot agree in any reasons or foundations whatsoever of the proofs relating to such restitution or satisfaction, then those differences shall be left to another convention of the confederates. And that this may be done with the least loss of time, they shall use their endeavour to finish the cognizance of all these matters in question within six months after the first meeting; and the restitution and satisfaction for those losses shall be made and performed fully and without delay, within the space of a month after sentence is passed, by that king or state whose subjects shall be doomed to perform the satisfaction.

VIII.

In commerciis omnibus, quæ in Borussia & Polonia, vel alibi in dominiis prædicti Serenissimi Regis Sveciæ hactenus à dicti Serenissimi Domini Protectoris dictæque Reip. subditis exerceri solita fuerunt, prærogativis omnibus, quas præ aliis nationibus antea habuerunt, posthac etiam gaudebunt, & si privilegia plura aliquando cupiant desideriis ipsorum omni possibili modo satisfiat. Quod si prædictus Serenissimus Rex Sveciæ cuivis præterea exteræ nationi aut populo sibi non subjecto privilegia majora supradictis ampliora in Polonia Borussiaque concesserit, nationumve ullam aut populum ibidem ejusmodi privilegiis instruxerit, iidem, postquam id à Sereniss. R. Majestate desideraverint, fruuntur. Quemadmodum etiam si edicta aliqua, quæ Anglis & Scotis in Polonia Borussiaque habitantibus vel commercia exercentibus oneri esse poterint, post annum 1650. proclamata sunt, eadem nullum posthac obtinebunt vigorem, in quantum id prohiberi in potestate Serenissimi Regis Sveciæ fuerit, sed subditi prædicti Domini Protectoris ab omnibus istis in posterum totaliter liberi sunt.

IX.

Quod ad commercium in America habendum, id quidem lege diserte cautum est, ne cuiusvis præterea Reip. subditis sine peculiari licentia commerium illic promiscue habendi potestas fiat, si quis autem subditorum Serenissimi Regis Sveciæ, ejusdem literis commendatitiis munitus, hanc sibi licentiam privatim ad eas quaslibet colonias petiverit, Dominus Protector, quoad rerum ac Reip. status pro tempore permiserit, haut invitus hac in parte Serenissimi R. Majestatis Sveciæ desiderio satisfaciat.

X.

Subditis Serenissimi Regis Sveciæ liberum erit, per maria atque litora, quæ in ditione hujus Reip. sunt, piscari, atque haleces aliasque pisces, capere, dum modo mille navium numerum pescantes non excedant,

VIII.

The subjects of the said most Serene Lord Protector and the said republic shall also hereafter enjoy all the prerogatives in the several branches of trade, which they used to carry on in Prussia and Poland, or elsewhere in the dominions of the said most Serene King of Sweden, which they enjoyed heretofore, in preference to other nations; and if at any time they desire farther privileges, their desires shall be gratified by all the means possible; And if the said most Serene King of Sweden shall grant greater and more ample privileges than the abovementioned, in Poland and Prussia, to any nation besides, or people not subject to him, or shall suffer any nation or people to enjoy such larger privileges there, then the people and citizens of this republic shall enjoy the same privileges in all respects, after they have desired it of his most Serene Royal Majesty. And moreover, if any edicts that have been published since 1650, happen to be burdensome to the English and Scots, dwelling or trading in Poland and Prussia, the same shall after this time be of no force, as far as it can be rendered so in the dominions of the most Serene King of Sweden; but the subjects of the said Lord Protector shall hereafter be entirely free from those burdens.

IX.

As to the commerce to be carried on in America, it is expressly provided by law, that the subjects of no republic besides shall be impowered to trade there in common without a special licence: but if any of the subjects of the most Serene King of Sweden, furnished with his recommendations, shall privately solicit such licence of the Lord Protector to trade to any of those colonies whatsoever, he will in this respect comply with the desire of his most Serene Royal Majesty of Sweden, as far as the state of his affairs and of the republic will for that time permit.

X.

It shall be free for the subjects of the most Serene King of Sweden, to fish and catch herrings and other fish in the seas and on the coasts which are in the dominion of this republic, provided the ships employed

neque inter piscandum ullum iis impedimentum aut molestia afferatur, neque à navibus præsidiariis hujus Reip. neque ab iis, quibus Diplomate permissum est, res suas privatim suo Marte repetere, nec à pescantibus in boreali plaga Britanniæ pescationis nomine onera aliqua exigantur, quoque opus est commeatum ab eorum locorum incolis justo pretio comparare sibi licebit.

XI.

Item conventum, conclusum & concordatum est, quod præsens Tractatus atque omnia & singula in eo contenta & conclusa à dicti Serenissimi ac Celsissimi Protectoris Commissariis & Serenissimi Regis Sveciæ Legato supradicto per Patentes dicti Protectoris & Regis literas sigillo magno munitas, debita & authentica forma intra quatuor menses - - proxime insequentes (aut citius, si fieri poterit) confirmabuntur, mutuaque instrumenta intra prædictum tempus hinc inde extradentur.

Sequitur tenor Commissionis ex parte Serenissimi Domini Protectoris.

OLIVARIUS, Protector Reip. Angliæ, Scotiæ & Hiberniæ &c. Omnibus & singulis, ad quos præsentes literæ spectaverint, salutem. Sciatis, quod cum in Tractatu inter Nos & Serenissimam, Potentissimamque Principem Christinam &c. &c. Upsaliæ inito negotia quædam tam mutuæ amicitiæ stabilimentum, quam commoditates commerciorum & navigationis concernentia in tempus commodius dilata essent, cumque Serenissimus & Potentissimus Princeps ac Dominus, Dominus Carolus Gustavus &c. &c. ad Nos miserit & legaverit Prænobilem Virum Illustrissimum & Excellentissimum Dominum Christiernum Bonde &c. sufficienti potestate instructum ad transigenda eadem aliaque negotia, Nos de probitate, fide, prudentia & circumspectione dilectorum Nobis Nathanielis Fiennes &c. Bulstrodi Witbock &c. & Gualteri Strickland &c. plenario persuasi, ipsos ex assensu consilii nostri fecimus, constituimus & assignavimus atque his præsentibus facimus, constituimus ac assignamus

in the fishery do not exceed a thousand in number; nor while they are fishing shall they be any ways hindered or molested; nor shall any charges be demanded on the account of the fishing by the men of war of this republic, nor by those who are commissioned privately to trade at their own expence, nor by the fishing vessels on the northern coasts of Britain, but all persons shall be treated courteously and amicably, and shall be allowed even to dry their nets on the shore, and to purchase all necessary provisions from the inhabitants of those places at a fair price.

XI.

It is also agreed and concluded, that the present treaty, and all and singular the things therein contained and included by the commissioners of the most Serene Lord Protector, and the aforesaid ambassador of his said most Serene Royal Majesty of Sweden, shall be confirmed and ratified within four months next ensuing (or sooner if possible) by the letters patent of the said King and Protector, sealed in due and authentic form with their great seal; and that the mutual instruments shall be exchanged on both sides within the term aforesaid.

The Commission from the most Serene Lord Protector.

OLIVER, Protector of the republic of England, Scotland, and Ireland, &c. To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Know ye, That whereas in the treaty made at Upsal between us and the most Serene and Potent Princess Christina, &c. some points relating to the establishment of a mutual amity, and to the advantages of trade and navigation, were adjourned to a more convenient opportunity; and whereas the most Serene and Potent Prince and Lord Charles Gustavus, &c. hath sent to us as his ambassador the most noble Lord Christiern Bonde, &c. vested with full powers to transact those and other affairs; we being entirely satisfied of the probity, fidelity, care, and prudence of our well-beloved Nathaniel Fiennes, &c. Bulstrode Whitlock, &c. and Walter Strickland, &c. have, by the advice of our council, made, constituted, and appointed, and by these presents do

veros & indubitatos nostros Commissarios, Procuratores & Deputatos, dantes & concedentes iis vel eorum duobus plenariam authoritatem, facultatem & potestatem generale & speciale mandatum cum præfato Domino Legato extraordinario Serenissimi Regis prædicti tractandi, concludendi & determinandi de & super omnibus præmissis, sub illis modis, capitulis, forma, promissionibus, cautionibus & securitatibus, quas ad firmam conventorum observationem putaverint requirendas. Et quicquid prædicti nostri Commissarii cum prædicto Domino Legato convererint, concluserint, Nos bona fide promittimus (Nos & Successores Nostros his præsentibus obligando) id omne observare, præstare, omnique meliori modo firmum ratumque habere, quasi ipsi interessemus. In cuius rei testimonium has literas nostras præsentes propria manu sub-signavimus, iisque magnum sigillum nostrum Angliæ apponi fecimus. Dabantur è Palatio nostro Westmonasterii decimo quinto die Julii st. v. An. 1656.

Olivier P.

Sequitur tenor Commissionis Sereniss. Regiæ Majestatis Sveciæ.

Nos CAROLUS GUSTAVUS &c. &c. notum testatumque facimus, quod cum id sibi proprium habeat integerrima amicita, ut augeri indies cumularique amet, atque ère communi nostra Regnique nostri, deinde Serenissimi ac Celsissimi Olivarii, Domini Protectoris Reip. Angliæ, Scotiæ ac Hiberniæ, suarumque ditionum, nostri boni amici ejusdemque Reip. sit. ut de arctiori adhuc fœdere incundo invicem cogitemus, hoc præsertim tempore, ubi multos in perniciem nostram conspirare liquido constat, proinde in mandatis dedimus, ut & hisce in optima forma mandamus & committimus Legato nostro extraordinario, Illustri & Generoso, nobis sincere fideli Domino Christierno Bonde &c. Viro spectatæ prudentiæ, solertiæ ac probitatis, ut cum iis, qui à parte Domini Protectoris dictæque Reip. sufficienti potestate eum in finem deputati de arctiori inter Nos fœdere, iisque quæ huc pertinent, tractet, statuat ac concludat. Quicquid igitur antememoratus noster Legatus extraordinarius cum Plenipotentiariis Domini Protectoris ejusdemque Reip.

make, constitute, and appoint them our true and undoubted commissioners, plenipotentiaries, and deputies, giving and granting to them, or any two of them, full authority and power, and a general and special command, to treat, conclude, and determine with the said lord ambassador of the said most Serene King or and concerning all the premises, under such regulations, heads, forms, promises, restrictions, and securities, which they shall think requisite for the due observation of the conventions. And whatsoever our said commissioners shall agree and conclude with the said lord ambassador, we promise bonâ fide (obliging ourselves and our successors by these presents) to observe, perform, and ratify in every point, in the best manner possible, as if we ourselves were present. In witness whereof we have signed these presents with our own hand, and caused our great seal of England to be affixed to them. Given at our place of Westminster the 15th day of July, O.S.
Anno 1656.

OLIVER, P.

The Commission of his most Serene Royal Majesty of Sweden.

WE Charles Gustavus, &c. &c. do certify and make known, that whereas it is natural to those who are in the most sincere friendship, to desire that the same may be improved and increased every day; and whereas it is for the common interest of our kingdom, and of the republic of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and of our good friend the most Serene and most High Oliver Lord Protector of that republic, and the dominions thereof, that we should concert a closer league than what has been hitherto, especially at this time, when it is very manifest that many persons are conspiring our destruction:

We have therefore given it in command, as we do by these presents in the best form command and commission our well-beloved Lord Christiern Bonde, &c. our ambassador extraordinary, a man of known prudence, circumspection, and probity, to treat, stipulate, and conclude a stricter league between us, and all things thereunto appertaining, with those persons who shall be deputed with full powers for that purpose, on the part of the Lord Protector, and of the said republic.

egerit, concluserit, statueritque, id nos omni, vigore harum, ratum gratumque sumus habituri, præstabimusque re ipsa. In quorum fidem roburque præsentes manu nostra subscriptas sigillo nostro majori firmari jussimus. Dabantur in Regia nostra Stockholmensi die 15. Junii An. 1655.

Carolus Gustavus.

Canthersteen.

In quorum omnium & singulorum præmissorum fidem & testimonium Nos Serenissimi ac Celsissimi Protectoris Reip. Angliae, Scotiae & Hiberniae &c. Commissarii vi & vigore suprascriptæ Commissionis seu Procurationis nostræ præsentem Tractatum undecim articulis comprehensum manibus & sigillis nostris subscriptissimus & subsignavimus. Actum Westmonasterii 17. die Julii Anno 1656.

Conventio de Articulo secundo in fœdere inter Sveciam & Angliam Act. Westmonasterii die decimo septimo Julii 1656.

Cum in Articulo secundo fœderis inter Angliam & Sveciam Westmonasterii Anno 1656. initi scriptum sit convenisse, ratumque haberi ac Commissariis Serenissimi Protectoris & Domino Legato Extraordinario Serenissimi Svecorum Regis, uti bona, merces, resque aliae in eo articulo nominatae pro vetitis in posterum publiceque interdictis tantum haberentur, cumque Serenissimus Dominus Protector per Commissarios suos proposuerit, & cum supradicto Legato Extraordinario egerit, & quoad hoc bellum Anglis contra Hispanos esset, sub poena postmodum dicenda sanciretur, ne quid earum rerum merciumve quæ infra recensentur, ex Serenissimi Svecorum Regis ditione in ulla loca ditionis Hispanicæ comportetur, & quo hoc facilius concedatur, proposuerit etiam de omnibus illis mercibus, quæ ex ditione Svecica provenerint, à mercatoribus Anglis

And whatsoever our abovenamed ambassador extraordinary shall transact, conclude, and establish with the plenipotentiaries of the Lord Protector and of the said republic, shall by us be ratified and performed to all intents and purposes. In witness and confirmation whereof, we have commanded these presents, signed by our own hand, to be sealed with our great seal. Given at our palace of Stockholm the 15th day of June, 1656.

CHARLES GUSTAVUS
Canthersteen.

In witness of all and singular the premises, we the commissioners of the most Serene and the most High Protector of the republic of England, Scotland, Ireland, &c. by virtue of our aforesaid commission, or full powers, have signed the present treaty, consisting of eleven articles, with our hands, and sealed it with our seals. Done at Westminster July 17, Anno 1656.

A Convention relating to the second Article in the Treaty betwixt Sweden and England. Done at Westminster July 17, Anno 1656.

WHEREAS in the second article of the treaty concluded at Westminster, anno 1656, betwixt England and Sweden, it is declared as a point agreed and ratified by the commissioners of the most Serene Protector, and by the lord ambassador of the most Serene King of Sweden, that only the goods, merchandize, and other things mentioned in that article, should hereafter be deemed as contraband, and publicly prohibited. And whereas the most Serene Lord Protector has proposed by his commissioners, and has stipulated with the aforesaid ambassador extraordinary, that as long as the war continues betwixt the English and the Spaniards, none of the goods and merchandize following shall, under a penalty to be hereafter expressed, be carried from the dominions of the most Serene King of Sweden, to any part of the Spanish dominions; and whereas to the intent that this might be granted with the more ease, it has been also proposed that a conference should be held for ascertaining the price to be given by the English merchants,

pacto pretio coēmendis colloquium instituatur, & huic postulato supradictus Legatus ut assentire possit, negaverit se datis à Serenissimo Rege suo instructum hactenus mandatis esse, remque totam Serenissimo Regi suo, prout ipsi visum erit, in integro reliquerit, hoc scripto declaratur, illum articulum secundum hac lege duntaxat firmum ac ratum fore, si Serenissimus Rex Sveciæ assenserit ratumque habuerit, quoad hoc bellum Reip. Angliae cum Hispanis erit, ne ipse, neve quis ex populo ejus picem aridam liquidamve, cannabim, rudentes, carbasum, malosve ulla in loca ditionis Hispanicae advehat, imo contra supradictus Rex diserte hoc interdicat; quod si quid earum mercium contra hanc pactionem eo advectum erit, id omne in prædam deprehendentibus Anglis cessurum & fisco addictum iri. Quare expresse reservatum est, quod si in id supradictus Rex non consenserit, tum totus dictus secundus articulus merces contrabandas concernens (sicuti etiam articulus tertius, qui ex eo pendet) nullum protinus vigorem obtinebit, & quæstio de mercibus contrabandis nominandis in eo statu manebit, qualis fuerat, antequam hoc tempore Londini aliquid de eadem tractaretur, reliquis articulis in pleno vigore semper manentibus. Et ulterius utrinque conventum & concordatum est, virtute potestatum sibi utrinque datarum, quod licet præsens Articulus Tractatui prædicto non inseratur, eandem tamen vim & vigorem obtinebit cum prædicto Tractatu. Actum Westmonasterii die decimo septimo Julii Anno Millesimo Sexcentesimo Quinquagesimo Sexto.

Nathaniel Fiennes, (L.S.)
Bulstrode Witbock, (L.S.)
Gualter Strickland, (L.S.)

for all those goods which shall come from the Swedish dominions; and whereas the aforesaid ambassador said he could not give his consent to the said demand, because he had it not in his instructions from his most Serene King, and therefore left it entirely to the discretion of his most Serene Majesty; it is declared by this writing, that the said second article, if the most Serene King will agree to and ratify it, shall be only ratified upon this condition, That as long as the war continues betwixt the republic of England and the Spaniards, neither his Swedish Majesty, nor any of his people, shall carry pitch, tar, hemp, cables, sail-cloth, or masts, to any places in the dominions of Spain, but on the contrary, the said King shall most expressly forbid it; and if any such merchandize shall be carried thither contrary to this agreement, the same shall be liable to be seized by, and forfeited to the English. Wherefore it is most expressly provided, that if the said King shall not consent to it, then all the said second article relating to contraband goods (as also the third article which depends thereupon) shall immediately become of no force, and the question relating to the specification of contraband goods, shall remain in the state that it was before the time there was any treaty about it at London; nevertheless the rest of the articles shall remain in full force. And moreover, it is agreed and concluded on both sides, by virtue of the several powers granted to them, that although the present article be not inserted in the said treaty, it shall be of the same force and virtue as the treaty itself. Done at Westminster, July 17, 1656.

*Nathaniel Fiennes, (L.S.)
Bulstrode Whitlock, (L.S.)
Walter Strickland, (L.S.)*

LITERARUM

Seruissimi Procuratoris

OLIVERII GROMWELLI,

Quæcriptæ Etæcæ Cræperæ

**D. D. ORDINES GENERALES
FOEDERATI BELGII**

Die 11. Septembris 1656.

Unum.

RESPONSO corundem ORDINUM

et D

D. PROTECTORUM

Die 22. Septembris 1656.

*Sacram Regiam Majestatem
Sueciz.*

Die 7. Februario anno M.DC.LVI.



Anno M.DC.LVI.

LITERÆ
OLIVARIO
PROTECTOR
ANGLIAE &c.

A D

*Sacram Regiam Majestatem
Sueciz.*

Die 7. Februario anno M.DC.LVI.

Notes

INTRODUCTORY NOTE ON STATE PAPERS

THROUGH the influence of Bradshaw, Milton was appointed Secretary for Foreign Tongues to the Council on March 15, 1649, and continued to serve the English Government in that capacity through the Protectorates and until the dissolution of the restored Rump in 1659. A part of his official duties was to prepare Latin letters to be sent to foreign powers over the signatures of the heads of the English Government, and occasionally to translate, for the use of Parliament or the Council, documents submitted to them in tongues other than English. But he was not the sole person who did this work. From Oct., 1653, till Mar., 1656, his colleague was Philip Meadows. George Rodolph Weckherlin, long employed by the Council, was specially assigned to help Milton from March 11, 1654, until November; he may have helped before. And from September, 1657, till 1659 Andrew Marvell was Milton's colleague. At all times he seems to have turned some of the work over to his nephew and probably to other subordinates in the office (like the three relatives of Gualter Frost). Although in a few cases there are records of the official orders instructing Milton to prepare specific documents, it would be impossible to be sure of the authorship of most of the letters, had not Milton himself fortunately given us a clew to what he claimed as his work. From almost the beginning of his service—at least from about August, 1649—Milton seems to have preserved drafts or records of what he wrote. And we know that he purposed publishing these, together with his *Epistolæ Familiares* in 1674, for the preface of that book explains that the disapproval of the new government alone prevented the insertion of the public letters (for which the *Prolusiones* were necessarily substituted) in that volume. Indeed Birch (*Works*, 1753, I, lxxiii) adds the circumstance that Milton "was prevailed upon by the Danish resident to get his state-letters transcribed."

However, though Milton did not succeed in bringing out the planned collection during his lifetime, three separate but similar collections of his state papers, compiled obviously with his approval (in one case with his certain, in the others his probable supervision), have reached the modern student. These are, in the probable order of compilation (the reverse of that in which they have become available to scholars) :

First, a series of transcripts of 156 letters (including 10 in English) in a MS. which includes also texts of other writings of Milton (and some treatises not composed by him but probably used in connection with his official work) almost surely in the hand of the amanuensis who signed the *Paradise Lost* contract for the poet. This was prepared some time after 1659, for the letters are arranged not chronologically, but by grouping together (imperfectly) letters addressed to the same persons. It will be more fully described in the eighteenth volume of this edition as one of the manuscripts once in Milton's library. Its early history is obscure, but in 1703 Bernard Gardiner, Warden of All Souls' College, Oxford, kept some accounts on the blank pages. About a century ago it was acquired by Sir Thomas Phillipps, and was his MS. No. 3993. He described it briefly to the Royal Society. (See *Gentleman's Magazine*, New Series, VI [1836], ii, 462.) Though it has since been occasionally mentioned by Milton scholars, no one seems to have examined it until it was auctioned at Sotheby's on June 1, 1921 (item 1003) and purchased by President Nicholas Murray Butler for Columbia University. It is hereafter referred to as the Columbia MS. The texts of the letters occupy pages 23 to 79, and are clearly written in a hand with many contractions, but few corrections. One letter (our No. 154) is completely cancelled, and is hence doubtfully ascribed to Milton, but all the other 145 Latin letters occur in one or both of the other early collections, though neither the Skinner MS. nor the edition of 1676 is apparently based on the Columbia MS. It is the

sole authority for the ten English letters and No. 154, all now first published. Its variant readings are marked with the letter C.

The second collection is the celebrated Skinner MS., prepared at Milton's direction by his young disciple Daniel Skinner, who after Milton's death attempted to publish it through the Elzevirs in 1675, but was prevented through the disapproval of the English government. Masson (*Life*, VI, 790ff.) gives a long account of Skinner's adventures, and other documents connected with the matter are given by Professor James Holly Hanford in *The Review of English Studies*, VII (1931), 257–270.

To be brief, Skinner was induced to turn the MS., together with that of the *De Doctrina Christiana*, over to the English authorities, who deposited them in the archives at London. There they still remain. The Skinner MS. (P.R.O., S.P. 9/61) was rediscovered by William Douglas Hamilton, who in 1859 (Publications of the Camden Society, vol. 75) printed the until then unknown material under the title *Original Papers Illustrative of the Life and Writings of John Milton*. This volume was the first edition for Letters 137, 138, 140–150, and incidentally for 151 and the first version of 153, neither of which is in Skinner. See the notes to these and also to Letter 139.

The Skinner MS. is a quarto with text occupying 109 pages. Skinner's hand is fair, he made few corrections, and the work is arranged chronologically in three books. It contains 139 letters, of which 14 are not in the edition of 1676, and 4 not in the Columbia MS. Its variant readings are marked by the letter S.

The third collection is the printed one of 1676. This is a small duodecimo of 234 pages, without name of place or printer. There is no doubt that this was issued by the London bookseller, Moses Pitt. Skinner claimed that Pitt had "bought [the papers] of a poor fellow that had formerly surreptitiously got them from Milton." But Aubrey makes it clear that Milton's widow said she had given his papers to Edward Phillips, and Aubrey refers to these as "in the

hands of Moyses Pitt." This evidence is not absolutely conclusive, but combined with the circumstance that Phillips later made it the basis for his translation, it makes us feel, as did Masson, that the edition had the consent and approval of Milton's family. As for the Government, it seems to have overlooked the matter entirely. Perhaps this compliance resulted from Marvell's persuasion, or from admiration for Milton's Latin style in even higher quarters, which had led to an offer of a position under the King. The zeal displayed in suppressing Skinner may not have been altogether unfriendly to Milton's relatives. Or perhaps the Government merely bowed to a *fait accompli*.

There are two forms of the volume of 1676, often referred to as issues; but actually they are two separate editions, one virtually a line-for-line reprint of the other. Except for the normal number of printers' errors, they are apparently textually identical. The editions can be easily distinguished by the woodcuts on the titlepages. One of these (which are reproduced above, page 1) includes a face and has usually been regarded as the second issue because it is on the whole the better book and the more common in collections. But it is also possible that the "faceless" edition is indeed a Dutch reprint. The Preface to this is more tightly printed and therefore likely to be a later form.

The compiler of the 1676 collection often had access to versions which include the elaborate headings and other details usually the work of the clerks who prepared official copies. The texts are hence less purely Miltonic than those of the Skinner and the Columbia MSS., but have the virtue of greater completeness (save in occasional datings.) For this reason and because it is through this collection and the Phillips translation of it that posterity knew the Letters of State for two centuries, we have chosen to reprint as our basic text a copy of the "faced" edition of 1676, correcting only a few obvious printers' errors. The collection of 1676 contains 136 documents, of which 122 are also in the Skinner MS., and all save

one in the Columbia MS. It is referred to as A in our notes. See also the notes to Nos. 17, 20, and 43A.

There was much confusion on the downfall of the Rump. The Public Record Office can now find no original drafts or copies of letters claimed as Milton's sent by the Commonwealth, though it does have a letter (151) which was returned undelivered, known to be Milton's, and a translation prepared for Parliament, partly in Milton's hand (165), and in 1859 had two documents (now unlocated) according to Hamilton, *Original Papers*, pp. 2-3, 18-20.

However, a search of various foreign Archives revealed originals, contemporary copies, or both, of 35 letters. These are preserved at Stockholm (11), Sjöholm (1), The Hague (8), Copenhagen (5), Zurich (3), Geneva (2), Bremen (2), Oldenburg (2), Turin (2), Venice (1), Florence (1), Danzig (1), and Moscow (1). In some cases we could not search Archives but many letters have been lost. Those of the city of Hamburg, for example, were burned in 1849. Simancos contributed only one letter, doubtfully Milton's. Our search outside of England was conducted entirely by correspondence and we would record our thanks not only to the officials of the archives named, but also to many others who could help us by negative reports alone.

In several foreign archives have been found a fair number of letters of 1649-1659 not claimed as Milton's. In the case of three or four, some circumstance leads one to suspect his authorship. The variations in the three collections suggest he was not absolutely thorough as a collector of these documents. We print the Latin texts of three as "possibly Miltonic" letters at the end of our notes, but nothing more is suggested than that a desire for completeness might require it. They are numbered 170A-C. However, one letter, partly identical in language with No. 135, can be assigned definitely to Milton, and is given in our notes as No. 135 bis.

Although Milton did not himself publish his letters of state during his lifetime, some of them did find their way into print through

other channels. Samuel Morland included eight (with English translations) in his *History of the Evangelical Churches of the Valleys of Piemont*, 1658, though without ascribing them to Milton. Variants from this volume are marked MH. See the notes to Letters 51, 53–56, 58, 139, and 153.

Johann Just Winkelmann gave the text of No. 152 in his *Oldenburgische Friedens- und der benachbarten Oester Kreigshandlungen*, Oldenburg [1671]. See the notes to that document.

And there were obscure contemporary pamphlet printings of two letters, Nos. 63 and 75 (without reference to Milton). A text of No. 63 is in a four-page quarto pamphlet without note of place or printer, entitled *Literæ ab Olivario Protectore Angliae &c. ad Sacram Regiam Majestatem Sueciae. Datae 7. Februarij Anno M.DC.LVI.* The British Museum has a copy [E. 1953. (15)]. Milton's letter occupies pages 2 and 3.

A text of No. 75 is in a somewhat similar quarto of two leaves without place or printer's name, called *Apographum Literarum Serenissimi Protectoris Oliverii Cromwelli, Quas scripsit ad Excel-sos & Praepotentes D.D. Ordines Generales Foederati Belgii Die 21/31 Augsti. 1656. Und cum Responso eorundem Ordinum ad D. Pro-tectorem Dato 22. Septembris 1656. [Ornament.] Anno M.DC.LVI.* A copy is in the British Museum (E. 1953 [14]). Milton's letter occupies the second and third pages; the reply of the Dutch is on the last page. Both pamphlets were probably printed in England, the misprints in the title of No. 75 notwithstanding.

The same letter was also reprinted on pages 16–18 of a curious pamphlet called *Verax Prodromus in Delirum*, 1656, headed *Literæ Cromwellii ad Unitarum Provinciarum Ordines*. A copy is in the British Museum (100.f.34.), and variants are recorded in the notes to Letter 75.

Other similar ephemeral things may have existed, but we have not met with copies or references to them. Our notes to 151, 153,

165, and 166 record various first printings of those documents in the 19th Century. The Swedish Treaty (170) was printed in 1696.

Milton's method of composing these letters can be best learned from the correspondence and conversations with Mylius (given in this edition, volumes XII and XVIII) and a study of the variants. He seems to have written the texts of his letters in more or less close consultation with the Council, and then to have sent his drafts to the clerks, who put them into official shape, adding full titles and words of politeness, or softening and even omitting undiplomatic phrases. The Columbia MS. and the Skinner MS. more often represent copies of drafts than do the texts of 1676, but few letters (save No. 53) were fundamentally revised.

In the present volume we have first of all reprinted verbatim the edition of 1676 (omitting only the duplicate text, No. 20, which is the same as No. 17), and, except for the regularization of I and J, U and V, and the correction of the obvious misprints listed below, litteratim. Secondly are grouped together the letters found in the Skinner MS. and printed by Hamilton in 1859. These are given without intentional alteration from the MS. Next are given the documents identified as Milton's by other means than the collections, Nos. 151-154. Next come the English documents (all hitherto unpublished) from the Columbia MS. Nos. 155-164. Finally appear one or two English documents identified by other means, the Index to the Columbia MS., and Cromwell's celebrated *Declaration against Spain*, (always regarded as Milton's in Latin, and possibly partly composed by him in English) from the original editions of 1655 as No. 169, and the Swedish Treaty. The three highly doubtful letters, 170A-C are at the end of our notes.

The notes record the verbal variants of the Skinner and Columbia MSS., the original letters found in state archives, and the significant early publications, referred to for each letter at the head of the notes thereon.

The translation is that of Edward Phillips, 1694, which he said was "good Latin made good English." This does contain a few inaccuracies, but the translator was a contemporary and in Milton's confidence, and may even have discussed passages with him and been the amanuensis who wrote some of the letters at Milton's dictation. However, his text has not been regarded as sacred in the sense Milton's would be, and since we have been forced to add modern versions for one or two documents he omitted, we have also restored a few passages (omitted prudently, for they refer to the Royal Family), and we have revised the version of one letter, where Masson points out Phillips got his tenses and the order of historical events mixed. We have also corrected sure errors of spelling and wrong font, and even the name of one King.

We have preserved in the Latin the often imperfect and even incorrect dates of 1676 and the Skinner and Columbia MSS., but in the translation the dates are given in brackets *corrected* in the light of the studies of Masson, and the original official letters now accessible to us. It must be recalled Milton often had by him the date of a draft where we supply the date on which a letter was sent. In the heading to each letter, in addition to a number for easy reference to our own edition, we give the page of 1676 on which the text begins, the number of the letter in the two chief MSS., and a reference to Masson's often masterly and always valuable discussions in the *Life*. In letters printed from the two MSS., ambiguous marks of punctuation and capitals have been interpreted to suit the sense.

For letters not translated by Phillips, Professor McCrea has supplied the translations, sometimes based on Masson or others, except where a seventeenth century or other good old version was available, as happens in one or two cases. Milton himself wrote both English and Latin of the Oldenburg Safeguard.

September 21, 1937

T. O. M.

J. M. F.

NOTES ON TEXT

The editors have corrected the following obvious mistakes in the text. The first reading is that of the present text; the second that of 1676 (Latin) or 1694 (English). Variants follow.

I ENGLISH TEXT

The corrections not bracketed, but made by the editors from Phillips' text of 1694, which involve more than normalizing of purely obvious typographical errors, are: p. 25. —11 *Cardenas*] *Cardenos* p. 95. —19 *San Salvadore*] *San Salvadore* p. 123. —2 *Noel*] *Niel* (but Noel elsewhere and in catchword) p. 131 ff.] The form is modernized and the sums corrected throughout p. 131 *wrested*] *wrestest* p. 413. —10 the one:] they one p. 423. HEADING [Alphonso]] John

II LATIN TEXT

p. 10. —2 *nunc*] *nune* p. 20. —13 *itaque*] *itaqne* p. 50. —13 *accepta*] *accepcta* p. 106. —13 *optimo*] *obtimo* p. 116. HEADING *Mulhusii*] *Multusii* p. 126. —12 *abduxerunt*] *abduxerunt* p. 130. —4 *f. s. d.*] special symbols are used. Also lines of dots have been substituted for brackets in the original, pp. 130–136 inclusive. p. 176. —7 *itaque*] *itaqne* p. 178. —1 *quodque*] *qnodque* p. 246. —6 *Junio*] *Innio*

p. 272. —11 *retulerunt*] *retulerunr* —13 *foederes*] *foedereres* p. 314. HEADING *Senatibus*] *Senatoibus* p. 310. HEADING *Montium,*] *Montium* p. 400. —1 *memoriae*] *memorizae* p. 430. —18 *Suecia*] *Sneciae* p. 454. —14 *ut*] *et* p. 482 ff.] Morland prints this speech in italics throughout —16 *quanquam*] Morland has *quanqumu*

Letter 1 Texts A S C

p. 4. HEADING] *Senatui Hamburgensi* sc —4 *una*] CHANGED FROM *uti s* p. 6. —16 *ipso*] NOT IN C p. 8. —2 *custodiam*] *custodiam vobis s* —7 *ut*] *et c* —13 *è*] NOT IN C —14 *Tarquinios*] NOT IN SC —21 *Dat.*] NOT IN SC

Letter 2 Texts A S C

p. 10. —10 *opus*] INSERTED WITH CARETS —12 *accepti*] *recepti s* —13 *novasque*] *novas s* p. 12. —13 *sed*] NOT IN S —20 *Dat.*] Westmonasterio s

Letter 3 Texts A S C

p. 14. HEADING] *Philippo 4^{to} Hispaniarum Regi* sc —5 *honestum*] *honestissimum s* —Dat] Westmonasterio s

Letter 4 Texts A S C

p. 14. HEADING] AS LAST SC p. 16. —9 *nempe*] *semper s* —11 *atque*] *et s* —15 *pactiones*] *petitiones c* —23 *dat.*] NOT IN SC

Letter 5 Texts A S C

P. 18. HEADING Serenissimo Principi] NOT IN SC P. 20. —11 *Vane*] Vanius s —15—16 obtestamur] rogamus s —19 dat.] NOT IN SC

Letter 6 Texts A S C

P. 22. HEADING] Eidem sc —16 iubeas] CHANGED FROM iubatis s —17 pseudolegati] legationis nomine s —18 agnoscas] CORRECTED FROM adnoscas s ENDING] Westmonasterio. Feb: 24^{to} 1649 s

Letter 7 Texts A S C

P. 24. HEADING Quarto] NOT IN C HEADING IS SIMPLY Eidem IN s —15 parcidis] CORRECTED FROM parricides s P. 26 —2 verbis] CORRECTED FROM vestris s —8 quidem] NOT IN S ENDING S ADDS West.

Letter 8 Texts A S C

P. 26. HEADING Excellentissime Domine] NOT IN SC —15 habet] INSERTED WITH CARET s —16—17 Residentis . . . Dom.] Oratoris sui Antonij s ADDS West.

Letter 9 Texts A S C

P. 28. HEADING Eidem c Serenissimo Principi] NOT IN S —7 Puccheringem] Buccheringam c Puccherin-giam s P. 30. —8 omnino] omnes s

—15 a Vestra Celsitudine] Celsitudo Vestra s —19 in modum] NOT IN C —prædotorium] SO FIRST IN C BUT ALTERED TO prædotoriam P. 32. —1 precibus] cohortationibus s ENDING 28] die 28 c

Letter 10 Texts A S C

P. 32. HEADING Serenissimo Principi] NOT IN SC —8 id] INSERTED ABOVE LINE IN S —10 exteris] cæteris s P. 34. —6 intra] infra c —19 ENDING SC OMIT Dat. AND S READS Apr: 27^{mo}

Letter 11 Texts A S C

P. 36. —1—2 aliis de rebus] de rebus aliis BUT MARKED TO BE TRANPOSED IN S —5 confici vix] TRANPOSED S —5—6 à Carolo Stuarte] ab adversariis nostris s —11 Bradshaw] Bradsciavum s —13 Reipub] WRITTEN ABOVE EARLIER gentis —19 Dat.] omitted sc —2. April.] Apr: 2^{do} s

Letter 12 Texts A S C

P. 38. HEADING] S OMITS salutation c HAS MERELY Eisdem. —1 Residen-tum] Oratorem s —2 nostrum] WRITTEN OVER vestrum s —3 intelli-gamus] WRITTEN AFTER CANCELLED agnoscamus s —14 Dat. 31. Maij.] Maij 31^{mo} s, WHILE C OMITS Dat.

Letter 13 Texts A S C

P. 40. —14—15 Quamquam . . . utpote

petimus] INSERTED LATER WITH ASTERISKS ABOVE LINE, THE utpote BEING THEN ERRONEOUSLY REPEATED s —16 corpus] confossum corpus s —17 examine] ac lacerum s —18 utque] FOLLOWED IN s BY CANCELLED pro visum tantisper sit DATE HAS MONTH AND DAY TRANPOSED IN s WHILE C OMITS Dat.

Letter 14 Texts a sc

P. 42. HEADING] Antonio de Bonavides et Avilæ Gallegiæ Præsidi s AND c (EXCEPT c HAS Benavides) —10 Domine] Præses s —17 DATE s TRANPOSES NUMBER AND MONTH, c READS Westm. 7^o Nov. 1650 —18-19 Signat . . . Præses] NOT IN sc

Letter 15 Texts a sc

P. 44. HEADING] Civitatis Gedanensis Senatui sc —1 Frequentes] Frequenter s —4 ut] et s —6 nostro hoste] NOT IN s —8 tyrannide] regno domi s —8-9 domi] NOT IN s —9 divinâ ope] NOT IN s — iidem] ei dem sc —19 quoties] et quotiès s ENDING c OMITS Dat AND s TRANPOSES DAY AND MONTH.

Letter 16 Texts a sc

P. 46. HEADING Illustris Domine] NOT IN sc —2 significas] significatas s —8 scire] scire cupimus sc —9 resar cienda] sencienda s —10 illata] illatæ

s —14-15 accepisse te] TRANPOSED IN s ENDING] s HAS West.

Letter 17 Texts a sc, and a second text in A as no. 20

P. 48. HEADING] Ferdinando 2^{do} Magno Duci Etruriæ s AND Ferdinand 2^{do} Hetruriæ Magno Duci c —2 Domino] NOT IN s —3 Salvetti] Salvetto s —16 mutuæ] nostræ s —20 SKINNER TRANPOSES DAY AND MONTH AND c GIVES DATE AS Maij. 22. 1651. —21-23 Subscriptis . . . Anglia] NOT IN sc

A set of readings from another version of this letter are here collected. The letter itself, which should be number 20, was omitted from the present edition, as also from Phillips's English edition, because except in date it was virtually identical with number 17. The variants follow. P. 48. HEADING D.] OMITTED —1-2 Florentiæ] Florentiâ —10 sint] sunt —17 Gentem iam] rempub. tam —20-23 Westmonasterio . . . Anglia.] Westmonasterio May 22. 1651.

Letter 18 Texts a sc

P. 50. HEADING] Hamburgensibus c —5 illuc] illic c —9-10 Illius . . . injecere] NOT IN c —15 cum] eum c p. 52. —6-7 & . . . initam] NOT IN c THOUGH THE & ERASED IS PRESENT THERE —12 certosque] et certos c

—14—15 in....citavit] NOT IN C —22
Westmonasterio. Dat.] Dat. Westm.
c —24 &c.] NOT IN C

Letter 19 Texts A s c and L (original letter at Stockholm)

P. 54. HEADING CHRISTIANAE
Reginæ &c.] Christinæ Dei Gratia
Suecorum, Gothorum Vandalorum-
que Reginæ, Magnæ Principi, Fin-
landiæ, Duci, Esthoniæ, Careliæ,
Bremæ, Verdæ, Stetini, Pomeraniæ,
Cassubiæ, & Vandaliaæ Principi Ru-
giæ, Necnon Dominaæ Ingrigæ & Wis-
mariaæ, &c. L. —2—3 Stockholmia] Stockholmia L —3 per Silvercroon]
NOT IN C —3 per Petrum] perque
vestrum Ministrum Publicum Domi-
num Petrum L —3—4 accepimus, &]
missas accepimus, atque L —4 & per-
legimus] NOT IN C —7—12 Neque ...
reddidisse] NOT IN C —8 Legatus]
idem publicus Minister L —10 au-
dire] et audire L —14 audiri se petis-
set] petisset uti se audiremus CL —15
evenit ut] NOT IN CL —21 nostro]
nostro Daniele Lisle Armigero L
P. 56. —2—3 simulque ... Majestatis]
NOT IN C —3—4 quamque] quam L
—6 existimabimus] æstimabimus L
—10 recommendare] commendatam
L —&] atque L —11 Datis... 1651]
hisce literis Undecimo Die Martij
165½ Westmonasterio Datis L —13
Prolocutor] Gulielmus Lenthall Pro-

locutor L. THE ORIGINAL IS SUPER-
SCRIBED AS HEADING, BUT BEGINS Se-
renissimæ & Potentissimæ Principi
Dominæ Christinæ THE WORD PRIN-
CIPI BEING OVER ERASED Reginæ[?].
THE LETTER BEARS THREE ENDORSE-
MENTS, AS FOLLOWS: 11 Martij 1651
—oblat. S. R. Majestati à Lisle die 11.
Maij, anno 1652—oblat. S. R. Majes-
tati Holmiæ d. xi. Maij Anno 1652
per Dominum Lisle.

Letter 20 See notes to 17

Letter 21 Texts A s c

P. 56. HEADING] Philippo 4^{to} Hispani-
arum Regi. s AND Phil. Q^{to} Hispani-
arum Regi. c —14 deferunt] dede-
runt c —hujus Reipub.] reip. hujus c
P. 58. —11 quam] atque s —13 mit-
tere] transmittere s —16—17 ab ini-
quis illis] illi ab inquis s —17—18
hujus Gentis] nostri illic s —18—19
necnon] necnon et s —19 Domino]
NOT IN s —20 de Carillo] Carillo sc
—Guzman] CORRECTED FROM Gusman
s —21 prædictos] NOT IN s —22 ut]
uti c —21—P. 60. —2 utque . . .
concesserit] NOT IN s —2 Augusti]
Aug. 10^{mo} s

Letter 22 Texts A c

P. 60. HEADING] Eidem FOLLOWED BY
COMPLETE HEADING AS IN TEXT. c
—7—8 Joannes] Joanni c —22 Angli-
cam] anglicani c

Letter 23 Texts A C

P. 64. HEADING Ad Legatum Hispani-
cum] Eidem c —21 iis] ijsque c

Letter 24 Texts A C and L (origi-
nal letter at Copenhagen)

P. 68. HEADING Daniæ] SUBSTITUTE
Daniæ, Norwegiæ, Vandalorum, Go-
thorumque L; C HAS MERELY Eidem
FOR HEADING. P. 68. —1 eoque animi] NOT IN C —7 in nobis . . . quamvis] nescientes quamvis in nobis quoque esse; haud quam c —11 eundem] eundem L —17 in] NOT IN C —21—25 Sibique . . . propositas] NOT IN CL —27 die 13^o Die L —anno Dom.] NOT IN C —29 Prolocutor] Gulielmus Lenthall prolocutor L

Letter 25 Texts A S C

P. 70. HEADING] Hanseaticarum Civi-
tatum proconsulibus ac senatoribus sc
—12 solidè] NOT IN C —14 Residens] Orator s —15 cum ea] ea cum s ea c
P. 72. —3 æqualitate] æquitate sc
—3—4 Residens] Orator s —4—6 cu-
jus . . . prædicat] collatam in eum a
vobis notâ publici munericujus pru-
dentia et spectata probitas dignum
prædicat. C WHERE THE FIRST FIVE
WORDS ARE INSERTED WITH A CARET.
—7—10 Datis. . . Angliæ] s HAS ONLY
Westmonasterio. Apr: 16^{to} 1652 AND
C HAS Westm. Apr. 1652

Letter 26 Texts A C

P. 72. HEADING] Civitatis Hambur-
gensis Senatui c —13 perque] per c

P. 74 —2 vestra] vestram c —9 West-
monasterio . . . Dom.] Datis. Westm.
die Apr. c

Letter 27 Texts A S C

P. 74. HEADING] s HAS Ferdinandō 2^{do}
Magno Duci Hetruriæ AND C ONLY
THE LAST THREE WORDS —14 Celsitudi-
nis Vestra] Vestro s —15 certius] fol-
lows fieret s —20 Angliæ] Ang-
lici sc P. 76. —12 summa cum per-
fidia] NOT IN s —26—28 Datis . . .
Præses] Westmonasterio. Julij 29^{no}
1652 s Julij. 29^o 1652. c

Letter 28 Texts A C

P. 78. HEADING] OMITTED IN C WHERE
THE PRECEDING LETTER NO. 88 IS ALSO
TO THE SPANISH AMBASSADOR. —4 Ves-
tra exhibuit] exhibuit vestra, THE ves-
tra BEING INSERTED WITH A CARET C
—8 idem] NOT IN C —13 quæ] qui c
—20 utque] NOT IN C —21 31 Martii]
30 Mart. c P. 80. —4 actione] arc-
tiore c —7 nihilum] nihildum c
—12 6] 5^o (THAT IS quinto) c —15
quæ] quem c —19 iri] vestri c
P. 82. —6 ab se ad ea] follows ami-
citiam

Letter 29 Texts A c and L (original at Copenhagen)

P. 82. HEADING] IN L THE WORD *Translatio* HAS BEEN ADDED IN ANOTHER HAND P. 84. —1 fine] in fine c —5 quam] quem c —12 *Leges*] Legem c —17 acciderint] acciderit lc in] INSERTED OVER caret c p. 86. —9 inteligitur] intelligit c —16 clausulam] CORRECTED FROM clauslam L —17 *fœderibus*] fœdribus L [AT THE FOOT L HAS A NOTE ON THE MILTONIC AUTHORSHIP ADDED BY A LATER HAND.]

Letter 30 Texts A c and L (original at Copenhagen)

P. 88. HEADING à *prædicto Concilio nomine*] *prædicto concilio a nomine* c p. 90. —5-6 pertineret] CHANGED BY INSERTION OF U WITH A CARET TO pertinuerit L —9 mentionem] FOLLOWED BY VERO INSERTED IN A NEW HAND WITH A CARET L —19-20 *vectigalis*] *vegtigalis* c —23 si] NOT IN L P. 92. ENDING] 1652. c [ON THE ORIGINAL L ARE A CAPITAL F (PROBABLY THE INITIAL OF FREDERICK ON READING IT) AND A MODERN(?) NOTE ON MILTON'S AUTHORSHIP AND A REFERENCE TO 1676.]

Letter 31 Texts A sc

P. 92. HEADING] *Eidem sc* —13 *Parlementi*] WRITTEN OVER *Reip: s* —18 *Belgis*] *Belgijs* s —20 significandi

rurus Celsitudini *Vestræ*] vobis denuō significandi s —21 navibus] NOT IN S P. 94. —5-8 Quæque . . . conservare] NOT IN SC —13-15 Datis . . . *Præses*] s HAS Westmonasterio. Sep: 2^{do} 1652, WHILE c HAS ONLY 7^{bris.} 1652.

Letter 32 Texts A c

P. 94. HEADING *Hispanicum*] NOT IN C P. 96. —1 pro] NOT IN C —12-15 Subscripsit . . . *Præses* FOLLOWS DATE IN C

Letter 33 Texts A sc

P. 96. HEADING *Excellentissime Domine*] NOT IN S: c HAS *Eidem* —16-17 ab . . . *navium*] s HAS MERELY ab *navium* WHICH IS THE FINAL READING OF C AFTER a nostro Badileo WAS ERASED —20 ad . . . *dictum*] NOT IN SC —22 *pugnam*] *pugnam instaurandum* s p. 98. —4 *præsidii*] *Præsidis* sc —*singularem*] NOT IN S —5 *actoris*] *arctioris* s *arctiori* c —7 *opportundò* *opportunè* c —9 *quoque*] quo s —cique] ei s —12 *referre*] *libentissimè* *referre* s —13-15 Dat. . . . *Præses*] c HAS Westm. 11. 9^{bris.} 1652. WHILE s HAS Westmonasterio. Nov. 11^{mo} 1652.

Letter 34 Texts A sc

P. 98. HEADING] *Eidem sc* —18 *cujusdam*] NOT IN S —19 *capitaneo*] *Capitaneo quodam* s —20— p. 100. —1

prædictum Cardium] Cardium istum
s —6 ejus justum] transposed s
—prædicto Capitaneo] NOT IN s —9
Liburnensi] Liburnensi s —12 Ca-
rolo Longland] NOT IN sc —16—17
quam . . . esse] NOT IN SC —18—20
Datis . . . Angliae] c HAS Westm: 9^{br:}
1652 WHERE s HAS Westmonasterio.
Nov: 9^{no} 1652

Letter 35 Texts a s c and l (original at Copenhagen)

P. 102. HEADING] IN s Daniæ Regi IN c
Eidem AND IN l INSTEAD OF Daniæ
Regi IT IS Frederico tertio Daniæ Nor-
wegiae Vandalorum Gothorumque
Regi. —1 postquam accepit] cum
acceperit l —2 ab . . . Classis] a
Capitaneo Ball, Classis illius l —ad
Hafniam] missa est Hafniam l —3
missa est] NOT IN l —4 domum]
NOT IN l —prædictis] ijs s —5
secum] cum ipso l —6 etiam]
FOLLOWS literis IN l —12 Virum]
FOLLOWS fidei s —illuminissimum et]
NOT IN s WHILE l HAS nobilem et —13
Bradshaw] Bradsciaum s —Armi-
gerum] NOT IN sc —13—14 Orato-
rem] Oratorem nostrum s Residen-
tem l —14 Oratoris] Residentis l
—15 prædicto] dicto sc —18 super
hoc negotio] NOT IN l —Vestra Ma-
jestatis] NOT IN s —19—20 volumus]
NOT IN SC —21 6] Nono l —21—23
s HAS Westmonasterio. Nov: 6^{to} 1652

WHILE c HAS Westm. 9^{br.} 1652. IN l
THE SIGNATURE IS GULIELMUS LENTHALL
PROLOCUTOR AND ON THE LETTER IS AN
ANNOTATION ON MILTON'S AUTHORSHIP
AND REFERENCE TO 1676 EDITION.

Letter 36 Texts a s c

P. 104. HEADING] Venetiarum Duci sc
—13—14 Datis . . . Angliae] s HAS Dec:
29^{mo} 1652 AND c HAS 10^{br.} 1652.

Letter 37 Texts a s c

P. 106. HEADING] Eidem sc —2 Na-
varchiis] Navarchis s —2—3 vestræ]
PRECEDED BY CANCELLED Celsitudinis
c —5 Serenissimum] NOT IN sc
—7—8 accedit] accidisse confirmat s
—8 Appletono] NOT IN c —9 ab eo]
NOT IN SC —17 usque] Parlamentum
usque s P. 108. —4 se] nos s —5
suum] nostrum s —7—8 habitâ . . .
atque] NOT IN s —16 ac] et s P. 110.
—3 missis] remissis s —7—9 Datis
. . . Angliae] c HAS West: 14^o 10^{bris}.
1652 WHILE s HAS Westmonasterio.
Dec: 19^{to} 1652.

Letter 38 Texts a s c

P. 110. HEADING] s HAS Frederico Co-
miti Oldenburgico. c HAS Frederico
Comiti in Oldenburge P. 112. —4
nosmet] in nosmet s —7 Principibus]
Principes s —15—20 Vestramque . . .
Præses] s HAS ONLY Westmonasterio.
Julij 2^{do} 1653 AND c ONLY Westm. Jul.
1653.

Letter 39 Texts A s c

P. 114. HEADING Illustrissime Domine] NOT IN SC P. 116. —5-6 Cujus . . . Parlam.] NOT IN SC BUT s ADDS West.

Letter 40 Texts A s c and L
(original letter at Zurich)

P. 116. HEADING] Civitatibus Helvetiorum Evangelicis sc Landam.] Landamannis L —8 1652] atque alteras 13th Februarij 1653 ADDED IN L *Illustris . . . Charissimi*] NOT IN SC —14 illis . . . claustris] locorum munimentis L P. 118. —3-5 post . . . peperistis] ab Aquilone, Deo vestram virtutem prosperante, libertatem vobis peperistis (post invectas Barbarorum Regum tyrannides) c —3-4 post . . . tyrannidos] NOT IN L —4 tyrannidos] tyrannides sc —17 tamdiu] NOT IN L P. 120. —2 Arausiana] Arausicana L —8 & . . . misso] NOT IN L —14-15 *Illustris . . . Domini*] NOT IN SC —18 digni] digni, et scl —23-25 *Datis . . . Angliae*] s HAS Westmonasterio. Oct: 8th 1653 WHILE c HAS Westm. octob. 1653. —23 die Octobris] xxviii die Novembris L Prolocutor] Franciscus Rous Prolocutor L SUPERSCRIPTION IN L AS IN HEADING BUT SUBSTITUTING &c. FOR *Glaronensis . . . charissimis*. L BEARS ALSO THREE ENDORSEMENTS BY THE RECIPIENTS AT ZURICH.

Letter 41 Texts A s c

P. 122. HEADING] Eidem c —Illustrissime Domine] NOT IN SC —13 prædictus] NOT IN S P. 124. —2 quæ] quæ est s —3 est] NOT IN S —4 caperet] WRITTEN AFTER CANCELLED Peteret s —9 ut] NOT IN S —10 prædicta] dicta s —14 ejusmodi] istiusmodi s AT END s ADDS West.

Letter 42 Texts A s c

P. 124. HEADING Illustrissime Domine.] NOT IN SC —22 Foyensis] Foiensi s P. 126. —1 circiter] circa sc —5 navis] navis illa s —10 cæterique . . . firmiter] navis cæterique socij sc —11 mercedes] merces s —14 his] hisce c —18-19 auferrent navis Magistrum] navis Magistrum auferrent s —25 AT END s ADDS West.

Letter 43 Texts A s c

P. 128. HEADING] Eidem c —14 quæque vestræ] TRANPOSED IN C —17 s ADDS West.

Letters 43A, and 43B

ARE FOUND ONLY IN A, WHERE SOME OF THE FIGURES ARE INCORRECT, AND WILL BE FOUND CORRECTED IN THE TRANSLATION.

BOOK II

IN THE SKINNER MS BEFORE THE FIRST OF OLIVER'S LETTERS IS A NEW

DIVISION, WITH THE HEADING: Johannis Miltoni Angli Epistolarum Liber secundus, Quæ Oliverij Protectoris nomine scriptæ sunt.

Letter 44 Texts a s c

p. 138. **HEADING**] s HAS Eidem c OMITS Illustrissime Domine —3 Woliso-gum] Woliogum sc —14 defuturi] CHANGED FROM defuturus s p. 140. —3 Jun. 27] Junij 29^{no} s Jun. 29. c —4—5 Illustrissimæ . . . Protector] OMITTED sc [See also page 644.]

Letter 45 Texts a s c

p. 140. **HEADING** Illustrissime Domine,] OMITTED sc —6 die] NOT IN s —9 illustrissimi Domini] NOT IN s —12 eximios] CHANGED FROM eximias s —15 suis domi] TRANSPOSED s p. 142. —1—4 Pro . . . Protector] NOT IN sc —5 29. Jun.] c HAS Jun: 29 WHILE s HAS Junij 29^{no} [See also page 645.]

Letter 46 Texts a s c and l (original at Stockholm)

p. 142. **HEADING**] IN C MERELY Eidem IN THE ORIGINAL L THE NAME IS SPELLED Olivarius, THE WORD potentissimoque IS ADDED AFTER Serenissimo AND Jul IS EXPANDED TO Juliaci. —14—p. 144. —4 & honoris. . . . Suecorumque] ADDED IN MARGIN AND LAST WORD REPEATED IN TEXT s —3 & sponte] ut sponte s —9 sibi]ibi l —13 peperit] NOT IN

s —17 Vestram] Vestrum s —23—26 Majestatis . . . 1654] s HAS ONLY Westmonasterio Julij. 11^{mo} 1654. c HAS West. Jul. 1654 l HAS Vester bonus Amicus Oliver P. Alba Aula Westmonasterij 29^o Augusti An. 1654. l BEARS ENDORSEMENTS: 29 Augu. 1654; Serenissimo Potentissimoque Principi Carolo Gustavo Suecorum Gothorum Vandalorumque Regi &c. AND ANOTHER NOTE præsentes 21: Sept. 1654.

Letter 47 Texts a s c

p. 146. **HEADING**] Illustrissimo Domino NOT IN SC —1 Illustrissime Domine] NOT IN SC —13 Serenissimum] NOT IN s —18 Illustrissime Domine] NOT IN SC —20 administras] administratas s —21—23 Amplitudinis . . . Aulâ] OMITTED BY C WHILE S HAS MERELY Westmonasterio —23 THE DATE IS SEP. 4^{to} s

Letter 48 Texts a s c l (original at Stockholm) and Copy (contemporary copy at Bremen)

p. 148. **HEADING**] c HAS Suecorum Regi s HAS Carolo Gustavo Suecorum Regi l AND COPY HAVE Olivarius Protector Reipublicæ Angliae Scotiæ, et Hiberniæ &c. Serenissimo Potentissimóque Principi Carolo Gustavo Suecorum, Gothorum Vandalorumque Regi &c. Bono Amico et Federato. Salutem. Serenissime Rex —7 equidem] qui-

dem L COPY —9 paci] c HAS incolumitate ac paci L AND COPY HAVE incolumitate ac paci et studere —10 gravius] FOLLOWED BY CANCELLED consulere s —10-11 Bremensium & Suecorum] TRANSPOSED L COPY —17-18 defendant] DEFENDERANT L COPY. p. 150. —3 hac] INSERTED WITH CARET COPY —5 cedat] cedant L COPY —10 ut] et s —14-16 Majestatis . . . Aula] c OMITS THIS, s HAS THE ONE WORD Westmonasterio L AND COPY HAVE Dab: ex Aula Nostra Westmonasterij Octobris 27^{mo} An. 1654. Vester bonus Amicus Oliver P. (BUT IN THE COPY THE SIGNATURE IS ONLY O.P.) L BEARS ENDORSEMENTS Westmonast 27. Octobr. 1654 AND præsentes . . . 23 Novemb 1654.

Letter 49 Texts a s c and L (original at Bremen)

P. 150. HEADING] s OMITS THE FORMS Magnificis Amplissimisque WHILE THE ORIGINAL L HAS Olivarius Protector Reipub: Angliae Scotia et Hibernia &c. Magnificis Amplissimisque Consulibus ac Senatoribus Civitatis Bremensis. Salutem p. 152. —5-6 Ipsa . . . exercet] NOT IN SCL —8 petistis] petijstis L —10 uti] NOT IN SCL —11 quidem illis] NOT IN s —12-13 vestram. . . . commendo] NOT IN s —14-16 Amplitudinis . . . 1654] s HAS West: Oct: 5^{to} 1654 WHILE L HAS

Dab: ex Aula Nostra Westmonasterij Octobris 27^{mo} An. 1654. Vester bonus Amicus. Oliver P. THE L HAS ALSO AN ADDRESS AS FOLLOWS: Magnificis Spectatissimis Viris Consulibus et Senatoribus Civitatis Bremensis AND IN ANOTHER HAND AN ENDORSEMENT Protect. Angliae West Monaster. 30.Jun. Exhib a Jacobo Wagner (?) 17.Sept. 1657.

Letter 50 Texts a s c

P. 154. HEADING] Principi Tarentino sc —13-14 Repub.] Civitate s p. 156. —3-4 pro . . . meritis] pro meritis in me tuis s —9 Vale] FOLLOWS 1655 IN c —10 Albâ Aulâ die] NOT IN sc —Aprilis] West. Apr. 4^{to} s.

Letter 51 Texts a s c and MH (Morland, pp. 572-574) and L (original letter, Geneva), and Copy (contemporary copy at Turin)

P. 156. HEADING] Immanueli Sabaudiae Duci s, Eidem. c, Serenissime Princeps MH, OLIVERIUS . . . SALUTEM] NOT IN L, OLIVERIUS . . . Angliae NOT IN COPY —11 Genevæ . . . Delphina-tu] NOT IN MH Genevæ . . . aliisque] NOT IN SCL —15 autoritate] auctoritate MH —19 amplexuros] complexuros MH Catholicam] Catholicam Romanam s p. 158. —1 Regalem] NOT IN MH —8 sint] sunt MH —11 miseratione] commiseratione

(com THEN CANCELLED) s —15 fraternæ] fraterni MH charitati] caritati MH —17 solo] sub MH —20 Regali] NOT IN MH, L —24 confirmanda]. con ADDED ABOVE LINE WITHOUT CARET COPY —26—P. 160. —I qui . . . voluit,] NOT IN S P. 160. —4 Vestra Regalis] TRANSPOSED s Vestra] NOT IN MH AND L —7 atque etiam] NOT IN COPY —15 nobisque] a nobisque s —18 vices] PRECEDED BY CANCELLED rationes s —26 *Albâ Aula.* May 1655.] West. Maij 10^{mo} 1655 s, Maij 1655 c, Dab. ex Aula Nostra Westmonasterii 25 Maii, Anno 1655. Oliver P. MH AND L (THOUGH L OMITS SIGNATURE), Albâ Aulâ dat. 26 Maij 1655. Celsitudinis Vestræ Regalis studiosissimus Oliverius Reipubl: Angliae etc: Protector copy

Letter 52 Texts A sc

P. 162. HEADING] Principi Transylvaniæ sc —1 1654] PRECEDED BY CANCELLED datis s —16—17 qui . . . communi] NOT IN S P. 164. —I defendantæ] NOT IN S —3 & inter] inter c —25 uti] ut s P. 166. —12 *Alba Aulâ.*] West. s, NOT IN C

Letter 53 Texts A sc and MH (Morland, pp. 554-555)

P. 166. HEADING] Carolo Gustavo Suecorum Regi s, Eadem c P. 168. —2 aberrant] oberrant c —6 *Protes-*

tantes] NOT IN SC —10 in primis] NOT IN SC —12 &] et CHANGED FROM at s —13 &] NOT IN SC —21 *vestra cum]* cum vestra c P. 170. ENDING] West. Maij 1655 s MORLAND'S TEXT DIFFERS SO RADICALLY FROM THE OTHERS THAT IT IS HERE REPRINTED.

Serenissime Rex,

Pervenisse nuper in regna vestra illius Edicti acerbissimi famam, quo Dux Sabaudiæ Subjectos sibi Alpinos incolas, Reformatam Religionem profidentes, funditus afflixit, & nisi Religione Romana suam mutare fidem intra dies viginti velint, patriis sedibus exterminari jussit, unde multis interfectis, cæteri spoliati, & ad interitum certissimum expositi, per incultissimos montes, hiememque perpetuam, fame & frigore confecti, cum conjugibus ac parvulis jam nunc oberrant, & hæc graviter tulisse Majestatem vestram nobis persuassissimum est. Nam Protestantium nomen atque causam, tametsi inter se de rebus non maximis dissentiant, communem tamen & penè unam esse, Adversariorum par in omnes odium facilé demonstrat. Et Suecorum Reges, Majores vestros, suam cum Reformatis conjunxisse semper causam, illatis etiam in Germaniam armis ad Protestantium religionem sine discrimine tuendam, nemo est

qui ignoret. Necessarium itaque duximus, de miseriis atque cladibus istorum hominum afflictissimorum, quid at notitiam nostram pervenerit Majestatem vestram non celare, & quanto eorum causa mœrore afficiamur, certiorem facere, sicut & alios ejusdem Religionis amicos atque socios nostros certiores fecimus; Nostrasque literas, quanta potuimus cum instantia, ad Sabaudiæ Ducem horum causa miserorum jam scripsimus. Nec dubitamus quin Majestas vestra pro suo tam inhumanæ ac barbaræ crudelitatis odio, proque suo in Religionem studio spectatissimo, suam jam interposuerit authoritatem, aut interpositura quamprimum sit, & cum Sabaudiæ Duce agat, uti Edictum illud crudelissimum revocet, & istorum reliquias miserrimorum hominum, quos ferrum atque flamma nondum consumpsit, ad sedes suas, & siquid fortunarum reliquum est, redire jubeat. Et sanè siquod vinculum, siqua Religionis caritas aut communio credenda atque colenda est, tanta innocentissimorum fratrum nostrorum multitudo, pars corporis Christi, hæc tam immania perpeti non potest, quin idem patiatur totum ejus corpus, parique sensu affiliatur: Hæc verò tam sæva initia unde oriuntur, quo specient, quid nobis omnibus minentur, admonere vestram Majestatem super-

vacuum esse arbitramur; cujus prudenteria ac pietas se sua sponte ad ea consilia ducet, quæ accommodata maximè erunt ad hos inopes & calamitosos consolando quamprimum & sublevandos. Quandoquidem hæc scripsimus non admonendæ Majestatis vestrae gratia, verum ut nos quæ illi mala perpetiuntur, quām graviter feramus, intelligatis; quāmque simus parati ea vobiscum consilia communicare, quæ ad illorum opem atque solatium, remque Protestantium toto orbe terrarum sustinendam, atque firmandam maximè pertinuerint. Interea Majestatem vestram Deo Opt. Max. commendatam ex animo volvimus. Dab. ex Aula nostra Westmonasterii 25. Maii. 1655.

Majestatis Vestrae bonus Amicus,
OLIVER P.

Letter 54 Texts A s c and MH (Morland, pp. 558-560) and L (original letter at the Hague).

P. 170. HEADING] OLIVERIUS . . . Domini not in s, Eisdem c, Celsi ac præpotentes Domini MH OLIVERIUS . . . Ordinibus] Celsi ac Præpotentes Domini Boni Amici et Foederati. L IN L SOME ONE HAS WRITTEN AT THE TOP OF THE PAGE d. 25th Maij } 1655. —6 r. 9th Junij } Alpinos incolas] Lusernæ, Angrognoz,

iliarumque ejus ditionis Vallium, & locorum incolas &c MH AND L —8—9 patriæ] patrias MH AND L —22 nostrarum] nostrarum calamitate scl AND MH —25 Ego . . . animus] nos certè] MH AND L P. 172. —1 charitate] caritate MH AND L —2 sustineam] sustineamus MH AND L prætulerim] prætulerimus MH AND L —4 Quod potuimus] Quapropter MH AND L —5 suppliciter pene] magnoppere MH AND L —9 Scripsimus], nec non ad serenissimum Gallorum Regem, uti pro iis Ducem Sabaudiæ deprecari velit, scripsimus. MH AND L —9 præterea . . . summos] Præterea, quemadmodum ad vos ipsos, ita ad alios quoque MH AND L —11 *Sabaudio*] Sabaudiæ sc —12—13 Haec . . . fecistis] NOT IN MH AND L —13 tam] INSERTED OVER A CARET S —13—14 & . . . crudelitas] NOT IN MH AND L —17 nostris] ALTERED FROM nostrum s P. 174. —7 esse] esse testamur scl AND MH aliquod] aliquot L —8—11 quo . . . *Valete.*] qua maxime ratione saluti atque solatio tot hominum affictorum consulere commodissimè queamus. Dab. ex Aula nostra westmonasterii 25. die Maii, Anno 1655. Celsarum ac præpotentium dominionum vestrarum bonus Amicus, *Oliver P.* MH AND L (BUT CHANGING Celsarum . . . vestrarum to Vester; *Valete*] West. Junij 1655 s

Letter 55 Texts A s c and MH (Morland, pp. 561-562) and L (original letter at Zurich)

P. 174. HEADING] Eisdem c, Illustrissimi Domini MH AND L —13 nostra] nostras MH AND L P. 176. —3 nuntiata] nunciati MH —4 propiores] propiores MH AND L —7 novimus] ALTERED FROM PREVIOUS WORD S —14 quoad . . . potest] eaque rationè quæ commodissima & maximè idonea reperiatur MH AND L —20 prope] pene s —22 exoratum] eoratum L P. 178. —4—5 innocentissimos] innocuos MH AND L —5 charissimos] dilectos MH AND L —9 eam] ea s —9—16 Ego . . . SALUTEM] Dab: ex Aula Nostra Westmonasterij 25^o Maij An. 1655. Vester bonus Amicus Oliver P. L, Dab. ex Aula nostra Westmonasterii 25. die Maii Anno 1655 Illustrissimarum Dominationum vestrarum bonus Amicus. *Oliver P.* MH Superscript.... SALUTEM.] NOT IN SC

Letter 56 Texts A s c and MH (Morland, pp. 609-611)

P. 180. HEADING] Serenissimo . . . Principi] NOT IN SC AND MH LUDOVICO Gallia Regi] NOT IN MH —2 proximi] proxime c —8 vos] vos & s AND MH P. 182. —7 ipsa] ipso s —18 omnibus] nationibus s P. 184. —11—13 Majestatis . . . Aulâ] NOT IN

c, West. s *Majestatis* . . . 1655] Dab.
ex Aula Nostra Westmonasterii 31
Julii, 1655 MH

Letter 57 Texts A s c

p. 184. HEADING] Cardinali Mazarino
sc —14 virum] [SPACE] Douningum
c —21-23 *Eminentie* . . . *Auld*] NOT
IN c, West: s

Letter 58 Texts A s c and MH (Morland, pp. 556-557)

p. 186. HEADING] Frederico Daniæ
Regi s, Eadem c, Serenissime Rex MH
—1 Allobrugum] Allobrogum MH
—2 Dux] x INSERTED OVER CARET
ABOVE CANCELLED ci s —7 ac] ad s
—10 decuit] docuit s —13 omnibus
nobis &.] NOT IN SC AND MH p. 188.
—2 illudque] illud MH —14 *West-*
monasterio, Maii 1655] Westmonas-
terio ex Aula nostra Maii die —
Anno Dom. 1655, Majestatis vestræ
bonus Amicus, Oliver P. MH

Letter 59 Texts A s c and L (orig- inal letter, Geneva) and Copy (contemporary copy, Turin)

p. 188. HEADING OLIVERIUS . . . &c.]
Olivarius Protector Reipub: Angliae
Scotiaæ et Hiberniaæ &c. L AND COPY
(OMITTING et), NOT IN sc *Amplissimis*
... *Genevensis*] Consulibus et Sena-
toribus Civitatis Genevensis scl,

SALUTEM] Salutem Amplissimi Con-
sules et Senatores. L, NOT IN SC AND
COPY —19 id] NOT IN COPY —20
nos] INSERTED OVER CARET s p. 190.
—11 Anglicarum] Anglicarum e pro-
prio thesaurario L p. 192.—5 *Valete.*]
NOT IN L —6-8 Mille . . . curabuntur]
NOT IN s —9 *Junii*] West: Junii s
Junii 8. 1655] follows Valete c, Dab:
ex Aula Nostra Westmonasterij 7.^{mo}
Junij An. 1655. Vester bonus Amicus.
Oliver P. L ENDORSEMENT: Amplis-
simis Consulibus et Senatoribus
Genevensium. ELSEWHERE ALSO Let-
tre à M^e le Protecteur d'Angleterre
Venu en [conseil] le 16 juillet 1655 s

Letter 60 Texts A s c

p. 192. HEADING] Venetiarum Duci s,
Eidem c —10 vestris] CHANGED FROM
nostris s p. 194. —6 dare] navare s
—13 videamus] a INSERTED OVER
CARET s —14 &.] NOT IN SC —15 maxi-
ma] maximam s, c —17-18 Serenit-
tatis . . . &c.] NOT IN SC

Letter 61 Texts A s c

p. 196. HEADING] Ludovico Galliarum
Regi.] sc —13 Terrerij] Ferrerij sc
p. 198. —3 utrumque] utramque s
—6 Concilii] INSERTED OVER CARET
ABOVE mandati CANCELLED c —12
posse] possit s —19-20 *Majestatis*
... &c.] NOT IN SC

Letter 62 Texts A S C

P. 200. HEADING] Eisdem c —14 Pedemontio] Pedemontiâ s animo] NOT IN C P. 202. —8 positis] possitis sc —17 Ecclesiæ] INSERTED OVER CARET ABOVE CANCELLED spectatissimis c —21 vestram] NOT IN S —24—25 *Vestrarum . . . &c.*] NOT IN S —24—26 *Vestrarum . . .* 1655] Jan. 1655. Westm. c

Letter 63 Texts A S C and L
(original letter, Stockholm) and
P (printed as a separate pamphlet entitled LITERÆ/ AB/
OLIVARIO/ PROTECTORE/
ANGLIÆ &c./ ad Sacram Regiam Majestatem/ Sueciæ./ Datæ
7 Februarij ANNO M.D.CLVI.
Two leaves, but only pp. 3, 4
numbered)

P. 204. HEADING] Carolo Gustavo Suecorum Regi s, Eidem, c OLIVARIUS Protector Reipub. Angliæ. Scotiæ & Hiberniæ &c. Serenissimo, Potentissimo Principi, CAROLO GUSTAVO Dei Gratia Suecorum, Gothorum, Vandalorumque Regi, Magno Principi Finlandiæ, Duci Esthoniæ, Careliæ, Bremæ, Verdæ, Stetini, Pomeraniæ, Cassubiæ & Vandalicæ, Principi Rugiæ, Domino Ingricæ & Vismariæ: nec non Comiti Palatino Rheni, Bavariæ, Juliaci, Clivicæ & Montium Duci, &c. &c. *Salutem.*

PL Rex] Potentissimeque Rex, bone Amice & Fæderate. PL —7 Regia] Regiæ sc ne] nec p —8 nisi] nisi et c —11 speremus] speremque p —14 Illyricorum] Illyriorum scl Myriconum p —17—206. i piorum . . . adversariis] non ita pridem LP p. 206. —6 jam] quam p —7—8 *Majestatis . . . &c.*] NOT IN SC *Majestatis . . .* 1655.] Dab. è Palatio nostro Westmonasterio, septimo Februarij Anno 1656. *Majestatis Vestrae Bonus Amicus OLIVARIUS* P AND L (EXCEPT THAT L CHANGES Westmonasterio TO Westmonasterij AND 1656 TO 165⁶) AND ADDS P. AFTER NAME) ENDORSEMENT: Serenissimo . . . &c. (AS IN HEADING) L

Letter 64 Texts A S C

P. 206. HEADING *Serenissime ac Potentissime Princeps,*] NOT IN SC —11 nomine] NOT IN S nobis] FOLLOWED BY CANCELLED nobis s P. 208. —2 Quorum] BEGINS NEW PARAGRAPH C —6 à] NOT IN SC —18 est] sit s P. 210. —9 petimus] contendimus s ENDING] West^o s

Letter 65 Texts A S C

P. 210. HEADING] Joanni Lusitanicæ Regi. s, Eidem c —18 & . . . exoptatam] et a nobis summo semper studio exoptam, Deo &c: WRITTEN IN THE MARGIN WITH AN ASTERISK s —21 uti]

ut s. p. 212. —13—15 *Majestatis . . . Protector.*] NOT IN c, West. Aug. 1658 s

nomento *Lightage*] NOT IN SC —7—8
cui nomen *White*] NOT IN SC p. 220.
—12—13 *Majestatis . . . &c.*] NOT IN SC

Letter 66 Texts A S C

p. 212. HEADING] Fœderati Belgij Ordinibus sc —17 *Richardus*] NOT IN S
p. 214. —5 *Anglorum*] Anglicorum s —6 quidem] quiddam s —27
OLIVERIUS . . . &c.] NOT IN SC

Letter 67 Texts A S C and L (original letter, Stockholm)

p. 216. HEADING] Carolo Gustavo Suecorum Regi s, Eisdem c, AS IN NO. 63 EXCEPT ADDING ac Domino Domino AFTER Principi l —2 *Petrus Iulius Coictus*] Petrus Julius Coetus s, Petrus Coetus c, Petrus Iulius Coijet, Secretarius Majestati Vestrae et Hæreditarius in Bengsboda l —7—8 vestram] Majestatis Vestrae l —16—17
Majestatis . . . &c.] NOT IN SC *Majestatis . . . 1656.*] Dab: è Palatio Nostro Westmonasterij 19^{no} die Aprilis An. 1656. Majestatis Vestrae Bonus Amicus. Oliver P. l ENDORSEMENT AS IN HEADING: Serenissimo . . . &c. l

Letter 68 Texts A S C

p. 218. HEADING] Lodovico Galliae Regi sc —2 *Dethic*] Dethicus s —3 *Wakefield*] Wakefeldus s —5 cog

Letter 69 Texts A S C and L (original letter, The Hague)

p. 220. HEADING] Fœderati Belgij Ordinibus s, Eisdem c, OLIVERIUS . . . S.D.] NOT IN L —16 *Brunus*] Brown l *Gulielmus*] Williams, l aliique] Josephus Vaughan &c. l p. 222. —2 bis] ad bis l —3 ad] NOT IN L —4 præstandum] præstandum esse l —20—22 *Excelsarum . . . &c.*] NOT IN SC —20—23 *Excelsarum . . . 1656*] Dab: è Palatio Nostro Westmonasterij 31^{mo} die Maij An. 1656. Vester bonus Amicus. Oliverius P. l A NOTATION IN L, IS WRITTEN IN ANOTHER HAND, d. 31. May } r. 13. 7.^{br} } 1656

Letter 70 Texts A S C and L (original letter, The Hague)

p. 224. HEADING] Fœderati Belgii Ordinibus s, Eisdem c, OLIVERIUS . . . S.D.] NOT IN L *Excelsi*] THE TITLE is Celsi in l —3 *Lower*] Loerus s —4 *Lower*] Loeri s p. 226. —4—6 *Excelsarum . . . &c.*] NOT IN SC —404 *Excelsarum . . . 1656.*] Dab: è Palatio Nostro Westmonasterij 30^{mo} Maij An. 1656. Vester bonus Amicus. Oliver P. l

Letter 71 Texts a s c

p. 226. HEADING] Joanni Lusitaniae
Regi s, Eidem c p. 228. —11-13
Majestatis . . . 1656] West. Julij 1656
s, Westm: Jul: 1656 c

Letter 72 Texts a s c and l
(original letter, Stockholm)

p. 228. HEADING] Carolo Gustavo
Suecorum Regi s, Eidem c, AS NO. 67
l —17 Illustrissimus Dominus] NOT
IN SC Illustrissimus, et Excellentissi-
mus Dominus l *Bondus*] Bonde l
—18 Legatus] liber Baro de Layhela,
Dominus de Ymsioholm, Bordsio,
et Spring-Stadh. *Vestræ Majestatis*
*Regnique Sueciæ Senator, Commer-
ciorum Collegij Canciliarius, et Le-
gatus l* —19 Hunc] eum scl p. 230.
—2 vos] *Majestatem Vestram l* —3
vos] *Majestatem Vestram l* —10-11
Majestatis . . . &c.] NOT IN l —10-12
Majestatis . . . *nostro*] NOT IN SC —12
An. Dom.] NOT IN s *Julii*] Junij c
Ex . . . 1656.] Ex Palatio Nostro West-
monasterensi Julij 30^{mo} An. Domini.
1656. *Majestatis Vestrae Bonus Ami-
cus. Oliverius P. l* [ENDORSED:] AS
IN HEADING, Serenissimo . . . Duci, &c.
L ALSO, IN ANOTHER HAND, Præsentes
d.23 Octobris: 1656. l

Letter 73 Texts a s c

p. 230. HEADING] Lodovico Galliæ
Regi sc —14 Baker] Bakerus s p.

232. —11 ut] NOT IN SC p. 234.
—3-8 Desu . . . *nostro*] NOT IN SC
—9 die] NOT IN s *An. Dom.*] NOT IN s

Letter 74 Texts a s c

p. 234. HEADING] Cardinali Mazarino]
sc —17-18 *Gallo quodam Ægidio*]
Gallo INSERTED OVER CARET, *Ægidio*
INSERTED OVER CARET ABOVE *Gallo*
CANCELLED c p. 236. i fœderum]
fœderum, ALTERED FROM fœderis (?)
s —2 eos] eo c —11-13 *Eminentia*
... 1656] West. Aug. 1656 s Westm.
die Augusti 1656. c

Letter 75 Texts a s c and two
pamphlets described at p. 598
referred to as 1656 and V.

p. 236. HEADING charissimi] charissimi
&c. 1656 v IN s HEADING IS Fœderati
Belgijs Ordinibus IN c IT IS Eisdem
—16 defendendâ] defendendæ 1656
v. — p. 238. —2 quicquam] quid-
quam v —5 amicissimæ] amicissimè
1656 —8 sibi] NOT IN 1656 v —10
immo] imò 1656 v —indicia] iudi-
cia 1656 —11 obscura] obscure 1656
—14 gravem] gravi v —sane] hanc
1656 v certè s —20 usumque] usu
1656 v p. 240. —9 progredetur] pro-
gredetur 1656 v —12 sapientia ves-
tra] transposed 1656 v —qui] quis
1656 v —14 sæpius cum] sæpius tum
v —18 plane] NOT IN 1656 v —20
consilia] NOT IN 1656 —23 Cæsaris]

NOT IN s —Patrias] Patriæ v p. 242.
 —2 religionis Orthodoxæ] orthodoxæ
 religionis 1656 v —3 anceps atque]
 anceps & 1656 v —6 dicta] acta v —7
 Regi] Regis 1656 v —si qua] si quæ
 1656 v —9 tota] totius 1656 v —10
 immanium] NOT IN 1656 v —furi-
 orii] furori penitus 1656 v —13
 utque] ut 1656 v —14 servetur]
 sequeretur 1656 —16—17 Sueciæque
 Regem] Regumque Sueciæ 1656
 Regemque Sueciæ v Sueciæ Regem s
 —18 usus ullius] usui ulli 1656 v
 —19 apud vos] OMITTED BY s apud
 utrosque 1656 v —23 utrinque] NOT
 IN 1656 v —24 cohibiturum] exhibi-
 turum 1656 p. 244. —6 sit vobis] TR.
 1656 v —7 erit] fuerit 1656 v —10
 Christianæ] Christiano v —12—14
 Vestrarum . . . 1656] THE EDITION OF
 1656 READS Ex palatio nostro West-
 monaster. d. 21. Aug. 1656: *Vester
 bonus Amicus OLIVIER* —12—14
 Vestrarum . . . nostro] NOT IN SC —14
 die] NOT IN SC

Letter 76 Texts A S C

p. 244. HEADING] Joanni Lusitaniae
 Regi sc p. 246. —1 Philippo Meadow]
 NOT IN SC —2 Olyssiponi]
 Ulyssiponi sc —4 eâ] INSERTED OVER
 CARET ABOVE qua CANCELLED C acce-
 perat] acceperatis s p. 248. —13—16
 Majestati . . . nostro] NOT IN SC —16
 die] NOT IN S

Letter 77 Texts A S C

p. 250. HEADING] Joanni Lusitaniae
 Regi sc —2 Philippi Meadowes]
 NOT IN SC —9 de iis] FOLLOWED BY
 CANCELLED aut jussa vestræ hac in s
 p. 252. —6—8 Majestatis . . . nostro]
 NOT IN SC —8 die] NOT IN S

Letter 78 Texts A S C

p. 252. HEADING] Comiti Mirano sc
 —9 tuum] studium s erga] CHANGED
 FROM ve (?)s —9—10 studium] ves-
 trum s p. 254. —1 hanc pacem] NOT
 IN C —1—2 immolumenta] emolu-
 menta c —4—5 Philippus Meadowes]
 NOT IN SC —9—10 nationem] gentem
 s —18—20 Amplitudinis . . . nostro]
 NOT IN SC —20 die] NOT IN S

Letter 79 Texts A S C

p. 256. HEADING] Carolo Gustavo
 Suecorum Regi s, Eidem c —13—14
 arctissimâ necessitudine] necessitu-
 dine arctissimâ s c p. 260. —7—9
 Majestatis . . . nostro] NOT IN SC —9
 die] NOT IN SC

Letter 80 Texts A S C and L (original letter, The Hague)

p. 260. HEADING] Ordinibus Hollan-
 diae sc OLIVERIUS . . . HOLLAN-
 DIAE] NOT IN L —10 Coopero]
 Cooper L —12 Socerum] ^{vitricum}
^{Socerum} L —15 fierent] fieri s p. 262. —1

spopondisse] spospondisse cl —5
hodiernam] hodiernum s —7 supradictis] supradictos, scl —9 *Cooperum*] Cooper l —10 Soceri]
vitrici l —15 *Cooperi*] Cooper l —21-22 quoties nobis] INSERTED OVER CARET l —23-24 *Vestrarum . . . &c.*] NOT IN L —23-25 *Vestrarum . . .*
1656.] Westm. 7.^{br} 1656. sc —25 An. Dom. 1656.] decimo Anno. 1656./ Vester bonus Amicus. Oliver P. l

Letter 81 Texts a s c

P. 264. HEADING] Ludovico Galliæ Regi. sc —7 coriorum/ coriarum s —8 auctioni] actionis p. 266. —2-6 Quam . . . nostro] NOT IN SC —7 die . . . 1656.] Sep. 1656. s

Letter 82 Texts a s c

P. 268. HEADING] Joanni Lusitaniæ Regi. sc —8 possit] potest c —16-18 *Majestatis . . . nostra*] NOT IN SC —18 die] NOT IN SC

Letter 83 Texts a s c and l
(original letter, Stockholm)

P. 270. HEADING] Suecorum Regi s, Eidem c, Serenissime Potentissimæque Rex l —4 *Vavasorem*] Vavasor l *Equitem auratum*] Baronettum l —10 Reges proximi] proximi Reges scl —14 bellicarum] FOLLOWED BY CANCELLED virtutum s —19-24 cui . . . 1656.] West: Oct: 1656. sc —21-22

Majestatis . . . Angliæ] NOT IN L —24 die . . . 1656.] 22^{do} die Octobris An. 1656. Majestatis Vestræ Bonus Amicus. Oliver P. l ENDORSEMENT: Serenissimo Potentissimoque Principi ac Domino Domino Carolo Gustavo Dei Gr. Suecorum, Gothorum, Vandalo-rumque Regi, &c. l

Letter 84 Texts a s c

P. 272. HEADING] Johanni Lusitaniæ regi. sc —1 *Ewans*] Evans sc —18 *vestram*] NOT IN S P. 274. —6-8 *Majestatis . . . 1656.*] West. 8.^{b.} 1656. sc

Letter 85 Texts a s c

P. 274. HEADING] Civitatis Hamburgensis Senatui s, Eisdem c —10 *Hays*] Haij s, Faij c —12 *legitimum*] *legitimi* sc —16 neque] NOT IN C literis] PRECEDED BY CANCELLED Regis s P. 276. —9 esse] INSERTED OVER CARET ABOVE fore UNCANCELLED S —12 hisce] his s —14 vel] INSERTED OVER CARET S —21-24 *Amplitudinum . . . 1656.*] West. Oct. 1656. s, Westm. 1656. c

Letter 86 Texts a s c

P. 278. HEADING] Lodovico Galliæ Regi. c, Ludovico Galliæ Regi. s —4 *Wakefield*] Wakefeldum s —6 *vehерentur*] veheretur s —9 cum] FOLLOWED BY vestris CANCELLED C —19

laborare] elaborare c p. 280. —*ii licet haud] haud licet s p. 282.* —*3—5 Majestati . . . nostra] NOT IN c Majestati . . . 1656.] West. Nov: 1656.] s*

Letter 87 Texts A s c and L (original letter, Copenhagen)

p. 282. HEADING] Frederico Daniæ Regi. s, Eidem c, OLIVERIUS . . . S.D.] NOT IN L —9 &] et INSERTED OVER CARET ABOVE de CANCELLED c p. 284. —*9 inser] in sl inter c p. 286.* —*10 Majestatis Vestræ literis] literis vestris s —19 madentes] redundantes L p. 288.* —*12 &] et et s —13 desitura non sit] non desinat L —21—25 Majestati . . . 1656.] Westm. 10^{br.} 1656. sc —21—23 Majestati . . . &c.] FOLLOWS DATE L —21 fædere] NOT IN L —23 Prot. . . &c.] p L —24 Aula] Palatio L —25 Decembris] 4^{to} die Decembbris L*

Letter 88 Texts A s c

p. 290. HEADING] Gulielmo Hassiæ Langravio. sc —10 etiam] INSERTED OVER CARET s —12 Et] Atque s —13 hoc] hac sc p. 292. —*ii possit] possint s —22 posthac] pos hac s p. 294.* —*4 die] NOT IN sc An. Dom.] NOT IN SC 1656] 1657 sc*

Letter 89 Texts A s c

p. 294. HEADING] Duci Curlandæ. sc —5 Celsitudinis] FOLLOWED BY CAN-

CELLED VESTRÆ c —12 navis . . . Magister] NOT IN SC p. 296. —*4 Magistro] NOT IN SC —8 Ex Aula nostra] NOT IN SC —9 die] NOT IN SC An. Dom.] NOT IN S*

Letter 90 Texts A s c and L (original letter, Danzig)

p. 296. HEADING] Consulibus ac Senatoribus Reipublicæ Gedanensis. s, Eidem c OLIVERIUS . . . S.P.D.] NOT IN L —13 poste aquam] cùm L —14 Polonorum . . . maluistis] NOT IN L —18 Quocirca] NOT IN L p. 298. —*2 Suecorum Duces] duces Suecorum s —3 Conismarcum] Illustriss: Dominum Konigsmarkium Comitem de Westernijk &c. L —13—16 Vestrarum . . . 1657.] Westm. Apr. 1657. sc —13—14 . . . Vestrarum . . . &c.] NOT IN L —15—16 Ex . . . 1657.] Westmonasterio ex Aula Nostra, Aprilis decimo. An. 1657. Vester bonus Amicus. Oliverius P L*

Letter 91 Texts A s c and Copy (Contemporary copy of lost original, at Moscow.)

We are informed by V. Adoratzky of the Central Archives, Moscow, that Richard Bradshaw seems not to have been able to deliver before Oliver's death his official letter to the Czar Alexis Mikhailovich; but sent a copy of it, on September 29, 1657, to Almaz

Ivanov, Clerk of the Council in charge of Envoys. We have used a typescript of this last in compiling our variant readings.

p. 300. HEADING] Imperatori Ducique Magno Russiae sc, Olivarius Protector Reipubl. Angliae Scotiae et Hiberniae etc. Celsissimo Potentissimo Serenissimoque Principi Magno Domino Imperatori, Magnoque Duci Alexio Mychaylowich, Dei gratia totius Russiae soli Domino, Voldomeri, Muscoꝝ et Novogrodi, Imperatori Cazáni, Imperatori Astracani et Imperatori Syberiae, Domino Vobsky, Magno Duci Tuersky, Ughorsky, Perinsky, Vatsky, Bolgarsky aliorumque Domino etiam magnoque Duci Novogrodi in inferioribus Regionibus Rezansky, Polatzky, Rostovsky, Yenoroslavesky, Beolozarsky, Udorsky, Obdorsky, Condinsky, omnisque Plaga Septentrionalis Domino ac Monarchae, Domino quoque Regionum Tuersky, Cartalinsky ac Imperatori Gruzinsky, Regionumque Caberdinsky et Ducatum Chercasky, Ighorsky ac aliorum permultorum Regnorum Magno Domino ac Victori. copy —4 *Imperator Augustissime*] NOT IN s, Imperator c —5-6 & ... movet] NOT IN c —8 & rei Christianae] NOT IN COPY —7 eique] et ea COPY —11 Dominum] NOT IN s Bradshaw] Bradsciavum s —12 prudentia] NOT

IN s p. 302. —9-12 *Majestatis* . . . 1657.] West. Aprilis. 1657. s, Westm. Apr. A. D. 1657. c, Ex Aula Nostra Westmonastery decimo die Aprilis Ano 1657. Majestatis Vestrae Studi-
osissimus copy

Letter 92 Texts a s c and l
(original letter, Stockholm)

p. 302. HEADING] Carolo Gustavo Suecorum Regi. s, Eidem. c, as no. 67, l —13 Vir nobilissimus *Gulielmus*] NOT IN c Jepsonus] Jephson l p. 304. —1 aut] FOLLOWED BY CANCELLED studium s —10 internuntii] Ablegati l —20-22 *Majestatis* . . . 1657.] West. Aug. 1657. sc, Dab: è Palatio Nostro Wesmonasterij 20^{mo} die Augusti An. 1657. Majestatis Vestrae Bonus Amicus. Oliverius P. ALSO SIGNED AT BOTTOM OF PAGE: Jo. Thurloe l [ENDORSEMENT:] AS IN HEADING, "Serenissimo . . . Duci &c." ENDORSED ELSEWHERE IN ANOTHER HAND: "Let-
teras Præsentes 9 Oct. 1657" l

Letter 93 Texts a s c

p. 306. HEADING] Domino de Bourdeaux regis Galliarum Legato Extraordinario. sc —8 Ker] Kerrus s —13 *Vindmian Swart*] Vindinian (?) Svartus s p. 308. —8 *Domino*] NOT IN sc —11 cognitioni] ALTERED FROM cognitavit s —27 Ex . . . 1657.] West. Aug. 1657. s Aug. 1657. c

Letter 94 Texts A s c

p. 310. **HEADING**] Wilhelmo Marchioni Brandenburgensi. sc p. 312. —6—7 Ex . . . 1657.] Westm. Aug. 1657. sc

Letter 95 Texts A s c

p. 312. **HEADING**] Civitatis Hamburgensis Consulibus ac Senatoribus. s, Eisdem. c —17—18 Ex . . . 1657.] Westm. Aug. 1657. sc

Letter 96 Texts A s c

p. 314. **HEADING**] Civitatis Bremensis consulibus ac senatoribus. sc —3 etiam] tum etiam sc —14—15 *Westmonasterio* . . . 1657.] Westm. Aug. 1657. sc

Letter 97 Texts A c

p. 316. **HEADING**] Civitatis Lubecensis consulibus ac senatoribus. c —11—12 *Westmonasterio* . . . 1657.] Westm. Aug. 1657. c

Letter 98 Texts A s c

p. 318. **HEADING**] Civitatis Hamburgensis Consulibus ac Senatoribus. s, Eisdem. c —9—10 Ex . . . 1657] West. Aug. 1657. s Westm. Aug. A. D. 1657. c

Letter 99 Texts A s c

p. 320. **HEADING**] Frederico Comiti Oldenburgo. s, Eisdem. c —6 Sere-
nitati] Amplitudini s —10 Celsitu-

do] Amplitudo s —12 ex . . . 1657.]

Aug. 1657. sc

Letter 100 Texts A s c

p. 322. **HEADING**] Ferdinando Magno Duci Heturiae. sc —4 *Lodoviculi* . . . nomine] cui nomen Lodoviculæ s —16 sicubi] sicuti s —18—20 *Celsitudinis* . . . 1657.] Westm. 7^{br.} 1657. sc

Letter 101 Texts A s c

p. 324. **HEADING**] Frederico Wilhelmo Marchioni Brandenburgensi. s, Eidem. c p. 328. —1 plurimū] plu-
rimo s —5—7 *Celsitudini* . . . 1657.] Westm. 7^{br.} 1657. sc

Letter 102 Texts A s c

p. 328. **HEADING**] Domino de Bourdeaux Regis Galliae Legato Extraordi-
nario. s, Eidem. c p. 330. —2 Mercatoribus] Mercatoris sc —4 præ] per s —13 fuerit semper] semper fu-
erit s —15 libellis] NOT IN C —16 is] ijs s qui] qui &] s —26—27 *Excel-
lentia* . . . 1657.] West. 8^{br.} 1657. sc

**Letter 103 Texts A s c and L
(original letter, Venice)**

p. 332. **HEADING**] Duci ac Senatui Rei-
publicæ Venetæ. s, Eidem. c OLIVE-
RIUS . . . Venetæ] NOT IN L *amici char-
rissimi*,] NOT IN L —8 cui nomen
The Relief] cujusdam bellicæ s —10

latiori] latiori sl —ii commendamus] ALTERED FROM commendavimus s p. 334. —15 putatisque] patatisque l —16 quid] quid quid c illum] illam l —20 liberetur] libe-retis sc p. 336. —6-9 *Celsitudinum* —1657.] westm. 8^b. 1657. sc Dab: e Palatio Nostro Westmonasterij 22^{do} die. Octobris An. 1657. Vester bonus Amicus Oliverius P L IN ANOTHER HAND AT BOTTOM OF PAGE: Jo: Thurloe. l ENDORSED: Serenissimo Principi Venetiarum Duci, Illustrissimóque Senatui Veneto. ALSO, IN ANOTHER HAND: 22 Octobre 1657, etc. l

Letter 104 Texts A s c and l
(original letter, The Hague)
and Copy (contemporary copy,
The Hague)

p. 336. HEADING] Fœderati Belgij Ordinibus. s, Eisdem. c OLIVERIUS . . . S.P.D.] NOT IN l AND COPY —10 *Nuport*] Nuportus s —10-11 Vir . . . vester] Excellentissimus Dominus Gulielmus Nieuport Consiliarius, et Quæstor Generalis Septentrionalis Hollandiæ, Pensionarius Oppidi de Shiedam, et Legatus Vester l AND COPY —16 desiderare] optare s p. 338. —9 suâ & nostrâ] Nostra et Sua l AND COPY —11-12 abeuntem] NOT IN SCL AND COPY —15-16 *Celsitudinum* . . . 1657.] Westm. 9^{br}. 1657. sc, Dab: e Palatio Nostro Westmonaste-

rij 12^{mo} die Novembris 1657. Vester bonus Amicus. Oliver P L ALSO SIGNED AT BOTTOM OF PAGE: Jo: Thurloe l COPY FOLLOWS THIS ENDING EXCEPT FOR ADDING BEFORE Vester, Subscriptæ erant; BEFORE John Thurloe, Inferius; AND AFTER Thurloe, Superscriptio erat. Excelsis et Praepotentibus Dominis, Dominis Ordinibus Generibus Civitatum Belgij Provinciarium.

l IS ENDORSED AS FOLLOWS

d. 12. November }
r. 6. December } 1657

COPY IS ENDORSED Protector van Englands. Receptæ 5^o Decembris [WRITTEN OVER Novembris CANCELLED?] 1657

Letter 105 Texts A s c

p. 340. HEADING] Fœderati Belgij Ordinibus. s, Eisdem. c —1 Vir nobilis] NOT IN s —10 perinde] proinde s —14-16 *Celsitudinum* . . . 1657.] Westm. 10^{br}. 1657. sc

Letter 106 Texts A s c

p. 342. HEADING] Eisdem c —3 inde] vel inde s —5-6 Virum nobilem] NOT IN s —19 &c.] NOT IN SC

Letter 107 Texts A s c

p. 344. HEADING] Ferdinando Magno Duci Heturiaz. s Eidem. c —6 *Lodovici parvi*] Lodoviculæ s —12 scripsit] scribit sc p. 346. —2-3 pari

promptitudine] NOT IN SC —7—10
Celsitudinis . . . 1657.] Westm. 10^{br.}
 1657. sc

Letter 108 Texts A s c

P. 346. HEADING] Carolo Gustavo Suecorum Regi. sc p. 348. —7 tum] tam sc —19 *ex Palatio nostro*] NOT IN SC —20 *die*] NOT IN SC —30 . . . 1658] Mart. 30. 1658. s

Letter 109 Texts A s c

P. 350. HEADING] Ferdinando Magno Duci Hetruriæ. s Eidem. c p. 352. —10 *Westmonasterio . . . 1658.*] West. Aprilis 7^{mo} 1658. s Westm. 7 April. 1658. c

Letter 110 Texts A s c and MH (Morland, pp. 700—703).

P. 352. HEADING] Ludovico Galliarum Regi. sc NOT IN MH P. 354. —4 *sexus*] INSERTED OVER CARET ABOVE ILLEGIBLE CANCELLED WORD S —19—20 per . . . percussit] Majestatem vestram MH —20—21 per . . . sanctissimum] NOT IN MH —21—22 *siveris*] siverit MH P. 356. —4 permiseris] permiserit MH —7 eripe . . . potes] eripiat Majestas vestra, quæ potest MH —8 dignus es] digna est MH —9 tuos] suos MH —11—13 Tu . . . patiaris] Vestra verò Majestas regni sui fines ista crudelitate foedari ne patiatur MH —12 aut] nec c —13—14 Memineris] Memine-

rit MH —14 tui] sui MH amicissimi] ALTERED FROM dedit CANCELLED c —15 *Diguierius*] Dignierius c —20 avus] Majestatis vestræ avus MH —22 abs te] à MH tui] vestri MH —23 sunt] sune MH p. 358. —2—3 ut . . . rejicias] ut Majestas vestra Conval lenses ne rejiciat MH —3—4 te . . . sis] NOT IN MH —6 permoveri] tantum regem permoveri MH —7 tua] vestra MH ipse] ipsum MH —8 cuius] Majestas vestra, cuius MH —9 vindicaveris] vindicaverit MH —10 tibi] sibi MH experieris] experietur MH —11—13 Deus . . . injiciat] NOT IN MH —14 *An. Dom.*] NOT IN S & C *Westmonasterio . . . 1658.*] Westmonasterio ex Aula nostra Maii die 26. Anno Domini 1658 MH

Letter 111 Texts A s c and MH (Morland, pp. 703—705) and L (original letter, Zurich)

P. 360. HEADING] Civitatibus Helvetiorum Evangelicis s Eisdem c Illustres atque Amplissimi Domini L AND MH —2 sint] sunt MH —3 cum] tum MH p. 362. —1 ad huc] INSERTED OVER CARET S —10—11 ac penè . . . hostium] INSERTED OVER CARET ABOVE alioqui mox perituri ferre possitis ac debeatis prud CANCELLED c P. 364. —8—9 *Westmonasterio . . . 1658.*] West. Maij 1658. sc Westmonasterio ex Aula nostra Maii die 26.

Anno Dom. 1658. MH Dab: ex Aula Nostra Westmonasterij die 26^o Maij. An: Dom. 1658. Illustrum atque Amplissimorum Dominorum Vestrorum Bonus Amicus Oliverius P. L

ENDORSED: Illustribus atque Amplissimis Consulibus Scultetis, Landamannis, et Senatoribus Cantorum Helvetiæ Evangelicorum. L, WHICH ALSO HAS OTHER NOTES ON THE SOURCE.

Letter 112 Texts a s c

P. 366. HEADING] Cardinali Mazarino. sc —4 alteras] literas s p. 368. —13 *Gallicum*] FOLLOWED BY jecerit CANCELLED s —17 *Eminentia Vestra Studiosissimus*] NOT IN c West. Maij 25^{to} 1655. s

Letter 113 Texts a s c

P. 370. HEADING] Eidem. s Lodovico Galliarum Regi. c —1-2 Generum . . . profiscentem] NOT IN c —18-19 *Westmonasterio . . . 1658.*] West. Maij. 1658. s West. Maij die 1658. c

Letter 114 Texts a s c

P. 372. HEADING] Cardinali Mazarino. sc —1-2 Generum . . . *Galliam*] NOT IN c —14 *An. Dom.*] die c NOT IN s

Letter 115 Texts a s c

P. 374. HEADING] Eidem. s Cardinali Mazarino. c —14 *ex Aulâ nostrâ*] NOT IN SC —15 *An. Dom.*] NOT IN SC

Letter 116 Texts a s c

P. 376. HEADING] Lodovico Galliæ Regi. sc —17 *ex Aula nostra*] NOT IN SC —18 *An. Dom.*] NOT IN S

Letter 117 Texts a s c and L (original letter, Florence)

P. 378. HEADING] Eidem. sc Serenissime Dux Magne L IN L THE DATE [1]4 May. 1658 HAS BEEN WRITTEN IN UPPER CORNER —3 dolemus id] id dolemus c —17 *Ferrarii*] Februarij s —21 littoris] literis s p. 382. —3-4 ostendat] ostendunt s —8-10 *Vester . . . 1658.*] Westm. Maij die. 1658. c West. Maij 1658. s Dab: é Palatio Nostro Westmonasterij decimo quarto die Maij An. 1658. Celsitudinis Vestra Bonus Amicus. Olivarius P. L:L IS SIGNED AT BOTTOM: Ex Mandato Celsitudinis suæ. Jo. Thurloe.

Letter 118 Texts a s c

P. 382. HEADING] Lodovico Galliæ Regi c Ludovico Galliæ Regi s —18 ago & habeo] habeo et ago MARKED FOR TRANSPOSITION s p. 384. —5 deditio[ni] de INSERTED OVER CARET s —10 possit] possit ad nos vicissim s —16 die] NOT IN SC *An. Dom.*] NOT IN S

Letter 119 Texts a s c

P. 386. HEADING] Cardinali Mazarino. sc —1 Cum] Quanquam s agam]

ago s —5 sim] ad hoc sim s —6 per-solvam] itidem persolvam s me] NOT IN s P. 388. —5-7 *Eminentia . . . 1658.*] West. Junij. 1658 s Westm. Junij A. D. 1658. c

Letter 120 Texts A s c and L (original letter, Stockholm)

P. 388. HEADING] Carolo Gustavo Suecorum Regi. s Eidem. c AS NO. 67 L —15 nobis] NOT IN L —16-17 si . . . fuissent] NOT IN L P. 390. —3 consueverunt] consuevere s eandem] eandem summam L —4 adhibuerunt] adhibere, eandem hac quoque in parte adhibuerunt s —7-11 hostibus . . . potuerimus] UNDERLINED L —10 *Religionis*] NOT IN L —13-15 *Majestatis . . . desistemus*] UNDERLINED L —15 desistemus] desistemus, adeoque in tractatu proposito, *nisi id præmaturo Oratorum Vestrorum discessu impediatur*, quam primum procedemus. [ITALICS REPRESENT WORDS UNDERLINED IN ORIGINAL.] L —17-18 atque . . . diuturnum] cursum atque Victorizæ quam diuturnum esse L —15 vestræ FOLLOWED BY rationibus CANCELLED s —20-21 *Westmonasterio . . . 1658.*] West. Junii 1658 sc Dab. ex Palatio Nostro Westmonasterij 4^{to} die Junij Anno. 1658. Majestatis Vestræ Bonus Amicus et Foederatus Oli- verius P. L SIGNED AT BOTTOM OF

PAGE: EX Mandato Celsitudinis suæ Jo: Thurloe ENDORSEMENT IN L AS HEADING, "Serenissimo . . . Duci &c."

Letter 121 Texts A s c

P. 392. HEADING] *Lusitaniæ Regi. s Regi Lusitaniæ c —2 Buffield*] Buffeldius s P. 394. —5 istos] isto c —13-14 *ex . . . die*] NOT IN SC

Letter 122 Texts A s c

P. 396. HEADING *Serenissimo Princi- pi]* NOT IN SC *Serenissime Domine]* NOT IN SC —11 articulis] arculis c P. 398. —1 recentione] retentione sc —3 at] ut s —12-13 *Celsitudi- nis . . . &c.*] NOT IN C West. Aug. 1658. s

Letter 123 Texts A s c

SINCE PHILLIPS OMITS THIS LETTER FROM HIS COLLECTION (PROBABLY BECAUSE IT WAS NOT WRITTEN FOR THE COUNCIL), MASSON'S TRANSLATION HAS BEEN HERE INSERTED. THE PROBABLE DATE SEEMS TO BE ESTABLISHED BY THE DEATH OF WILLIAM SANDYS ON JULY 19, 1649. SEE N & Q, CLXX 373. P. 398. —18-19 *Parisiis . . . sunt*] NOT IN C —21 nos hanc] hanc nos c —25 iri.] FOLLOWED IN S BY West.

Letter 124 Texts A s c

HERE MILTON PLANNED TO BEGIN HIS THIRD BOOK, HEADED IN THE SKINNER

ms.: "Joannis Miltoni Angli Epistolarum liber tertius, quæ Richardi Protectoris nomine sunt scriptæ." IN 1676 THE HEADING IS: "LITERAE RICHARDI Protectoris Nomine conscriptæ." p. 400. HEADING] Ludovicō Galliæ Regi. s Lodovicō Galliæ Regi. c —6 *Majestatem Vestram* FOLLOWS facerem (l. 7) sc p. 402. —4 id] is sc —7 *Westmonasterio . . . 1658.*] Westmonasterio Septembbris 5^{to} 1658. s Westmon: 5^{to} 7^{bris} 1658. c

Letter 125 Texts A S C

p. 402. HEADING] Cardinali Mazarino. sc —17 præstitorum] præstaturum s —20 doletis] defletis c p. 404. —1 *vestra*] *vestraque c*

Letter 126 Texts A S C

p. 404. HEADING] Carolo Gustavo Suecorum Regi. s Eidem. c —18 equidem semper] semper quidem s p. 406. —4 *ex Aula nostra*] NOT IN SC

Letter 127 Texts A S C and L (original letter, Stockholm).

p. 406. HEADING] Eidem. sc RICHARDUS . . . Regi] Richardus Dei gratiâ Protector Reipublicæ Angliæ, Scotiæ et Hiberniæ &c Serenissimo Potentissimôque Principi ac Domino Domino Carolo Gustavo Dei gratiâ Suecorum, Gothorum, Vandalorûmque Regi L *Potentissime Rex, Amice*]

Potentissimèque Rex Bone Amice L —5 BINAS] Duas L —6 Legato] ab legato s ab Ablegato L a legato c D. Philippo Meadow] NOT IN SC p. 408. —10 paterno fœderi] paternæ Amicitiæ L —12-13 Internuncius noster] Dominus Philippus Meadowe L —14-16 Quam . . . conservet] NOT IN SC —16 tudandam] tutandam L —17 *Westmonasterio . . . 1658.*] Westm. Oct. 13^{to} 1658 s Westm. 13 8.^{b.} 1658. c Dab: è Palatio Nostro Westmonasterij 13^{to} die Novembbris Anno. 1658. Majestatis Vestræ Bonus Amicus et Fœderatus. Richardus P. L:L IS ALSO SIGNED AT BOTTOM OF PAGE: Ex Mandato Celsitudinis Suæ Jo: Thurloe. ENDORSEMENT AS IN HEADING, "Serenissimo . . . Duci &c. L

Letter 128 Texts A S C

p. 410. HEADING] Eidem. sc —1 quo] quoque, FOLLOWED BY præstantius CANCELLED C p. 412. —3 *ex . . . die*] NOT IN SC

Letter 129 Texts A S C and L (original letter, Sjöholm)

p. 412. HEADING] Eidem. sc AS NO. 127 L —5 *Piggottus*] Piggot L —6 *Postae*] The Post L —6-7 *Tiddeus Jacobus*] Tydde Jacobz L —7-8 *Garbrand Peters*] Garbranpetrus sc —9 alteram] NOT IN C —10 impositas] impositâ sc —11 *Stetinum*] et

Stetinum scl —12 *Pomerania*] Pomeraniæ sc p. 414. —6—8 Deus . . . incolument.] NOT IN SC —9—10 *Westmonasterio* . . . 1658.] Westm. Jan. 27. 1658. sc Dab: e Palatio Nostro Westmonasterij 28° die Januarii Anno Domini 165⁸₉. Majestatis Vestræ Bonus Amicus, Richardus P L SIGNED AT BOTTOM OF PAGE IN L: Ex Mandato Celsitudinis Suæ Jo: Thurlœ. ENDORSEMENT AS IN HEADING, (THE USUAL LONG SERIES OF TITLES GIVEN TO CHARLES X OF SWEDEN) "Serenissimo . . . Duci &c." L

Letter 130 Texts A S C

p. 414. HEADING] Occidentalis Frisiæ potestatibus. sc —14 ne] NOT IN SC —16 velit lege] lege velit c p. 416. —1 petisse] p[SPACE]e c —3 ab] nomine ab s Angliæ] Anglia sc —11 *ex Aula nostra*] NOT IN SC

Letter 131 Texts A S C

p. 416. HEADING] Ludovico Galliæ Regi. s Lodovico Galliæ Regi. c p. 418. —6 velit] sinat s —12 etiam] NOT IN S —14 *Anno*] NOT IN SC 18 Feb.] Feb: 18^{vo} s

Letter 132 Texts A S C

p. 420. HEADING] Cardinali Mazarino. s Eidem. c —12 postulabit] postulaverit s —14 29 Feb.] 19. Feb. c feb: 19^{no} s

Letter 133 Texts A S C

THE ADDRESS SHOULD MORE PROPERLY BE TO ALFONSO V, SINCE JOHN IV DIED IN 1656. p. 422. HEADING] Joanni Portugalliaæ Regi. sc —6 ad] NOT IN C —16 pactum] pactum pactum s p. 424. —2 est] NOT IN S —5 solationis] solutionis sc —9 contra hostem] NOT IN SC —11 *ex Aula nostra*] NOT IN SC —12 23 Feb. An.] Feb. 23 s

Letter 134 Texts A S C

p. 424. HEADING] Cardinali Mazarino. s Eidem, c —18 *Thamisis*] Thamesis c p. 426. —12 *ex Aula nostra*] NOT IN SC 22. Feb.] Feb. 22 s

Letter 135 Texts A S C

p. 428. HALF-TITLE] NOT IN C, IN WHICH THE ARRANGEMENT DIFFERS, BUT PRESENT IN S Scripti sunt] sunt scriptæ s —HEADING] Carolo Gustavo Suecorum Regi. s Eidem. c —1 optimo] FOLLOWED BY Max: sc (BUT CANCELLED IN C) —9 *Principem præpotentem*] CORRECTED FROM Principis potentissimi tum pacis s —12 *Philippo Meadowes*] NOT IN SC p. 430. —8 GUIL. . . . Angliæ.] NOT IN SC —9 An.] NOT IN S

Letter 135 bis

The following letter (from the original in the archives at Stockholm) is for the first five lines practically iden-

tical with No. 135, and for this reason must be regarded as partly or wholly the composition of Milton, who perhaps did not collect it because of its similarity to the letter he had preserved. It has not been noticed before, as Milton's.

Parlamentum Reipublicæ Angliae
Serenissimo Potentissimoque Princi-
pi ac Domino D^o Carolo Gustavo
Dei Gratia Suecorum Gothorum
Vandalorumque Regi Magno Princi-
pi Finlandiæ Duci Sueciæ Estoniæ
Careliæ Bremæ Verdæ Stetini Pome-
raniæ Cassubiaæ et Vandaliæ Principi
Rugiaæ D^o Ingræ et Wismariaæ nec
non Comiti Palatino Rheni Bavariæ
Juliaci Cliviæ et Montium Duci &c.

Serenissime Potentissimeque Rex
Bone Amice et Fæderate

Cum visum sit Deo Optimo atque
omnipotenti penes quem solum con-
versiones omnes rerum virumque pu-
blicarum sunt nos pristinæ auctoritati
Summæque rerum Anglicarum ad-
ministrandæ restituere et Majestatem
Vestram ea de re certiore esse fa-
ciendam in primis duximus et hoc
Potissimum tempore mittendos qui
de publicis rationibus utriusque gen-
tis et solido atque duraturo rerum
utrinque firmamento Cum Majestate
Vesta agerent Ad quod munus obe-

undum dilectissimos nobis juxta et
fidelissimos Eduardum Mountagu
classis nostræ Præfectum Algerno-
num Sidney unum e Parlamento et
e Concilio Status Auctoritate Parla-
menti Robertum Honywood Equi-
tem et e Concilio Status prædicto,
Thomam Boone unum e Parlamento
nostro ad Majestatem Vestram Com-
missarios et Plenipotentiarios elegi-
mus. Rogamus itaque ut in ijs quæ
prædicti Nostri Commissarij Plenipo-
tentiarij ex nostra parte Majestati Ves-
tra exponent plenam fidem ipsis velit
adhibere de Nobis autem ita existi-
mare uti publicæ tranquillitatis et
Majestatis Vestrae gloriae Studiosissi-
mis Deus Majestatem Vestram quam
diutissime conservet

Westmonasterio 30^{mo} Junij
Anno 1659.

Gulièlmus Lenthall parlamenti
Reipublicæ Angliae Prolocutor.
[Address outside like heading.]

Letter 136 Texts A S C

P. 430. HEADING] Frederico Daniæ
Regi. s Daniæ Regi. c —15 celan-
dam] colendam [?] or celendam s

P. 432. —3 *Philippo Meadowes*]
NOT IN SC —12—13 GUIL. . . .

Angliae.] NOT IN SC —14 An.] NOT
IN SC FINIS.] CANCELLED AND FOL-
LOWED BY TWO LINES CANCELLED AND
ILLEGIBLE S

Notes on additional material from the Skinner MS.

P. 434. PREFATORY MATTER. HEADING] IS FROM THE FIRST PAGE OF THE SKINNER MS AND INCLUDES EVERYTHING NOT THERE CANCELLED EXCEPT THAT THERE IS NO DEFINITE HEADING BOOK ONE, BUT THE FIRST LETTER (OUR NUMBER 1) IS THERE CALLED Epist: 1^{ma}. Lib: 1^{mi}. THE TITLE ITSELF HAS HOWEVER BEEN MUCH ALTERED: FIRST BY THE CANCELLATION OF THREE LINES AFTER Scriptæ AND LATER BY THE PASTING DOWN OF A NEW VERSION WHICH IN TURN HAS BEEN TORN AWAY. OF THE FIRST CANCELLED TEXT NOTHING CAN BE SURELY READ, BUT IT SEEMS LIKELY THAT AMONG THE WORDS IN IT WERE Auctoritate . . . fœdusque . . . jam Parliament . . . scriptae. OF THE SECOND VERSION, A SMALL FRAGMENT NOT TORN AWAY BEARS THE WORDS fide iuris publici fecit

No. 136A. A Note.

THE MS NOTE ON THE POSITION OF THE ELEVEN LETTERS PUT IN THE WRONG PLACE BY SKINNER IS FOUND ON PAGE 90 OF S AND PRETTY SURELY EMANATES FROM MILTON HIMSELF. IT WAS PRINTED BY HAMILTON, P. 10. P. 434. —6—7 ne . . . inserendas] WRITTEN AS MARGINAL NOTE OPPOSITE PRECEDING PARAGRAPH S

Letter 137 Texts s c See Hamilton, p. 10

P. 436. —10 dubitantes] CORRECTED FROM dubitanter [?] s —23 rogamus] Summi Ordines Anglorum obtestantur. Intereà Majestati vestrae fausta omnia precantur. c —24 West^o] NOT IN C

Letter 138 Texts s c. See Hamilton, II—12

P. 436. —25 Bonavento] Benevento c —25—26 Londinensi] Londinensi est, in quâ c —26 magister] magister esset c P. 438. —1 eam] praedictam c —12—13 qua . . . illa] in qua uti ea velit mandata suis dare, ut prædicta navis —20 æquitatem] INSERTED OVER CARET c —21 esse experturum] experturum esse c —22 West.] NOT IN C

Letter 139 Texts s, MH (Molland, pp. 564—565) and see Hamilton (pp. 2—3), who gives readings from a now untraced official copy (Copy) in the P.R.O.

P. 440. HALF-TITLE] PRECEDES NO. 26 S. IT IS NOW PRINTED HERE AS INTRODUCING THE SECOND DIVISION OF THIS SECTION OF LETTERS. —HEADING] Serenissime Rex mh copy —2 Angronam] Angroniam copy —6—7 nuntiatum] nunciatum COPY —7

verò] verè COPY —8 aliis] cum aliis
MH COPY P. 442. —1-2 autoritas] au-
toritas MH —2 erit] sit MH COPY —17
West: . . . 1655.] Dab. ex. Aula nostra
Westmonasterii 25. Maii 1655. MH
COPY MH ADDS SIGNATURE OLIVER. P.

Letter 140 Text s See Hamil-
ton, 4.

P. 444. —23 vobismet] CHANGED
FROM vestris [?] s

Letter 141 Texts s and l (orig-
inal letter, The Hague), de-
scribed in a manuscript note at
the top as "Copia literarum
Patentium"). See Hamilton, 5-6.

P. 446. HEADING ANGLIÆ] Angliae
scotia et Hibernia l S.D.] NOT IN L
P. 448 —1 nos] CHANGED FROM is [?]
s —7-9 quanquam . . . gravabimur]
NOT IN L —11 Georgium] Georgium
Romswinckell l —12 aut . . . im-
munem] NOT IN L —25 West. Junii
1656.] Datas e Palatio nostro West
Monasterij 13 die Junij 1656 Oliver
P (L.S.) l

Letter 142 Texts s and l (orig-
inal letter at The Hague, differ-
ently addressed but otherwise
practically identical) See Hamil-
ton, 6-7.

P. 450. HEADING] Excelsi et Præpo-
tentiores Domini, Amici charissimi. l

—7 receperit] er INSERTED OVER CARET
s —8 Majestatem vestram] Excelsas
et præpotentes Dominationes Vestras
l —14 desideratura . . . vestra] desi-
deraturi sitis l —15 West. Junii,
1656.] E Palatio Nostro Westmonas-
terij 13^{to} die Junij An 1656. Vester
bonus Amicus. Oliverius P. l [EN-
DORSEMENT] AT TOP OF PAGE,
d. 13 Junij } 1656
r. 6 Julij }

Letter 143 Texts s c See Hamil-
ton, 7-8.

P. 450. HEADING] Galliarum Regi. c
P. 452. —13 West. Junii 1658.]
Westmon: die Junij. 1658 c

Letter 144 Texts s c See Hamil-
ton, 8.

P. 452. —14 magistrum] CHANGED
FROM magister s P. 454. —12 fu-
turam et penè auguror, etiamsi] fu-
turm etiamsi, et penè auguror c —14
ut] CHANGED FROM et s —17 West.
Junii 1658] Westmonasterio c

Letter 145 Texts s c See Hamil-
ton, 9.

P. 454. —20 notus] cognitus c P.
456. —4 coram] FOLLOWED BY CAN-
CELLED sumus habituri s —6 regno-
que] PRECEDED BY CANCELLED Vestra
s —7 West. Aug. 1658.] NOT IN c

Letter 146 Texts s c See Hamilton, 9–10.

P. 456. —22 West. Aug. 1658.] NOT IN C —23 FINIS LIBRI SECUNDI.] NOT IN C

Letter 147 Texts s c See Hamilton, 12.

P. 458. HALF-TITLE] PRECEDES NO. 123 S. IT IS GIVEN HERE AS INTRODUCING THE THIRD SECTION OF THIS DIVISION OF THE LETTERS. —HEADING] Eidem. c —10 posse aut] posse ut c —23 Apr. 19^{mo}] 19. Apr. c THE TRANSLATION *Happy Entrance* IS HAMILTON'S.

Letter 148 Texts s c See Hamilton, 12–13.

P. 460. HEADING] Eidem sc —2 Umfredo] Humphredo c —13 futura est] erit c —16 Apr: 19^{no}] 19. Ap. c

Letter 149 Texts s c See Hamilton, 13.

P. 460. HEADING] Joanni Portugallizæ Regi. sc. THIS IS A MISTAKE FOR Alphonso; SEE THE NOTE TO NO. 133. —19 binominis] WRITTEN ABOVE CANCELLED navis præfectu c P. 462. —5 contend] contendi c —9 facit] WRITTEN OVER UNFINISHED fact s —11

Apr: 1659] NOT IN C

Letter 150 Texts s c and L (original letter, Stockholm) See Hamilton, 13–14.

P. 462. HEADING] AS IN NO. 127, EXCEPT THAT "Protector" FOLLOWS "Hiberniæ, &c." AND "Bremæ" IS OMITTED HERE L —12 me David Fithius] me David Fitheus c Nos David Fithee L —18 jam] NOT IN C —18—19 ad subsidium vestrum] NOT IN L —19 navigavit] navigaverit L —21 Rigâ] CORRECTED FROM Regia c —23 Rogo] Rogamus L —25 pondera] pondo cl P. 464. —2 spero] speramus L —3 quibusdam] quibuscum CORRECTED FROM quibuscumque c —3—6 quibusdam . . . evenire.] De cætero Majestatem Vestram summo cum animi affectu divina protectioni commendamus. L —7 West. Apr: 1659.] West. c Dab. è Palatio Nostro Westmonasterij 25^{to} die Aprilis Anno. 1659. Majestatis Vestrae Bonus Amicus. Richardus P. L SIGNED AT BOTTOM OF PAGE ALSO: Ex Mandato Celsitudinis suæ. Jo. Thurloe. L ADDRESSED AS IN HEADING "Serenissimo . . . Duci &c." WITH "Bremæ" HERE RESTORED. L

Letter 151 Text L (original, P.R.O., S.P. For. 82/7, ff. 153–4) See Hamilton, 16–17.

THIS LETTER WAS NEVER DELIVERED,

FOR REASONS OF PRUDENCE IT WAS SENT BUT WAS RETURNED WITHOUT REACHING ITS DESTINATION. IT IS ENDORSED IN L, "Not delivered sent back by Lee." THE TWO TEXTS ARE VERBALLY IDENTICAL, BUT WE HAVE PRINTED FROM L. P. 466. —II ubique] INSERTED OVER CARET L —14 necquicquam] CORRECTED FROM nequicquam BY INSERTION OF C L P. 468. —10 apud vos] INSERTED OVER CARET L

Letter 152 Text W (Johann Just Winkelmann, *Oldenburgische Friedens- und der benachbarten Oerter Kriegshandlungen*, Oldenburg [1671], pp. 390–391).

This is the safeguard composed in both English and Latin by Milton with Mylius, the subject of so many of the letters given in volume XII and the conversations that come in volume XVIII. The text of the contemporary history seems preferable to that of an old MS copy in the Oldenburg Archives which gives no verbal variants. Masson (iv, 424) never saw a copy but tried to connect the references in Milton's correspondence with another document which cannot be assigned to Milton's authorship. The variants are from the old official copy at Oldenburg. The English version, by Milton, is from a MS in the Archives at Oldenburg.

P. 474. —7 affectum] adfectum
—13–14 foederato] BEGUN fid (?)
AND WRITTEN OVER —7 165½] 1651

Letter 153 Texts (see below)

This address, printed in Samuel Morland's *History of the Evangelical Churches of the Valleys of Piemont*, 1658, pp. 568ff., in the form actually delivered, was first attributed to Milton by Hamilton in his *Milton Papers*, pp. 18–20, who found the draft "in the State Paper Office." He believed the draft Milton's, and that Morland had changed the speech before delivering it; and this belief was shared by Masson (v, 186ff.), who found certain verbal parallels (which are exceedingly close and convincing) to other writings of Milton. But unfortunately Hamilton gave no reference to where his manuscript was in the State Paper Office, and now it can not be located. It seems best to print both versions in full, together with translations. The Latin of the first draft follows Hamilton exactly; he was probably verbally accurate enough, and if he took liberties with the punctuation and capitals, Milton probably had little enough to do with them personally; the translation that accompanies this draft is Masson's. Both Latin and English versions of the second draft

are reprinted from Morland's book.

In Morland the speech is followed by this note: "When Mr. Morland had thus express't himself to the Duke in the presence of Madame Royale, and all the Court, he presented him with His Highness the Lord Protectors Letter, a Copy whereof here followes."

Letter 154 Text c

This letter is copied out in the Columbia MS., but cancelled by a stroke through it, and omitted from Milton's index. The reason for cancellation may have been that Milton did not compose it, or decided not to include it because it was not actually used (like No. 151), or seemed unimportant. Since no evidence exists to make either alternative sure, it seems best to include the letter, which seems not to have been printed hitherto, in this edition. Professor McCrea considers the Latin weak. The translation was made for this edition.

Note on Additional Material from the Columbia MS, etc.

The edition of 1676 and the Skinner MS. were confined to Latin State Papers. Milton occasionally wrote official documents for the Parliament in English or translated for the use

of the Council or the House of Commons documents sent in foreign languages. Copies of some of these he preserved in the Columbia MS. These are all now for the first time printed. At the end of this group have been collected two similar documents (Nos. 165 and 166), identified as Milton's, which have reached us through other channels, and a few brief references to lost documents of which something definite is known, though texts have not reached us. Letters 155-157 were translated by Milton.

Letter 155 Text c

P. 491. —6 under] FOLLOWED BY CANCELLED y^c command of

Letter 156. Text c.

THERE ARE NO VARIANTS.

Letter 157 Text c.

THERE ARE NO VARIANTS.

Letter 158 Text c.

LETTERS TO ORIENTAL RULERS SEEM TO HAVE BEEN WRITTEN IN ENGLISH. SEE ALSO NOS. 161-163. THERE ARE NO VARIANTS.

Letter 159 Text c.

TRANSLATED BY MILTON. P.497. —12-13 but earnest . . . yet wee] WRITTEN

ABOVE CANCELLED w^{ch} is already agreed between us, w^{ch} we are also bound to keep.

Letter 160 Text c.

THERE ARE NO VARIANTS.

Letter 161 Text c.

P. 500. —5 friendly] FOLLOWS CANCELLED faithf

Letter 162 Text c.

SEE NOTE ON NO. 158. P. 501. HEADING *Generall*] WRITTEN OVER UNFINISHED hon —10 of the] of the the c

Letter 163 Text c.

SEE NOTE ON NO. 158.

Letter 164 Text c.

THIS DOCUMENT OF INSTRUCTIONS TO THE AGENT TO RUSSIA SHOULD BE COMPARED WITH LETTER 91, AND WITH THE PAMPHLET ON THE HISTORY OF MOSCOVY IN VOL. X. THERE ARE NO VARIANTS.

Letter 165 Text l (original letter in P.R.O., London).

This MS., which is partly in Milton's hand, is in the Public Record Office (S.P. Dom. 18, Vol. I/142), and was noticed by Stern (*Milton und seine Zeit*, III [1879], 31, 257). It is the only specimen of his work of this

kind certainly known to be his outside of the material preserved by himself in the Columbia MS. At the beginning of his Secretaryship he probably did a fair amount of such translating, but later he relied a good deal on official and unofficial assistants (especially his nephew), and definite authorship would be very difficult to establish, since he usually dictated even when he composed such things. Most of the present MS. is in the hand of an amanuensis probably identical with the man who wrote his letters to Mylius; one line is in a third hand. The letter was first published in *Facsimiles of National Manuscripts from William the Conqueror to Queen Anne, etc.*, pt. IV (1868), Charles II, No. xlvi.

P. 506. —11 are] INSERTED OVER CARET L or Skellums] ADDED IN MARGIN IN MILTON'S HAND L —12 soone] PRECEDED BY CANCELLED g (of goe?) L —15 hath] CHANGED BY MILTON FROM has L —17 so] ADDED AT BEGINNING OF LINE L desist] APPARENTLY CORRECTED FROM SOME PREVIOUS ERROR L —17-18 have not writen] CHANGED IN MILTON'S HAND FROM doe not write —23 l] THIS PECULIAR FORM IS PERHAPS MEANT FOR lc. THE LINE IS IN A THIRD HAND. P. 507. —1-4 There... me] ALL IN MILTON'S HAND —1 is] FOLLOWS CANCELLED

UNFINISHED wa (for was) —4 you]
CHANGED FROM my

Letter 166 Text 1 (original document, P.R.O., London).

The employment of Milton as an amanuensis must have been very rare, but Masson (*Life*, IV, 225) recognized his hand in this unique entry in the Scroll Order Book of the Council (the result either of a momentary absence of the usual scribe, or perhaps of Milton's special interest in Chambers). The text and the handwriting have been verified from the original record in the P.R.O. (S.P. 25/6). The passage was first printed as Milton's by Masson in 1877 at the reference given.

167. Lost Diplomatic Papers.

There are numerous references in the Orders of the Council of State to the preparation of official documents. These only occasionally refer definitely to Milton as the appointed writer or translator. And among the few references met with, a fair number are to letters collected by Milton himself, which are less appropriate to an edition than to a commentary. But there are references to a few documents, now lost or at least untraced, of which notice should be taken here. In the text we have inserted brief

titles, in the notes below are given the pertinent portions of the Orders, usually following Masson's texts.

Letter 167. No text.

It was ordered (Order Books, Jan. 29, 1649/50, P.R.O., S.P. 25/63, p. 569) "That Mr Milton do prepare a letter to be sent unto the Governor of Tituan in answer to his letter to the Council." This letter was evidently prepared, and (from the analogy of the Columbia MS. Letters to other oriental rulers) probably in English, but Milton apparently kept no copy. He is known to have neglected this at the very beginning of his Secretaryship. There is no copy in the P.R.O., and letters addressed to the authorities at Tetuan, Spanish Morocco, several years ago, and again in 1937, have not been answered, nor have any clues to the contents beyond the date come to our attention. Should a copy be found before Volume XVIII goes to press, it will be included there, but we regard the chances of its recovery as very slight. See Masson IV, 152.

167A-F. Documents relating to the Dutch Negotiations. No texts yet available.

The documents referred to here are all earlier than those given in the Dec-

laration against the Dutch of 1652, to be dealt with (as assigned to Milton only by strong implication) in Volume XVIII. The pertinent orders (Masson, IV, 88, 90-1, 422-4, 427) read:

A. May 18, 1649 That the French letters given in to the House by the Dutch Ambassador be translated by Mr. Milton, and the rest of the letters, now in the House, be sent for and translated. [These were letters written in French delivered to Parliament by the Dutch Ambassador in Ordinary, Dr. Joachimi, which seem (from the Commons' Journals of that date) to have related to the murder of Dr. Dorislaus at the Hague, the horror of the people and authorities of the Provincial States of Holland and West Friesland at the outrage, and their intention to preserve the other English agent, Mr. Strickland, from such a fate. Milton, as Masson points out, seems to have kept no copies of his work before August, 1649, and copies of these translations do not seem to have been preserved.]

B. Jan. 23, 1651/2 That Mr. Milton do make a translate of the Paper this day sent in to the Council from the Lords Ambassadors for the High and Mighty Lords the States General of the United Provinces; which the Committee for Foreign Affairs are to

take into consideration, and prepare an answer thereto, to be reported to the Council.

C. Jan. 26, 1651/2 That Mr. Milton do translate into Latin the Answer of the Council to the First Paper of the Lords Ambassadors of the United Provinces, containing three Articles.

D. Jan. 28, 1651/2 That the Paper now read in answer to the Paper from the Dutch Ambassadors, sent by them to the Council on the 23rd instant, be passed and approved of; and Mr. Milton is to translate it into Latin, in order to be signed by the Lord President of the Council.

E. March 8, 1651/2 That so many of the Articles (offered by the Dutch Ambassadors) as are already passed be sent to Mr. Milton to be translated into Latin. (After this Weckherlin was employed more usually.)

F. April 15, 1652 That the Paper, now read, to be sent to the Dutch Ambassadors, be approved of, and sent to Mr. Milton, to be translated into Latin. [See also page 645.]

167G-H. To the Spanish Ambassador. No texts.

The two orders read according to Masson, iv, 315, 426:

G. May 16, 1651 That Mr. Milton do translate the petition of Alderman

Dethicke and the Letters of the Council to the Spanish Ambassador into Latin that the same may be sent to the said Ambassador, according to the former order. (The "former order" is in Masson, iv, 314, and will appear among documents relating to Milton's conversations in Volume XVIII; Milton was apparently to carry the message himself and explain it.)

H. March 31, 1652 That the Paper now prepared, to be given in answer to the Spanish Ambassador, be approved, translated, signed, and sent unto him; that Mr. Milton do translate the said Paper out of English into Latin, to be sent along as a copy.

167J. Alderman Dethicke's Petition. No text.

The order, already cited above, is (Masson, iv, 315):

May 16, 1651 That Mr. Milton do translate the petition of Alderman Dethicke. [This petition seems to be a different document from any we know at present.]

167K. Translate of a Paper from the Portuguese Ambassador. No text.

The order reads (Masson, iv, 448): October 7, 1652 That the Paper

this day given in to the Council by the Lord Ambassador from the King of Portugal be translated by Mr. Milton into English, and brought in to the Council to-morrow in the afternoon.

168. Index Text c

This was prepared, doubtless at Milton's direction, for the Columbia MS. We have made the numbers coincide with our edition.

169. Scriptum Dom. Protectoris . . . contra Hispanos. 1655.

This declaration has always been regarded as the work of Milton, has been retranslated as *A Manifesto of the Lord Protector* in 1738 and 1741, and is included in many editions of Milton's works. Masson (*Life*, V, 240 ff.), following Godwin, regarded it with some doubt. Like most scholars, however, we agree with Birch and accept the work, and reprint it from a photostat of a copy of the first edition (published about December 9, 1655) in the British Museum, press-mark E. 1953 (8). The translation is from a photostatic copy of the first issue of the original English document in the British Museum, press-mark E. 1065 (1). This last is in black

letter, which we have not retained. It is not impossible that Milton may have had a hand in the English translation, although we have no such proof of this as in the case of the Oldenburgh Safeguard.

170. The Treaty with Sweden, 1656. (Texts, printed version of 1696, and MS in P.R.O.)

Hamilton, *Milton Papers* (1859, p. 24) and Masson (v, 255) have pointed out that an account of the conduct of the Swedish Ambassador, Count Bonde, left by Bulstrode Whitlocke (*Memorials*, Oxford, 1853, iv, 257) over the date May 6, 1656, makes it certain that Milton put the English version of the treaty with Sweden into Latin. This reads

"The Swedish Ambassador again complained of the delays in his business, and that, when he had desired to have the Articles of this Treaty put into Latin, . . . it was fourteen days they made him stay for that translation, and sent it to one Mr. Milton, a blind man, to put them into Latin. . . . The employment of Mr. Milton was excused to him, because several other servants of the Council, fit for that employment, were then absent."

This suggests such employment was perhaps unusual for Milton. In

any case we cannot attribute other treaties to him, and even in this case he had nothing to do with the composition, but was merely the translator of the text. For this reason, although the work is not doubtful, it has been set in smaller type. The text chosen is the earliest known printed version, which appears as an Appendix to S. Pufendorf's *De rebus a Carolo Gustavo gestis*, Nuremberg, 1696, of which there are copies at Harvard and in the Bodleian. (The text appears also in a later edition of Pufendorf, and more accessibly in the *Recueil de Traites de Paix*, Amsterdam, 1700, iii, 694a.)

Variants are given from the official MS copy still in the PRO, (Treaty Bundle 69) which was copied out by someone unfamiliar with Latin, and contains curious mistakes. The versions sent to Sweden and kept in England present the names of the rulers and negotiators in different order. Our translation is that of George Chalmers, *A Collection of Treaties between Great Britain and Other Powers* (1790, I, 29ff.) with proper adjustments made to conform to the rearrangement of names in the copy sent to Sweden. In Chalmers the full heading is, of course, the work of that editor. It reads:

THE TREATY

BETWEEN CHARLES GUSTAVUS KING OF SWEDEN, AND OLIVER CROMWELL PROTECTOR OF ENGLAND; WHEREBY THE TREATY OF ALLIANCE MADE BETWEEN THOSE TWO STATES THE 11TH OF APRIL 1654, IS CONFIRMED AND EXPLAINED.

DONE AT LONDON, ANNO 1656.

The variants of the Latin versions follow.

NOTES ON
FOEDUS ANGLICUM

ms indicates the MS. in P.R.O.

p. 566. —7 Fœderatorum] THE ROMAN NUMERALS INTRODUCING THIS AND SUBSEQUENT SECTIONS ARE NOT IN THE MS. —16 incommodum] incommodum fuerit ms p. 568. —6 Upsaliæ] Ubsaliæ ms AS THROUGHOUT —6 convenierit] convenerit Ut intra menses quatuor sequentes specifiaarentur ms —11 Lunthen] Lonten, ms —13 pedardæ] petardæ ms —13 igniariae] Igniariae missiles Vulgo Granadæ ms —15 cassides] Cassades ms thoraces] Toraces ms Curasses] Cuirasses ms —21 absque] atque ms —29 obsidianatur] obsidentur ms —30 in alium] ad alium ms p. 570. —2 etiam] etiamsi ms —5-6 hoste alterius] alterius hoste ms —6 commercium] commercia ms —8 ne] nec ms —15 occultata] occulata ms —29 persequendo] prosequendo ms p. 572. —8

occultationes] occultationes ms —12 veniunt] veniant ms vera] vetera ms —15 &] vel ms —17 pertulisse] protulisse ms —22 respective] respectivi ms —24-25 serenissimi . . . Sveciæ] TRANPOSED IN MS anglicæ ADDED AFTER Protectoris ms THE NAMES OF THE TWO RULERS ARE SIMILARLY TRANPOSED THROUGHOUT THIS PARAGRAPH —32 ejus] ejus civitatem ms p. 574. —1 onusta] onustam ms —8 jumenti dicti] dicti juramenti ms —13 merces] menses ms —17 constet] consted ms navim] navem ms —23 portuumque] portiumque ms —24 navis] maris ms —32 iter] iterum, um ERASED persequi] prosequi ms permittantur] permittant ms p. 576. —4 expectaturi] experturi ms —13 asportantur] asportalunter (?) Fœderatus ille cuius in portum res istæ asportantur ms —13 ullamve] illamve ms —14 sua ditione] ditione sua ms —16 una] NOT IN MS —21 obstant] obstand ms —23 alterutrius] alterius ms p. 578. —6 illo portu] portu illo ms manere] permanere ms —21 sit navibus] navibus sit ms —23-24 conducendis congregandisque] TRANPOSED IN MS —26 alterius] NOT IN MS —28 conveniat] conveniet ms p. 580. —4 ut] ALTERED FROM aut ms —18 fiat] fiant ms p. 582. —2 Sveciæ] Sueciæ Etcetera —5-6 ipsorum . . . modo] eorum omni modo possibili

ms —7 Sveciæ] Sueciæ Etcetera —7 nationi] nationis ms —8 ampliora] ampliorave ms —9—10 instruxerit, iidem] amplioribus frui siverit tum Populus Civesque huius^o Reipub: iisdem per omnia privilegiis ms —10 à] ad ms —15 omnibus] oneribus ms —23 haut] aut ms —23—24 Serenissimi . . . satisficiat] desiderio Serenissim Regiæ Majestatis Regiæ satisfaciat ms p. 584. —4 exigantur, quoque] exigantur, imo omnes humanite atque amice tractentur, iisque retia in littore siccare, quemque ms —8—10 Serenissimi . . . supradicto] TITLES TRANSPOSED IN MS —10 Protectoris & Regis] Regis ac Protectoris ms —12 confirmabuntur] confirmabuntur, et rati habebuntur ms —14 Sequitur] THIS AND THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS ARE TRANSPOSED IN THE MS —19 &c. &c.] HER FULL TITLES ARE GIVEN IN THE MS. AS ALSO THOSE OF CHARLES GUSTAVUS, BONDE, FIENNES, WHITLOCK, AND STRICKLAND A FEW LINES BELOW.

—29 atque his presentibus facimus, constituimus ac assignamus] NOT IN MS P. 586. —6 quas] quam ms —9 concluserint] concluserint, et concordaverint ms —11 quasi] quali ms —12 nostras præsentes] patentes ms —15 1656] 1656 erat subsignatum ms —17 Sereniss . . . Majestatis] ex parte Serenissimi Regis ms —18 &c. &c.] IN THIS SECTION AS IN THE LAST

FULL TITLES ARE GIVEN MS —20 deinde] denique ms —29 deputati] deputati fuerint ms p. 588. —8—13 In quorum . . . 1656] Ego Serenissimi ac Potentissimi Regis Sueciæ Etcetera legatus Vi et Vigore supra scriptæ Commissionis seu prourationis meæ presentem Tractatum xi articulis comprehensum manibus et sigillo meo subscripsi et subsignavi actum Westmonast: 17 die Julii stylo anno 1656 erat subsignatum Christer Bonde (signature) [sic] ms —14 Conventio] FOR THIS FINAL PARAGRAPH IS SUBSTITUTED ONE SIGNED BY CHARLES GUSTAVUS AND DATED AT MARIENBURG, NOVEMBER 14, 1656. MS

It is clear from Masson (*Life*, IV, 482 ff.) and Hamilton (*Milton Papers*, 1859, pp. 20 ff.) that the *Scriptum Parlamenti*, 1652 (a declaration against the Dutch), was published under Milton's supervision. He probably translated most of the documents therein that appear in Latin into that tongue. But since he was only in part author of this, it has been decided to treat it in Volume XVIII. There will also appear a brief discussion of certain references to domestic official works projected by Milton, of which no copies have been found, and which may not have been written by Milton, or at all.

Milton was assigned to translate a

declaration against the Scots on June 26, 1650 (Masson, *Life*, IV, 228), but the work was transferred to Thomas May on July 2 (Stern, *Milton*, III, 256).

Other similar documents, like the *Scriptum et Decretum*, 1659 (B.M. 6915. a. 10), exist, but since no evidence for Milton's authorship of them has been found, it does not seem necessary to deal with them in this edition.

Letters 170A-C.

[Examination of the other letters from the English Government preserved in European Archives searched by correspondents did not reveal any others which can be assigned with any confidence to Milton's pen. However, we have decided to print three of these documents, as just possibly Milton's work. One is a vigorous protest to the King of Spain, the only original letter from England of the period that could be found in the Archives at Simancos; the other two, both at Geneva, are introductions for Durie and Morland, men in whom Milton was greatly interested.]

170A [TO THE KING OF SPAIN.]
Serenissime & Potentissime Rex.
Per Excellentem Virum Dom^m Al-

phonsum à Cardenas Vestrum apud Nos Legatum Regium, nec-non ex aliis indiciis plerisque perspicuum videtur quantam habeat Majestas Vestra propensionem, benevolentia atque humanitate Rempublicam Angliae devinciendi. Nobis certè (ut par est) affectus ille Regius quo Nos et Nostrates prosequitur Majestas vestra gratissimus occurrit, ac in futurum debitum viciniæ amicitiæque mutuæ Officiis invicem colendas. Majestatem tamen vestram rogatam volumus insistimusque uti Justitiæ publicæ tandem satisfiat, super cæde Residentis nostri Antonij Ascham flagitiosa. Eò magis, quod post istiusmodi facinoris auctores merito suppicio affectos, in Aulam Vestram Regiam Oratorem Nostrum non dubitamus delegare, ea expositurum quæ non minus Majestati vestræ poterint inservire, quam Rei nostræ publicæ. Ex adverso, si nos sanguinem illum tot circumstantiis insignitum, multum pateremur coram Deo (unico Liberatore perennique misericordiarum nostrarum fonte) et coram Natione Anglicanâ participes nos fore criminis necesse est. Præcipue si alium adhuc Angulum in illud velimus Regnum mittere, ubi fas est impunè trucidavi. Nos vero tanti æstimamus Majestatem vestram ut non facilè sumus credituri Potentiam

Vestram Regiam in Ditionibus ipsi subjectis, alienæ cuipiam potentiaë subiectam esse. Datum Westmonasterij vicesimo primo die Januarij Anno Salutis MDCL.

Gulielmus Lenthall prolocutor
Parliamenti Reipublicæ Angliae.

170B [TO THE COUNCIL OF GENEVA.]

Olivarius Dominus Protector Rei-pub: Angliae, Scotiæ, et Hiberniæ &c. Illustri Senatui Civitatis Genevensis Salutem.

Amplissimi spectatissimique Viri Amici Charissimi.

Cum ultro vir pius et doctus Dominus Johannes Duræus Verbi Dei Minister nobisque dilectus qui hasce vobis defert, sese nobis obtuleris, ac sibi in animo esse significaverit laborem denuo impondere aliquem ad instaurandos hoc opportuno tempore pios illos, quos ante complures annos suscepserat inter Ecclesias Evangelicas Conatus, de concordia illarum, fraternalque coalitione in Veritatis professione inter sese procuranda, non potuimus non Zelum ejus approbare, et successum ejus Studijs apprecari. Cumque videmus illum non solum esse in hoc Studio, sed habere in Academia utraque nostra, et hic Londini, atque etiam alibi, multos viros pie doctos et

prudentes assentientes et in opere conjunctos, ac perspectum omnino nobis esset, Vos ad hæc quoque Studia, et Concordiaë inter omnes Evangelicos procurandæ vota summopere propendere, putavimus è re fore illum vestræ Benevolentiaë et negotium quod præ manibus habet vestræ pro Ecclesiis Dei piæ sollicitudini (quam et nobis magnopere cordi esse et fore profitemur) de meliori nota commendare. Rogantes ut ei plenam adhibeat fidem in ijs quæ super hoc negotio proponet, utque pro re nata Consilia cum ipso communicetis; atque in opere promovendo auxiliarem ipsi contributatis operam vestram, atque autoritatem addatis rerum tractationi, prout id expedire negotio videbitur: de cætero persuasum vobis esse velimus nobis ex animo curæ esse omnium Evangelicorum, et in primis Rei-pub: vestræ incolumitatem et prosperitatem, quam ei perpetuam Vouemus, Valete. Dab: ex Alba Aula vicesimo septimo die Martij ann. 1654.

Vester bonus Amicus Oliver P.
Illustri Senatui Civitatis Genevensis.

170C [TO THE COUNCIL OF GENEVA.]
Olivarius Protector Rei-pub: Angliae Scotiæ et Hiberniæ &c. Amplissimis Consulibus et Senatoribus Genevensium Salutem.

Amplissimi Consules et Senatores.

Missus a Nobis, Occasione nuperæ
Sanguinariæ stragis crudelissimæque
Evangelicorum in Sabaudia exagita-
tionis, nobili hoc Viro Samuele Mor-
land cum Litteris ea de re ad
Gallorum Regem et Sabaudiæ Du-
cem. Eidem in mandatis dedimus uti
Vos etiam in itinere suo salutaret,
deque sincero Nostro erga Vos et

Rem-pub: Vestram affectu certiores
faceret. Eum itaque, uti benigniter
excipiatis, fidemque ijs quæ a parte
Nostra dicturus est adhibeatis, roga-
mus. Dab: ex Aula Nostra West-
monasterij 7mo Junij. 1655.

Vester bonus Amicus.

Oliver P.

Amplissimis Consulibus et Senatori-
bus Genevensium.

ADDITIONAL NOTES

When our notes were first com-
piled the photostats of the Oldenburg
letters still preserved in that place
were overlooked, as they were filed
with the material concerning Mylius.
This we discovered soon after the
pages were made up, but it was only
possible to insert a cross reference at
page 609. The full collations of all
texts are given here;

Letter 44 Texts *A s c l* (original
at Oldenburg) and Copy. (A
privately owned contemporary
copy)

p. 138. HEADING] *s* HAS *Eidem c omits*
Illustrissime Domine l omits Comiti
Oldenburgico COPY HAS A FULL HEAD-
ING *Illustrissimo Domino Antonio*
Guntero Comiti Oldenburghi et Del-
mehnorst Domino in Jehvern et Knip-

hausen. Salutem. —3 Wolisogum]
Woliogum sc Wolzogen & Messing-
dorf l —4 Griphiandrum] Grijphi-
andrum *l —5 Angliam]* Anglia *l*
—9 assumeremini] assumamini COPY
—10 quam... vocant] NOT IN *l —14*
defuturi] CHANGED FROM defuturus *s*
—15 poterit] CORRECTED FROM po-
teris *l p. 140. —3 Westmonasterio]*
Alba Aula Westmonasterij *l —Jun.*
27] Junij 29^o *s* Jun. 29. c vicesimo
nono Junij *l* Febr. 7 COPY —4 Illus-
trissimæ . . . studiosissimus] NOT IN
sc —5 Oliverius . . . Protector] NOT
IN *sc AND l HAS ONLY* Oliver P.

[The copy, which was located by the
Rev. H. Goens in the collection of the
Rev. Pastor D. Ramsauer, at Olden-
burg, seems to indicate a second copy
was sent later, which (save for the
date in 1654/5,) is much like the text

of 1676, and suggests the editors of that volume used the copies kept for such occasions as applications for a second copy. Our gratitude to the owner for permission to publish the variants is sincere.]

Letter 45 Texts A s c and L (original at Oldenburg)

P. 140. HEADING Comiti Oldenbur-
gico] NOT IN L —Illustrissime Do-
mine,] NOT IN SC —6 die] NOT IN S
— Oldenburgo] Oldenburgi L —
datas] Datae L —9 illustrissimi Do-
mini] NOT IN S —12eximios] CHANGED
FROM eximias s —15 suis domi]
domi suis s

P. 142. —1-3 Pro . . . sum] NOT IN SC
—3 Illustrissimæ . . . studiosissimus]
NOT IN SC —4 OLIVERIUS . . . Pro-
tector] NOT IN SC, WHILE L HAS ONLY
Oliver P. —5 Westmonasterio] Alba
Aula Westmonasterij L —29. Jun.]
S HAS Junij. 29^o C HAS Jun: 29 AND L
HAS 29 Junij anno IN L THERE ARE
SEVERAL PLACES WHERE COMPOUNDS
LIKE quamplurimi ARE DIVIDED INTO
TWO WORDS BY THE WRITER.

167-167K

No copies have been found of any of the documents listed under the numbers 167 to 167K among ordinarily catalogued or accessible papers in the Public Record Office. A very slight

chance of the recovery of some of them there at some future time exists. This applies especially to 167A, 167B, and 167K. One might also hope that copies of 167G, 167H, and perhaps 167J might be preserved in Spain. The chance of this we regard as slight, but at the moment of reading the last proofs for this volume we have not received a final report from Simancos. Word however has just reached us that copies of 167C, 167D, 167E, and 167F have been located in the Dutch Archives, and texts will appear in Volume XVIII.

167L No text

Masson (IV, 314) cites an Order of the Council of March 28, 1651, which should be noticed here. It reads "That Mr. Milton do translate the *Intercursus Magnus* which he is to have from Sir Harry Vane." This is indeed a treaty that was to be put in English for official use, but as it was made in 1495 between Henry VII of England and Philip the Fair of Austria, it should more properly be dealt with in Volume XVIII. No copy of Milton's version has been found, as yet.

An Additional Note on the Printing of the *Literæ*

In our discussion of the original editions of Milton's *Literæ*, 1676, we

should have noted that Alphonse Willems, (*Les Elsevier*, Brussels, 1880, no. 2102) states that the printer of both was E. Fricx of Brussels. Willems did not give his exact reasons for his attribution, but he knew much of the types and ornaments used by the printers of Brussels. The statement of Daniel Skinner, upon which we base our belief that Moses Pitt of

London was the publisher, does not in any way invalidate a conclusion that the actual printing was done abroad. If Fricx was the man who did it, he probably also published the book on the continent. It remains for future bibliographers to verify the conclusions of Willems, and to determine if Fricx printed both editions or only one of them.

